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VOL. I, NO. 11

TIME—the crab net

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TIME

The Weekly News-Magazine

Vol. I, No. 11

May 12, 1923

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

THE PRESIDENCY

The Kitchen Cabinet

It is now rumored in Washington that when Albert D. Lasker retires from the Chairmanship of the United States Shipping Board, as he plans to do in the next few weeks, he will go into the newspaper business. It is said he will buy up a number of papers and become, in journalistic importance although not in type, another Munsey, Hearst or Scripps. Be that as it may, his departure from the Shipping Board is expected to mark the passing of the leading member of what is more or less openly called the President's Kitchen Cabinet.

Mr. Lasker's influence with the President is commonly spoken of as striking and "mysterious." Recently two reliable political journalists, William Hard and Mark Sullivan, took occasion to make emphatic denial of this common conception. Mark Sullivan, indeed, went so far as to assert absolutely that President Harding himself was solely responsible for bringing up the ship subsidy proposal—that Mr. Lasker merely formulated its details and pressed it in accordance with the President's desire.

Mr. Harding has two kinds of associates: official advisers and playmates. What is more, he seems to make a sharp distinction between the two. Mr. Lasker, in his capacity of Chairman of the Shipping Board, is one of the former. Among the latter are Edward B. McLean, Washington newspaper proprietor, former Senator Frelinghuysen of New Jersey, General Dawes and, again, Mr. Lasker. It is the unusual fact that Mr. Lasker is close to the President in both capacities which has led to belief in his large influence at the White House.

Mr. Lasker's personality is responsible for the circumstance. Originally a Chicago advertising man, a remarkable business man, he broke into national politics as a supporter of Hiram Johnson. Immediately fol-

lowing the 1920 Convention he placed his services at the disposal of Mr. Harding. They were accepted, and led to his appointment to the Shipping Board. His social qualities did the rest. Able in conversation, brilliant at story telling and fond of golf—little wonder that he became one of the President's best friends.

William Hard adequately sums up Chairman Lasker in one rather long sentence: "A loyal and compelling personality and an acute and vehement business intelligence—these have been Mr. Lasker's virtues, not without producing in him a certain tincture of corresponding defects."

The White House is being deluged with invitations from communities and individuals that wish the President to visit them on his tour through the country this summer. The number of invitations is so embarrassing that the refusal of President Harding to state definitely that he will make the trip is attributed to his desire to avoid further invitations.

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THE CABINET

"Pin Money Besides"

Brigadier General Lord, Budget Director, who announced six weeks ago that the Treasury would probably have a deficit of \$180,000,000 on June 30, changed his estimate. He just announced expectation of, not a deficit, but a surplus of \$60,000,000.

Hardly were the words out of his mouth when Secretary of the Treasury Mellon raised the "expectation" from \$60,000,000 to \$125,000,000. The cause of the change from a deficit to a surplus is, in part, economy on the part of Government departments, but even more so, an unexpected influx of revenue. The income tax quarterly payments due March 15 exceeded the expected \$400,000,000 by \$63,000,000. In addition, the tariff receipts calculated at \$500,000,000 for the year, are now estimated at least \$40,000,000 in excess of that amount.

Beginning with the fiscal year of 1921, the budget has included as regular expenditure the sinking fund and other provisions for retiring the public debt. Something over \$400,000,000 was paid out annually in 1921 and 1922 for this purpose. This year sinking fund and other debt retirements will amount to about \$405,000,000.

So in addition to paying its way, and retiring \$405,000,000 of debt, the Government may expect to end the fiscal year on June 30 with from \$60,000,000 to \$125,000,000 of pin money in its pocket.

...

Refunding "Victories"

Secretary of the Treasury Mellon, following Budget Director Lord's announcement of an expected treasury surplus at the end of the year, made public the Government's plan for refunding the Victory Loan. Victory Notes fall due on May 20. Part of them were called for redemption last December. But \$830,000,000 of the

National Affairs—[Continued]

Victory Loan yet remains to be paid off.

The Treasury will issue on May 15 a new series of 4¾% tax free notes maturing in 1927. They will be in denominations of from \$100 to \$100,000, and the Government reserves the right to pay them off before their maturity. It is planned to issue \$400,000,000 of the new notes. The Government will also issue additional notes of this series in exchange for Victory Notes now outstanding.

This new issue of treasury notes will complete the refunding of the Government's short-term debts. Two years ago the public debt aggregated \$24,000,000,000, of which about \$7,500,000,000 fell due before June 30 of this year. When the new issue of notes is completed, this short-term debt will have been completely refunded, spreading it over the next four years, so that it will fall due on the quarterly "tax" days and be paid off.

In addition the gross debt has been reduced. By June 30 it is expected to be \$22,400,000,000—or \$1,600,000,000 less than it was 26 months earlier. Slowly but surely we are shedding the burden of the war.

TAXATION

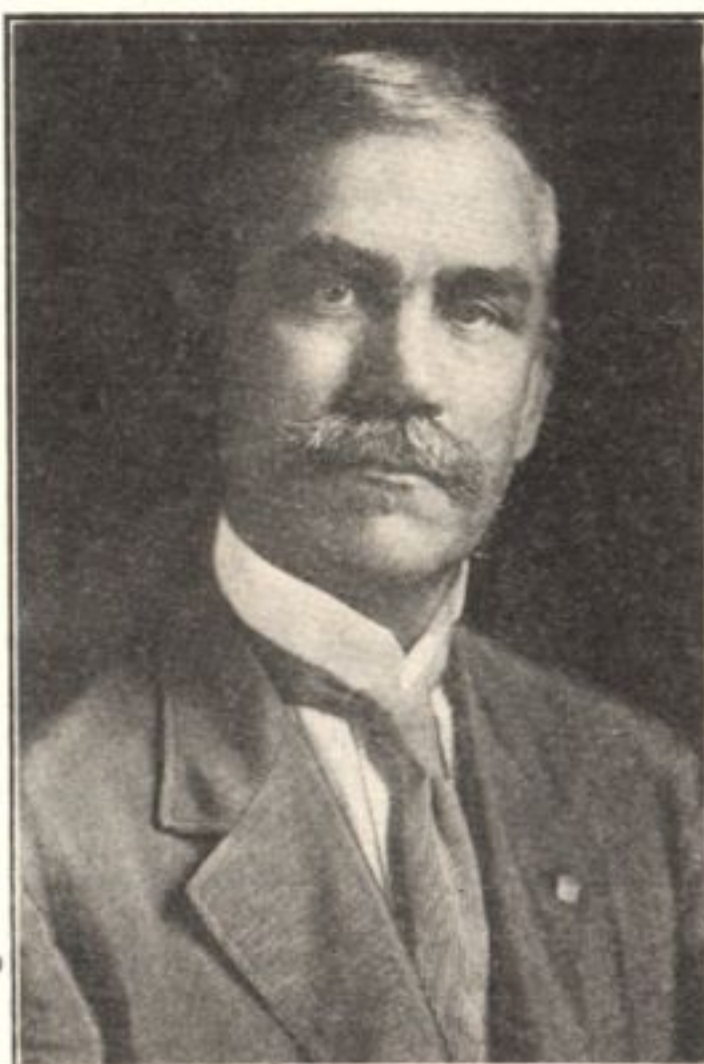
Tinkering

"As sure as God lives and the sun rises in the morning there will be a soldier bonus law passed by the next Congress. Instead of talking about reducing taxes, the real problem is how to raise the funds for the bonus!"—Senator Smoot of Utah.

As regards a bonus, Senator Smoot's declaration is an interesting prediction—and one that is not unlikely to be fulfilled, because of the large increase of "insurgent" members in the next Congress. As regards taxes, the Senator's words are more than a prediction—they are an announcement. Senator Smoot, according to seniority rules, will be next Chairman of the Finance Committee and so-called "watch dog of the Treasury." In that position he will have an important voice in deciding the tax program for next year.

Secretary of the Treasury Mellon suggested several weeks ago that taxes be reduced. His reasons were that the income tax and the tariff are producing much greater revenue than was expected. Now Senator Smoot says: "No!"

Consider the Senator's probable reasons: He considers the bonus



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SENATOR SMOOT

"As sure as God lives and the sun rises in the morning—"

likely to pass. This will call for much additional revenue. If any tax tinkering is undertaken, the LaFollette group will use every means to amend the bill by adding excess profits taxes, and larger income surtaxes. This result Senator Smoot and the regular Republicans are anxious to avoid. To meet the bonus, if it comes, regular Republicans will want every cent that is now being raised—they will want more, in fact, and even talk of using the British Debt payments for the purpose. But at all costs they want to avoid tinkering with the tax laws.

As for a sales tax to pay the bonus, it revives in whispers from time to time. Senator Smoot, like President Harding, was once for a sales tax to meet the bonus. His present remarks do not indicate that he will advocate it again, but he is evidently in search of new sources of revenue.

NEGROES

The Inscrutable Law

In Columbia, Mo., where a Negro was lynched last week, two men were arrested charged with "taking into the County Jail implements for use in releasing a prisoner charged with a felony." Later a grand jury returned five indictments against leaders of the lynching mob. It was not reported whether they were indicted for murder or for jail delivery.

SHIPPING

Dry, Regardless

Following the decision of the Supreme Court making the carrying and sale of liquor legal on American vessels, Chairman Lasker of the Shipping Board announced that government ships would continue dry until the President withdrew his previous dry edict. Mr. Harding has not done so, and is not expected to. Mr. Lasker is nevertheless openly in favor of having Shipping Board vessels sell liquor in order to place them on equality with their competitors which do so.

From the President's standpoint, however, it would be decidedly unwise. Mark Sullivan, able Washington correspondent of *The New York Tribune*, says: "There have been few things that hurt the Administration so much as the disclosure that liquor was being sold on the ships owned and operated by the United States Shipping Board." The President ordered that to cease some time ago, and now to rescind that order would be to open himself once more to criticism.

In addition, the Administration expects the ships to be run actively by the Government itself, if the present program for selling the ships fails, as is predicted. To operate the ships, it will be necessary to have funds from Congress, and Congress is still looked upon as dry. Allowing Shipping Board vessels to resume liquor sales, might seriously imperil the Administration's plan for Government operation.

Where to Sell

James A. Farrell, president of the United States Steel Corporation, speaking in New Orleans, advocated sale to foreign lines of U. S. Shipping Board vessels which could not be sold to Americans.

He said that two-thirds of the Government fleet could be put into commission at a maximum cost of \$5 a ton, deadweight, and at least half of it ultimately sold to foreign buyers at \$10 a ton less than they can now build similar vessels.

Loss in operation, said Mr. Farrell, is due not to surplus ships, but to lack of coöperation between foreign and domestic lines.

National Affairs—[Continued]

Imperial Washington With Scornful Eye and Harpy Tongue, Senator Pettigrew Views With Alarm*

Richard Franklin Pettigrew, of Sioux Falls, was elected to the United States Senate in 1889. He remained there until 1902 when Mark Hanna "raised a vast sum of money to corrupt the voters of South Dakota."

Now he has published his memoirs.* Expressed in simplest terms and in Mr. Pettigrew's own phrase, the volume aims to suggest that "politicians serve the business interests first and the public afterwards." (Mr. Pettigrew is ostensibly Socialist—though he started Republican and in 1896 became Populist-Democrat.)

For those who like to take their vitriol straight the following excerpts are printed:

Of the Federal Constitution. "The Convention of 1787 that framed the Constitution of the United States was dominated by lawyers, money-lenders and land owners. The Constitution thus framed did not create a government of the people; its whole purpose was to promote and protect the rights of property more than the rights of man."

Of Bryan. . . . he "has showed himself for what he is—an American politician, vacillating, uncertain, overlooking the fundamental things, ignorant of the forces that are shaping American public life, incapable of thinking in terms of reality, but making phrases as a substitute for thought."

Of lawyers-in-government. "The lawyers enact the laws, interpret the laws and enforce the laws. The Government is a lawyer-government, and we are a lawyer-ridden country."

Of Grover Cleveland. "His naturally perverse disposition was supplemented by personal habits that made it next to impossible for any one to work with him."

Of McKinley. "The incident gave me an insight into McKinley's character and may possibly have had something to do, in addition to other things, with my walking out of the St. Louis Convention in 1896, after McKinley's nomination."

Of Roosevelt. "Theodore Roosevelt . . . sent the following telegram: 'Good Lord, I hope we can beat Pettigrew for the Senate. That particular swine seems to me, on the whole, the most obnoxious of the entire drove.'"

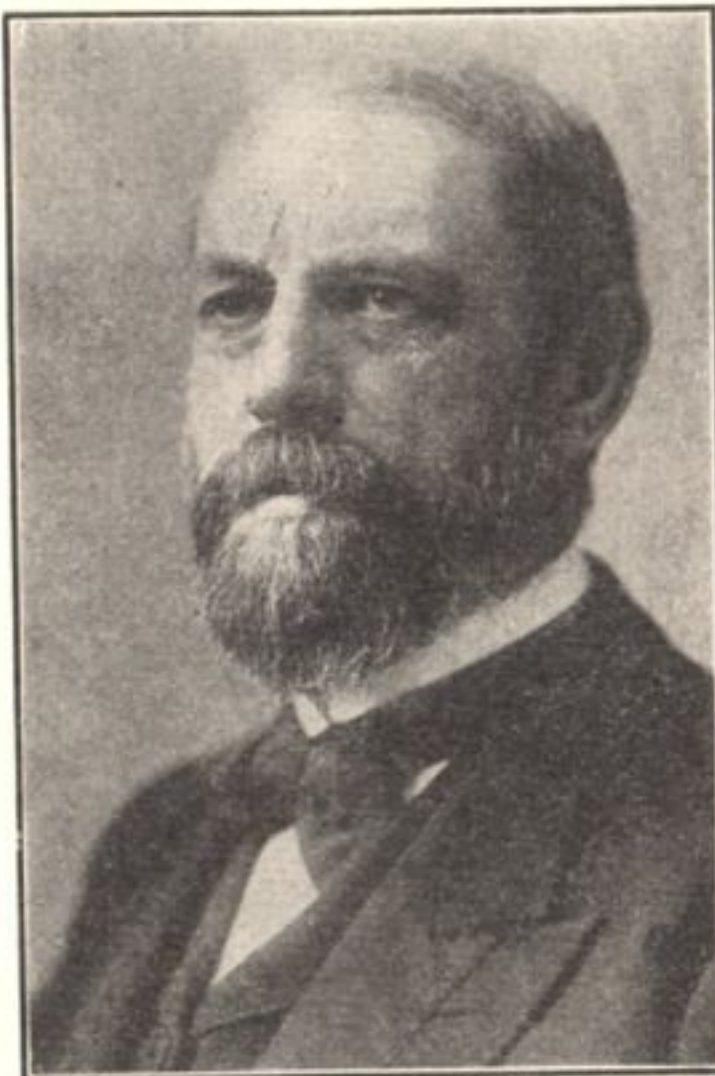
Of Wilson. "Wilson went to Paris as the representative of the New York banks."

Comparing Taft with Wilson. "Taft is amiable imbecility. Wilson

is wilful and malicious imbecility, and I prefer Taft."

Of Mark Hanna. "Mr. Hanna was furious at what I had said about him and he determined that he would have revenge! My term in the Senate would expire in 1901, and Mark Hanna made up his mind to prevent my reelection. Mr. Hanna raised a vast sum of money to corrupt the voters of South Dakota. . . . I was very badly beaten in the election."

Of Senator Edmunds. "I quote from page 192 of Charles Francis Adams' autobiography: ' . . . He was distinctly dishonest—a senatorial bribe-taker.' . . . I have tried to decide who this Senator was



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EX-SENATOR PETTIGREW

He is not afraid to call people names

and I am of the opinion it was Edmunds of Vermont."

Of Chauncey Depew. " . . . convinced me that Chauncey Depew was a phrase-maker of but little intellect, to balance considerable avoidupois."

Of Joe Cannon. "So much for the weak Mr. Bryan. Now for the corrupt Joe Cannon."

Of Harding. "Harding never read the Declaration of Independence and never heard of Thomas Jefferson."

Four of Mr. Pettigrew's contemporaries—President Harrison, Senator La Follette, Eugene Debs and Arthur Brisbane (Hearst editor)—receive favorable mention.

Of Arthur Brisbane. "Brisbane, in my opinion, has more general knowledge of the past and present and of books than any other man in America, and he seems to have the material ready for use."

LABOR

Shortage Spreads

The general shortage of labor throughout the country is spreading. An actual shortage of workers, including farm help, now exists in 23 states, while in 21 others unemployment has been completely absorbed. In only four states does unemployment appear above "normal," according to figures and reports gathered from labor leaders, industrial commissions, State and Federal employment agencies, and private research bureaus which have been conducting labor surveys in the 48 states of the Union.

Statistics show that in 14 states in the central, middle-western, western and southern sections, a shortage in farm labor confronts the tiller of the soil this Spring.

That a period of industrial peace has settled over the entire country is indicated by the report of only nine strikes of any consequence now in progress. Some of these are trivial at present, and none of them appear to cause more than a ripple of local importance. This includes the big railroad shop strike of last July, which is still in effect in some quarters.

In fact so marked is the boom in American industry at present that skilled workers from Canada are entering the United States in great numbers, attracted by higher wages and better living conditions. This has created an embarrassing situation for Canadian industry, which is itself enjoying prosperity and is unable to replace the lost labor except by bidding up wages to the prohibitive level.

Gompers vs. Reds

Samuel Gompers, President of the American Federation of Labor, appreciates fully the value of publicity. Every week he denounces some public figure or organization, or "points with pride" to some achievement of Labor, thus keeping himself and his cause perpetually in the public eye. His latest fulminations are directed against the radicals in the Federation and their attempt to make May Day the official Red Letter and Red Action holiday of the working class.

In a speech before the United Cloth Hat and Cap Workers of America he rang a general alarm against men of "William Z. Foster's type" and their efforts to "bore from within" the Federation by means of "internal cliques" such as the Trade

* IMPERIAL WASHINGTON—Richard F. Pettigrew—Charles H. Kerr, Chicago.

National Affairs—[Continued]

Union Educational League. "If these men had all the gold of the capitalist class in their pockets they could not better serve the capitalists to the detriment of the working man than by doing just what they are doing," said Mr. Gompers.

As for May Day, Mr. Gompers believes that it is just like any other day for American Labor. It has none of the sinister, revolutionary meaning that it has in Europe. In America, Labor Day is September 1, which is not a Red day but a day for rejoicing.

Thus Mr. Gompers refutes the belief, held by many Americans, that organized Labor has points in common with Reds. "American Labor is evolutionary and constructive. It declines to adopt any of the shibboleths or symbols of revolutionary movements!"

. . .

A White Flag

When Attorney General Daugherty secured a temporary Federal injunction against the striking shopmen in the great railway strike last Summer, all the Railroad Brotherhoods vowed revenge. They got up a movement to impeach Mr. Daugherty for malfeasance in office, but it collapsed without proving a single charge against him. Still they kept up a guerrilla shop strike on many roads and fought the issue with the best legal talent at their command, hoping to prevent the Attorney General from making the injunction permanent. Now—just as their case was about to be heard—the lawyers for the shopmen have run up the white flag and withdrawn from the case, thus allowing it to go by default.

RADICALS

Ruthenberg Convicted

Charles E. Ruthenberg, second defendant to be tried under the Michigan State Criminal Syndicalism law, was found guilty. The jury was out five hours and took three ballots.

Ruthenberg faces a prison sentence of ten years or a fine of \$5,000, or both.

This is the third conviction for the ex-Secretary of the Communist Party in recent years and his ninth arrest since he entered the revolutionary movement a dozen years ago. During the war he was found guilty of obstructing the draft and sent to an

* William Z. Foster was the first defendant tried. The jury disagreed and he must be tried again.

Ohio workhouse. After the war, he was convicted of writing the notorious "left wing" manifesto which split the regular Socialist Party and led to the birth of insurrectionary Communism in America. He was sentenced to ten years in Sing Sing prison and served 18 months before the Appellate Court reversed the decision and released him pending a new trial.

Ruthenberg's conviction in the Michigan trial was based upon his advocacy of force in realizing the Communist revolution. The main exhibit which condemned him was an article written by him in which he said that the workers must adopt "extra-parliamentary means," including the "use of armed force to overthrow the Government of the United States."

The next Communist to be tried will be Robert Minor, cartoonist, writer and former editor of the *Liberator*, leading Bolshevik monthly in America.

. . .

"With Head Erect"

William Z. Foster, Charles E. Ruthenberg and Robert Minor, the three chief defendants in the Michigan criminal syndicalism trials, spoke at Webster Hall, New York, before a cheering audience of 600 ardent radicals.

Foster received an ovation of several minutes when he stepped upon the stage. He reviewed the trial and likened himself and his colleagues to Christ, whom he called "the original Communist."

"The capitalists of His day," shouted Foster, "crucified Christ because he tried to teach the world. He ran the capitalists out of the temple and they hated him for it. To-day the capitalists don't crucify us for preaching overthrow of their rule. They simply try to send us to jail for ten or fifteen years! The trials at St. Joseph were unique, because we were not charged with favoring any of the doctrines opposed by the syndicalism law of Michigan. We were tried merely for being present at meetings of a party that believes in revolution."

Foster attacked Premier Mussolini of Italy as the favored statesman of the capitalist classes. "Mussolini's followers wear black shirts," said Foster. "In America the men who favor the ideas of Mussolini wear black robes and sit on the bench as Justices of the Supreme Court!"

"Twice before I was sent to prison for conducting this fight for the work-

ing classes," said Ruthenberg in his speech. "Each time I came out I took up the task where I had left off. . . . If we lose this fight we shall go to prison with our heads erect—bleeding but not bandaged."

Police reserves were unable to disperse the crowd until the Communist leaders left the hall, when they were followed for blocks by the cheering radical sympathizers.

. . .

"Welcome Home"

After an absence of eight years of adventure, agitation and jail in foreign parts, Jim Larkin, Irish Revolutionist recently deported from the United States, arrived in his native Dublin. He was greeted with cheers by many thousands of Irish workers and marched through the streets to make a speech at Liberty Hall, with two bands playing and red and green flags waving.

. . .

Cheers for Kuzbas

According to recent press reports the Kuzbas experiment is still very much alive. "Kuzbas" is a Utopian colony located at Kemerovo, Siberia, where American radical workers migrated to carry out their syndicalist and communist theories "in perfect freedom." It was originally under the leadership of "Big Bill" Haywood, the I. W. W. chief who jumped his bail while under a 20-year jail sentence, but he was ejected by the colonists for incompetence. Following this, disillusioned members of the colony returned to America bringing back gloomy tales of the failure of Kuzbas and charging certain radical promoters of the venture in America with obtaining their money under false representations. Nine of these promoters are now under indictment for the alleged fraud.

But in spite of the unfavorable reports that have gained wide publicity in the United States, people are still leaving this country to join the Kuzbas colony. In a farewell celebration in Manhattan for 24 men and women who have just sailed for Siberia, moving pictures of Kuzbas were shown in which the colony was represented in a most favorable light. The audience, composed of East Side workers and uptown "liberals" cheered the pictures of model houses, vegetable gardens and smiling colonists, even "Big Bill" Haywood himself. Speakers denounced the newspaper exposure of Kuzbas as a "tissue of bourgeois lies."

National Affairs—[Continued]

WOMEN

The House of Ladies

Mrs. Oliver H. P. Belmont, President National Woman's Party, announced that next Winter two Congresses will sit on Capitol Hill. One elected by the voters of the country will occupy the Capitol and carry on the business of the United States much as it has been conducted since 1789. The other, chosen by state branches of the National Woman's Party will sit in a nearby building, and, dealing with the same subjects as the regular Congress, dispose of national business in such an improved manner as it believes the women of the country approve.

The National Woman's Party is an organization which, unlike the National League of Women Voters, believes in separate political action by women outside of "men's" political parties. It is also opposed to special legislation to protect women in industry because it holds that fixing minimum wages and maximum hours for women workers places them at a disadvantage in competing with men workers. In other words, it advocates blanket equality for women.

Mrs. Belmont, who endowed her organization and purchased for it three large buildings near the Capitol, believes that the new parliament of women will function as a considerable moral influence on the Federal Congress, by giving example as well as precept.

Plans for the women's parliament will be discussed and perfected at a conference of the National Women's Party at Seneca Falls, N. Y., on July 20. "This conference will be held on the 57th anniversary of the first equal rights meeting and the headquarters will be in the hall where the first equal rights conference met."

Surrendering the Gavel

Twenty years ago Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt organized the International Woman Suffrage Alliance. On May 12 that organization opens its biennial convention in Rome, and Mrs. Catt has announced that she will finally retire from the Presidency which she has held since 1904. As a lecturer and woman suffrage leader she is known throughout the country and also as a most prominent advocate of the Nineteenth Amendment. During recent months she has been touring South America, arousing the proponents of suffrage in those countries. Her last official act as President of the International Alliance



© Paul Thompson

MRS. O. H. P. BELMONT

"Two Congresses will sit on Capitol Hill"

will be to make a report on the woman movement in these Latin countries.

Mrs. Catt's work in South America may have some bearing on the selection of her successor. Inasmuch as an Anglo-Saxon has been President of the organization since its inception, it is thought advisable to elect a "Latin" woman as the next President. International politics, however, will play its part. If a French or Italian woman were elected there is fear that the German women might be alienated. Mrs. Maud Wood Park, President of the National League of Women Voters and delegate to the Convention from the United States, predicted that the next President of the Alliance would be a South American woman.

Part of the program of the convention will be consideration of independent citizenship for married women. Hitherto, in most countries, women have assumed the nationality of their husbands upon marriage. Under the Cable Law, passed last year, marriage does not affect citizenship status in the United States. So if a foreign woman marries an American citizen, although in many cases her native country disowns her, she does not automatically acquire American citizenship. The Alliance wants to do away with these "women without countries" by having measures similar to the Cable Law passed by other nations. Bills to this effect are pending in Great Britain and France.

A Dozen Firsts

A year ago the National League of Women Voters held its annual convention in Baltimore. By its invitation a conference of Pan-American women also assembled there at that time. An inquiring South American delegate, Señorita Mandujano, of Chile, asked for a list of the twelve greatest women in the United States of whom she wished to write for the South American public. The League consented to supply the list.

But when the attempt was made such a flood of female greatness appeared, that the League was swamped and impotent to choose without offense and injustice. Finally a committee was appointed, and now, a year later, the committee reports a list of twelve "greatest." The women were chosen one for each profession or occupation. The list as now drawn up reads:

Jane Addams	philanthropy
Cecelia Beaux	painting
Anna Jump Cannon	astronomy
Carrie Chapman Catt	politics
Anna Botsford Comstock	natural history
Minnie Maddern Fiske	stage
Louise Homer	music
Julia Lathrop	child welfare
Florence Rena Sabin	anatomy
M. Carey Thomas	education
Martha Van Rensselaer	home economics
Edith Wharton	literature

SUGAR

Housewives Rock Boat

Prices for raw sugar, after their recent sharp upturn, declined in a manner natural in such speculative movements. The refineries have followed the prices for raw sugar downwards by cutting the price of refined sugar in proportion.

The agitation by housewives and others for a boycott of sugar is claimed by its organizers to have been responsible for the decline. Yet, from the size and character of the "parade" attempted in Manhattan by Mayor Hylan's committee of women, this seems doubtful indeed. Mrs. Louis R. Welzmillier, Deputy Commissioner of Markets, had announced that 25,000 would gather at the Municipal Building to march. Actually only about 75 showed up for the parade, and conspicuous among these were East Side Peddlers' Association pushcart operators, who attended in order to impress the public that sweet fruits afforded a satisfac-

National Affairs—[Continued]

tory substitute for the products of the "Sugar Trust."

The embattled housewives have interviewed and drawn statements from various authorities. Secretary Hoover expressed open sympathy for the proposed boycott, whereupon a firm of New York sugar brokers accused him of an "obvious conspiracy in restraint of trade." Earl D. Babst, President of the American Sugar Refining Company, proved more diplomatic. After stating that he was "opposed to a boycott, to speculation and to hoarding," he advised the housewives "not to rock the boat." He pointed out that if sugar prices were artificially depressed in America now, tropical sugar might find a higher market abroad, with the result that later in the year "all the housewives will go rushing to the grocery store for sugar. If it is not there it will be their own fault. By a boycott they halt the normal flow to this country!"

PROHIBITION

Discretion

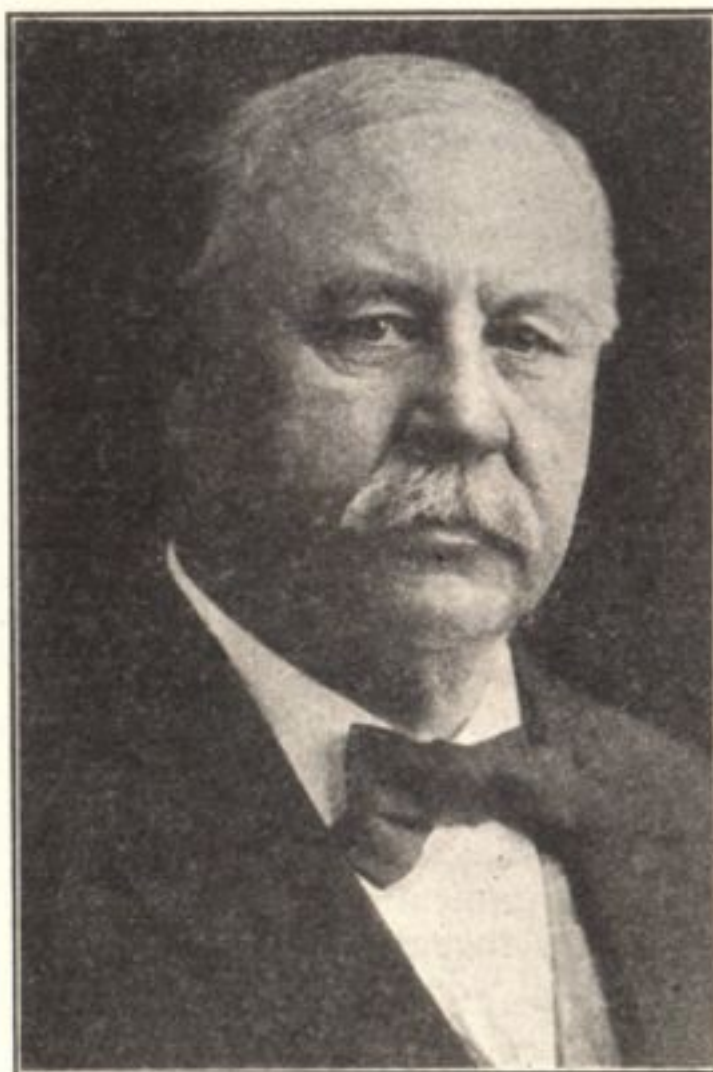
The decision of the Supreme Court that the nationality of a ship "partakes more of the characteristics of personal than of territorial sovereignty" altered the problem of enforcing the Volstead Act. As the decision pointed out, foreign ships, like foreign persons, when in United States territory (which extends to the three mile limit) are subject to the National Prohibition Law. Likewise United States vessels, like United States citizens, are not bound by our law when outside of United States territory.

So whereas until now the Prohibition enforcement officers have supposedly had the task of keeping United States vessels dry on the high seas, they have now, instead, to keep all vessels, American and foreign, dry within the three mile limit. The Treasury Department is drawing up regulations for enforcement according to the new interpretation of the law. Secretary Mellon has asked the State Department to inform foreign governments of the changed regulations to which all vessels arriving in the United States after June 10 will be subject. The date was set so far ahead in order that all foreign vessels might have time to comply.

The new regulations give rise to some delicate international questions. Government officials, anxious to avoid complications, may be expected to draft the new regulations "with discretion." Theoretically a ship carry-

ing liquor, bound for example, from the Bermudas to Canada, would, if its course should chance to come within the three mile limit of the United States, be subject to seizure for illegal importation and transportation of liquor. It is understood, however, that no seizures of foreign vessels will be made; that at most the liquor will be confiscated and certain other penalties imposed. Besides, foreign ships will be allowed to bring into American ports "medicinal liquor."

The forces and the funds for prohibition enforcement are not sufficient for the search of every foreign vessel.



© Keystone
GROVER CLEVELAND
This portrait much resembles Samuel Ralston

So only such vessels will be searched as prohibition officers have reason to believe are violating the law.

. . .

Viewed from Abroad

Foreign nations have taken no little interest in the decision of the Supreme Court which forbids their vessels to carry liquor as part of their ship stores, or even under seal, when in United States waters. There was a storm of protest in the English and French press.

The English Government, with its usual deliberation, has done nothing, and probably will do nothing until its legal experts have examined the Supreme Court ruling. The French Government, more impetuous, had Ambassador Jusserand visit the State Department and talk with Secretary Hughes. It, too, will probably make no formal protest until it is evident

what the United States actually purposes doing. French, Italian and Spanish law requires that seamen on ships of those nationalities have a daily liquor ration. So there will be a direct clash between the laws of at least three countries and that of the United States. Ambassador Jusserand pointed this out to Mr. Hughes.

The French are talking of retaliatory measures, and it is claimed that by enforcing certain existing laws virtually every American vessel could be kept out of French ports. Conferences of ship owners are taking place in England to decide on a concerted plan of action against the new prohibition ruling. It is suggested that foreign ships may call at Halifax instead of New York, or drop their liquors there and proceed to New York. It is also suggested that foreign vessels may station rum ships just outside the three-mile limit, leaving their liquors "on deposit" while they touch port. All these plans are more or less discounted as impracticable.

The English are inclined to admit the legal right of the United States to act in accordance with the decision of the Supreme Court, at the same time protesting such action as unfair and discourteous. The French are more inclined to regard our action as an infraction of international law.

. . .

Modification

On account of the unforeseen circumstances precipitated by the Supreme Court's prohibition decision, several modifications of the Volstead Act have been proposed. Of these the two principal ones are:

1) Amendment of the law to allow foreign ships to bring in their ship-stores of liquor under bond. Since this must wait till the next Congress convenes, serious foreign complications may arise in the meantime.

2) Amendment of the law to prohibit American vessels from carrying liquor on the high seas as well as within the three mile limit.

It is generally admitted that the dry element will have the upper hand in the next Congress, although it will not be so strong as in the Congress which closed two months ago. It is predicted with some show of likelihood that proposal Number Two will pass. The wet members will probably make a hard fight for Number One and against Number Two. Comment from Washington indicates that the wets' chances of success are not very great.

National Affairs—[Continued]

POLITICAL NOTES

Face Value

"Grover, Grover! Four more years of clover!" Calling a history to repeat itself, supporters of Samuel Ralston, new Senator from Indiana, are boosting him for the Democratic nomination in 1924 as "A second Cleveland." He looks like Cleveland, they say, he acts like Cleveland, and like Cleveland, he comes from a pivotal state. (The picture captions on this page and page 6 are purposely transposed. Did you detect the error?)

Democrats

The Democratic candidate in 1924? Who will he be? Speculation is growing riper and riper. In addition to Ford and Ralston, the current list of potentialities:

William G. McAdoo, once of New York, now of California. Predicted: "He will have a strong delegation when the Convention assembles, but there will be too many delegates opposed to him ever to make it possible for a combination to nominate him."

Oscar W. Underwood, Senator from Alabama. Predicted: "He will have strong support among the heads of the Democratic party, but being a Southerner, the Northern Democrats are an insuperable obstacle."

John H. Clarke, former Associate Justice of the U. S. Supreme Court. He is touring the country advocating the United States entry into the League of Nations.

John W. Davis, former Ambassador to Great Britain. His opponents say he is no possibility because he has given his legal service to large financial (sugar) interests.

Joseph T. Robinson, Senator from Arkansas. He is Democratic floor leader in the Senate and strongly supported in his own state.

Fred. W. Upham is treasurer of the Republican National Committee. He is also a good Chicagoan. Jacob L. Babler, member of the committee from Missouri, reports that Mr. Upham has pledged 28 of the 52 committeemen to vote for holding the next National Convention in Chicago.

Senator Borah, generous soul, sent five dollars to a Negro charity in Mississippi. Immediately he began to receive photographs of themselves from members of the organization. Now he has pictures of nearly all its members, some of them in company with prize pigs, others

with bulls, still others dressed for a cakewalk. Said Senator Borah: "It was the most fruitful five dollars I ever invested!"

A Trip to Europe

Senator Smith W. Brookhart of Iowa, dirt farmer, sailed for Europe on the *President Monroe*. He went to



© Keystone

SAMUEL RALSTON

He looks very like Grover Cleveland

get first hand knowledge of coöperative farming organizations in England and on the continent. When he returns he hopes to put his new knowledge to practical political use.

Before sailing he delivered himself of a number of opinions:

Concerning prohibition: "I think the decision of the United States Supreme Court was a good one. . . . When we go to Europe we obey the laws of whatever country we are in, and when their boats come here we can expect them to obey our laws."

Concerning immigration: "Personally, I am opposed to anything and all things that Judge Gary stands for. When Judge Gary gets patriotic and talks the way he has been, there's a nigger in the woodpile, I believe. I think the immigration laws are good."

Concerning U. S. shipping: "I am proud to travel on an American ship. I think it would be a shame if the Government sold these boats at this time for a small price. . . . The loss in operation can be made up in many ways, and we will always have the boats."

THE STATES

CONNECTICUT: The State House of Representatives rejected, 117 to 49, a resolution to approve of President Harding's World Court proposal.

IOWA: A bond issue of \$22,000,000 for a state soldier bonus is still being offered for sale. Daily the State Treasurer holds a bond auction—and has done so for over two weeks, but no buyers attend.

MISSOURI: A movement is on foot to buy the Mark Twain homestead, near Florida, Mo., where Mark Twain was born. The owner of the homestead is willing to give the house to the state and sell the land at a fair valuation.

NEBRASKA: The mayor of Omaha, James C. Dahlman, was made "grand lictor" or national head of the "Fascisti of America"—an organization not connected with Fascism in Italy. It was organized by a former Ku Klux Klan official and has as its objects "pure Americanism," "prevention of causes of mob violence," "protection of pure womanhood," "the rights of a free and enlightened people to choose their own religion."

NEW JERSEY: Governor Silzer addressed the New Jersey State Federation of Women's Clubs. During the course of his speech he asked that those women rise who had not violated the Volstead Act and none of whose immediate families had violated the law. Forty per cent rose.

NEW YORK: With just exactly enough votes to constitute a majority under the State Constitution, the Assembly passed a bill to repeal the state prohibition enforcement act. Later in the day the Senate also passed the bill, which went to Governor Smith for his signature. The Governor did not pledge himself to the repeal of the law in his election campaign, but it is understood that he will sign the repealing measure because he ran on a light wine and beer plank.

PENNSYLVANIA: Women appear to have won the right to go to jail for non-payment of taxes. After a long fight, a bill finally passed the legislature and went to the Governor for his signature. The Governor is the husband of Mrs. Gifford Pinchot, who is active on behalf of women in politics. The former law, passed in 1834, provided that women, infants and persons of unsound mind could not be imprisoned for non-payment of taxes.

FOREIGN NEWS

The Ruhr

A Ray of Sunshine in Europe

Herr Cuno, German Chancellor, made his expected reparations offer of 30,000,000,000 gold marks (\$7,140,000,000). This amount is only the vanguard of the real German offer which will be 50,000,000,000 gold marks (\$11,900,000,000), representing the maximum amount Germany can pay.

The Germans, as well as the rest of the world, knew that a small offer would be unacceptable to the French and Belgians before they made it. Their sole aim was to create a *pied à terre* for future discussion and settlement of the vexatious reparations problem. It cannot now be denied that a ray of sunshine has broken through the dark clouds overhanging Europe.

It must not be supposed, however, that the machinery, having been oiled, will move with marked rapidity. The outlook is favorable, but some time is sure to elapse before events shape themselves to the political mould.

News from Germany tends to corroborate the prognostication that Cuno will resign in the near future. This event is fairly generally recognized as an indispensable factor in the solution of the whole Ruhr and reparations question.

It must be borne in mind that the thirty billion offer is the direct outcome of the Stinnes proposals in Italy. For the reason that the industrialists are anxious to bring about peace in the Ruhr, a Stinnes nominee will, in all probability, form a cabinet after the predicted fall of Herr Cuno has taken place. The Stinnes man is Herr Stresemann, political head of the People's Party, which is in reality controlled by the industrialists. It seems reasonable to suppose that Stresemann would receive support of the Socialist Party, who are known to favor an early settlement with France—particularly as no other party seems anxious to take the responsibility of forming a new government.

France, seconded by an apparently concurring Belgium, refused point blank to entertain the German offer. It was clearly an impossible figure for her to accept, considering that her share would only amount to about \$3,700,000,000. Belgium, committed with France in the Ruhr struggle, had no alternative but to follow in her neighbor's footsteps and de-

cline Germany's offer, although it is known that she is very strongly in favor of a definite settlement.

The French and Belgians in their reply to the German offer stated that "The German note from one end to the other is only a thinly veiled expression of systematic revolt against the Treaty of Versailles." They ask now for the cessation of passive resistance in the Ruhr before any nego-



ISMET PASHA

He is a general in diplomacy and a diplomat in general

tiations can take place. They refused the thirty billion gold mark offer, stating that it was inadequate and lacking tangible guarantees.

From a semi-official source it is learnt that Poincaré, in conjunction with M. Theunis of Belgium, will have a Franco-Belgian counter reparations plan ready by May 15. He will then place it before the Chamber of Deputies and demand a vote of confidence on it.

The Franco-Belgian attitude presupposes the fifty billion gold mark offer from Germany. Great Britain will, it is known, surrender the major part of her claim against Germany. Thus France would net something between seven and eight billion dollars. With adequate guarantees for payment of this amount, it seems that France will be obliged to accept it, despite her present determined stand against reduction in any form.

The Near East

Ismet Pasha Stiffens His Back

Ismet Pasha, General, statesman, politician and head of the Turkish delegation at Lausanne, gave evidence of Turkish intractability by informing Joseph C. Grew, the United States Observer, that Turkey would cancel the Chester concession if America insisted upon special rights for her citizens in Turkey. Grew replied tersely to the effect that nothing would deter him from protecting United States citizens and their commercial interests.

In the matter of capitulations and the Chester concession, the United States has unravelled some of the tangles by insisting upon guarantees in place of the capitulations—as have the Allies—and by informing General Pelle that she would under no circumstances back the Chester project where it interfered with prior rights of other nationals granted by former Turkish governments.

The most significant feature of last week's deliberation was the diplomatic duel over Syria. Ismet Pasha, a small shrewd-looking man, with a smile and courtly manners, and a reputation for diplomatic skill, lives right up to all his name means. His frank statement that the Turkish troops now on the Syrian border were sent there to "drive a hard bargain with the French" can only mean one of two things—bluff or business. The situation is extremely delicate and might lead to war between France and Turkey on the smallest inadvertent provocation by local troops. Neither Turkey nor France can afford to risk such an event, which would assuredly wreck the Lausanne conference. Nevertheless, the Turks met the French ultimatum to withdraw troops from the Syrian frontier by increasing their army from 20,000 to 30,000 men, and the French have sent two divisions into Syria.

As for the Chester concession, it looks as if it will shortly assume normal proportions, if, indeed, it survives at all. Both France and Britain protested against the infringement of their rights. Canada came forward with a claim of a 45% interest in the project, and, last but not least, General Goethals, builder of the Panama Canal and possibly the most significant figure behind the Chester concession, is reported to have resigned. No reason was given.

Foreign News—[Continued]

BRITISH EMPIRE

Parliament's Week

By a vote of 253 to 94 the House of Commons passed a bill providing for a £10,000,000 (\$46,500,000) naval base at Singapore—extreme south of the Malay Peninsula. It was stated that Britain had no port in the Far East where a capital ship could be docked. It was felt, nevertheless, that while the projected naval base was not actually a breach of the Washington Conference Naval Treaty it certainly infringed the spirit of the agreement. Colonel Amery, First Lord of the Admiralty, in his speech said that the base was designed to maintain the British navy in eastern waters. He then remarked: "No self-respecting Power can afford indefinitely to be dependent upon another power for its security and even for its existence." The bill was described by Financial Secretary of the Admiralty as a defensive and not an offensive measure, designed to insure the safety of British commerce.

Stanley Baldwin, Chancellor of the Exchequer, in a statement to the House, said that there were 28,800 people in Great Britain with incomes of over \$2,320,000. The total number of people paying super tax is put at 80,000.

In answer to a question, Mr. Baldwin said that in 1921 and 1922 the Attorney General received about \$112,000 in fees in addition to a salary of \$33,000, and the Solicitor General received \$45,000 in fees and a salary of \$28,000. Mr. Baldwin said that it was an exceptional year and that the fees had averaged during the past ten years \$64,000 for the Attorney General and \$40,000 for the Solicitor General.

The King's Colors

A subaltern of the Guards struck a policeman with the flat of his sword because he failed to salute the King's colors, which were carried past him by the Guards' Regiment.

The explanation given by the bobby is that he was too busy directing traffic to salute the flag.

The Daily Herald, Laborite organ, calls the subaltern's action "an exhibition of militarism."

A military enquiry is being held to enquire into the circumstances of the case.

In Rome

King George and Queen Mary arrived in Rome and were greeted at

the station by King Victor Emanuel and his Queen amid the acclamations and vivas of the Romans.

Despite the protests from various ultra-Protestant quarters, it was authoritatively stated that the King would visit the Pope during his stay in Rome.

This will be the first time that a reigning British monarch has ever paid a visit to the Pope since the Reformation—1534, complete separation from Rome by Act of Supremacy, which made it treason to deny that Henry VIII was the supreme head of the English Church.

"Don't Do It!"

Mr. Ramsey MacDonald, British Labor Leader, in a recent number of the *Socialist Review* animadverts upon riotous behavior in the House of Commons: "I detest these scenes. One heated furnace of a man can lead the legitimate calls of 'adjourn' into the badly sung strains of *Rule Britannia* or *The Red Flag* or *Tipperary* or fisticuffs and not only make a fool of himself but degrade everyone associated with him. Fascism was stimulated into life by communist tactics."

Herewith two verses of the Red Flag:

"The people's flag is deepest red;
It shrouded oft our martyred dead;
And ere their limbs grew stiff and cold,
Their heart's blood dyed its every fold.

Chorus:

"Then raise the scarlet standard high!
Within its shade we'll live and die!
Though cowards flinch and traitors sneer
We'll keep the Red Flag flying here!"

"It waved above our infant might,
When all ahead seemed dark as night;
It witnessed many a deed and vow,
We must not change its color now."

Chorus as above.

Ireland

Owing to the cessation of hostilities on the part of the Irregular troops, the news from Ireland is not, as has been usual, impregnated with sanguinary reports. Thus far the Republicans have kept faithfully their promise, contained in their recent note to the Free State Government.

Although the Government made no

reference to the de Valera peace proposals and has declined to recognize them, the tenor of public opinion is that peace is in sight. Sceptics, however, are asking themselves: "How long will peace be maintained?"

Governor-General Healy, replying to an address of greeting from the Royal College of Surgeons in Dublin, said their address came at a time "when it seems possible tranquility may be reestablished in their own borders."

Canada

The British and Canadian Governments reached an agreement on immigration questions. They will jointly and equitably guarantee:

1) A loan of the total cost of transportation from Britain to Canada to female domestic servants. This will include ocean passage and railway fares to any part of Canada.

2) A free grant to 5,000 children between the ages of 8 and 14 sent to Canada during the present financial year.

3) A loan up to 75% of the total transportation costs to persons nominated by British subjects in Canada and guaranteed to be taking up agricultural employment.

Eyebrows Up!

Ottawa social circles are in quite a flutter over a recent invitation extended to Labor leaders to attend a luncheon at Government House. This is the first time that Laborites, outside of members of the Ontario Legislature, have ever been invited to that imposing edifice.

Australia

Sir George Fuller, Premier of New South Wales, is shortly coming to America to study trade conditions in the United States and to inspect grain elevators and silos in Canada. He hopes in this way to introduce new methods of handling grain into Australia.

India

The Ulema (wise men) of India are reported to have proclaimed their allegiance to the Caliph (Abdul Medjid) selected to replace the ex-Sultan, Mohammed VI, by the Turkish National Assembly at Angora.

Foreign News—[Continued]

GERMANY

A New Deutschland

The most luxurious and largest German liner to be built since the war was launched at Hamburg. Herr Ebert, President of the German Republic, officiated at the ceremony, and thanked the Hamburg - American Steamship Company for its enterprise in reconstructing the German merchant marine fleet.

The new ship was named the *Deutschland*; it is 597 ft. long; 73 ft. broad; 22,000 tons displacement.

The Industrialists

The *New York Globe* published a series of articles describing Germany under the rule of a new mailed fist—that of the iron and coal kings.

Herr Hugo Stinnes is singled out as the greatest of all the German industrialists. He is omnipotent in German economic and political life. A general idea of his power is given: "From his own properties Stinnes can light and build my house and supply me with all the utensils I use in it. He can provide me with reading matter, whether daily news or weekly jokes or improving literature. He can feed me meat, bread and jam. He can give me medicine when I am sick, and, when he has cured me, can take me on a pleasure cruise, put me up at his own hotels and actually print the money with which I pay him."

Other magnates who "hold Germany in despotic sway" are:

Felix Deutsch, successor to Walter Rathenau (former German Foreign Minister, assassinated June 24, 1922) as head of the *Deutscheallgemeine-elektrizitätsgesellschaft*, the greatest European electrotechnical concern, controlling coal and iron, and of the largest railway equipment trust in Europe.

Otto Wolff, a nouveau riche, who controls the Phoenix and Rheinstahl mines.

August Thyssen, an industrialist of the old school, proud and independent, with mines, mills and factories.

Peter Klockner, formerly a Lorraine magnate. He is still immensely rich and has large interests in many iron foundries and machine factories.

The Stumm brothers, also ex-mine owners in Lorraine. They still own metal factories in Germany.

The Roehling brothers, who were the heaviest losers in Lorraine, Luxembourg and the Saar, have still gigantic iron interests in Germany.

Dr. Gustav Krupp von Bohlen und Halbach. He owns the famous Krupp works conjointly with his wife, Bertha Krupp. The Krupp factory is now busy manufacturing innumerable varieties of metal articles.

Camillo Castiglioni, an Austrian, who has acquired Italian nationality, who is the Croesus of Austria, has large interests in Italy and is in, hand and glove, with Hugo Stinnes in Germany.

"Greasy Scoundrels"

Blood was shed in the Prussian Diet when a free fight took place between the Socialists and the Communists.

The ultimatum was delivered by the Communists, after a vote of lack of confidence by the reactionary German Nationals in the Minister of the Interior had been defeated by 248 to 79 votes. Herr Katz, Communist, then tried to get an explanatory note written into the records, but the Socialist President, Herr Leinert, would not permit this. Katz thereupon called the Socialists "greasy scoundrels," an appellation which incensed the Socialists, who called out: "Drag the dirty dog down from the platform."

Hostilities commenced immediately afterwards. Injuries to scalps, eyes and noses were inflicted by the irate parties. The scene was the most sanguine and disgraceful in the annals of the Prussian Parliament.

An armistice having been granted by the victorious Socialists, the President of the Diet suspended Herr Katz for 15 days. Peace was then declared.

FRANCE

The Entente

Émile Buré, editor of *L'Éclair*, Paris journal, in a pro-Entente article suggests the formation of a "sur-Parlement," or over-Parliament, in which French and British members would deal with questions affecting both countries. In default of a Franco-British Parliament, M. Buré suggests frequent meetings between British M. P.'s and French Deputies with the object, not only of strengthening the Entente, but of assimilating the foreign policy of each country toward the other. It is understood that such meeting will be arranged for by the French and British Governments.

Since the Ruhr invasion took place there have been many voices raised against the British and their policy of "good-humored inactivity." In

some cases complete separation of the two countries was advocated. There have, however, always been Entente friends to remind the more recalcitrant spirits that the preservation of Franco-British friendship is a stern necessity.

La Fête de Saint Germain

Jeanne d'Arc, on horseback, accompanied by an army of archers, halberd-bearers and trumpeters, made her annual triumphant entry into La Place Saint Suplice, Paris. This revived pageant of the middle ages is now an intrinsic part of La Fête de Saint Germain.

Every year a new Maid of Orléans is elected from *les damoiselles de la rive gauche*, and she is the figurehead of the Saint Germain Fair. About her gather the multitudes of Paris, and in the *Quartier latin* hoary professors vie with cherub-faced students to do the "lily-white damsel" honor. Then the procession begins and Jeanne d'Arc is followed by her army, garbed in the costumes of their ancestors, who march with firm intent "to boot the English out of France."

The Saint Germain Fair is one of the oldest in the country and was a regular event in the days of Jeanne d'Arc. It was within recent years revived by the Committee of old Paris and the municipal authorities of the Latin Quarter. Ever since the canonization of Jeanne d'Arc, in 1918, the Fair has been more warmly welcomed than ever by the Parisians.

Debts and Reparations

An editorial in *The New York World* discussed the recent German offer to the Allies of \$7,500,000,000 in relation to French finances. There are three chances, says *The World*:

1) If France receives only 52% of the reparations offer and must pay her debts to Great Britain:

Liabilities,	\$6,400,000,000
Assets,	3,700,000,000

Deficit, \$2,700,000,000

2) If Britain canceled reparations and Britain and America canceled debts:

No liabilities.
Assets, \$7,500,000,000

3) If Britain and the United States refuse to cancel, France, in order to gain the advantage of number two, must ask from Germany:

\$7,500,000,000 for herself
7,500,000,000 for the other Allies
6,400,000,000 for her debts

\$21,400,000,000 Total

Foreign News—[Continued]

Another Royal Visit

"The King of Spain arrived in Brussels on a visit to the King and Queen of the Belgians. King Albert of Belgium met King Alfonso of Spain on the railway station platform and they drove together in state to the palace along troop-lined and beflagged streets and amidst the tumultuous cheers of the people."

King Alfonso did a great deal for Belgians who were deported by the Germans during the war. In many cases he was able to save them from death sentences, imposed by their barbarous foe.

In March the Belgian Court welcomed King Gustavus of Sweden. This is, therefore, the second royal visit to the Belgian King and Queen within two months.

...

Alfonso is a most fastidious man in the matter of dress. His wardrobe holds more than 100 suits, and under no circumstances does this sporting King wear one more than six times. Some of them are cast aside after adorning his person for one brief period.

His chief valet grows rich on his master's whimsical extravagance. Receiving a salary of only \$1,500, he is able to make ends meet by selling the King's cast-off suitings.

ITALY

Mussolini Cabinet

Cesare Maria di Vecchi, Under Secretary of Finance, resigned from the Mussolini Cabinet. This is the fifth resignation that has taken place within the space of a month.

Signor di Vecchi resigned in order to avoid embarrassing Premier Mussolini. The trouble was born in a speech that Vecchi made in Turin about three weeks ago, in which he said: "Everything could be put right in Italy with half an hour's martial law and half a minute's rifle shooting."

In an interview subsequent to his voluntary resignation, Signor di Vecchi said: "In my Turin speech I purposely mentioned the road along which I dare hope our leader will lead Fascismo, which I believe to be at the turning point of its history." He also reaffirmed his faith in Fascista doctrines and his obedience to Mussolini.

His speech at Turin was the expression of his personal opinion and in no way committed the Government.

Montenegrin "Premier"

Jovan Plamenatz, who recently tried to gain admittance into the United States on a passport issued by himself, was, it is authoritatively reported, ejected from Italy by command of the Mussolini Government, following repeated requests for his expulsion by the Yugo-Slavian Government.

Plamenatz styled himself the "Premier of the Royal Montenegrin Government," but, as neither Montenegro nor its Government exist, he could hardly expect to hoodwink the world. A so-called Government was, however, set up in Italy. As the



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ALFONSO XIII

He is the haberdashers' friend

Queen of Italy is the daughter of the late King Nicholas of Montenegro, Italians gave the Montenegrin cause warm support. After Italy had signed the treaty of Santa Margherita with Yugo-Slavia, it was no longer possible for her to give official support to the Montenegrin Royalists, with whom she had previously been in sympathy; for by signing the treaty Italy had also recognized the Yugo-Slavian boundaries.

While there is a great deal to be said for the reconstruction of Montenegro, it is considered by most impartial observers that since both King Nicholas and his Queen are dead, the cause is foredoomed.

On the death of King Nicholas, March 1, 1921, Montenegro became definitely incorporated into the Serb, Croat and Slovene Kingdom—more briefly Yugo-Slavia.

RUSSIA

Fall of Tikon

Patriarch Tikon was unfrocked by the All Russian Church Council. Thus the ex-Patriarch, in the words of the Church Council resolution, "is henceforth a simple citizen—André Bélavin."

According to reports from Moscow, where the Church Council was held, Tikon was judged without a hearing, in fact was not even present at the proceedings. The Council charged Tikon with counter-revolutionary acts of which the principal one was the decree of excommunication he laid on the Soviet Government.

The attitude of the Russian Church toward the Soviet Government is not without a parallel in modern history. When the French revolution broke out against the privileged classes, one of the first things that happened was the confiscation of church property, which was only part of the general outburst against the clergy and the Roman Catholic religion. It was the same way in Russia. The church was communized despite the indignant voice and obstructive tactics of the priests. As in France, so in Russia the clergy were the first dissentients to recognize a revolutionary Government as a *fait accompli*. The All Russian Church Council identifies Bolshevism with itself in its resolution, which starts: "Inasmuch as the Soviet Government is the only one in the whole world fighting capitalism, which is one of the seven deadly sins; therefore its struggle is a sacred struggle."

In the meantime the ex-Patriarch Tikon languishes in a Moscow prison awaiting a civil trial on the charge of opposing the Bolshevik régime. The date of the trial is not yet known. A meeting of the people's commissars took place, however, and vainly tried to settle both the date of the trial and the extent of the sentence. Most of the commissars were in favor of the death sentence, but Georges Tchitcherin, Soviet Foreign Minister, protested vigorously. He argued that such a sentence would result in aggravating the boycott against Russia; he suggested that the death sentence might be passed and then followed by a reprieve. The commissars were, however, unable to reach an agreement.

It is possible that the Soviet Government, bearing in mind that Tikon is now nothing more than André Bélavin, may not feel any undue alarm at sentencing an ordinary "comrade" to death. Tikon's position is indeed precarious.

Foreign News—[Continued]

HUNGARY

Seeks Loan

Count Bethlen, Hungarian Premier, arrived in Paris. His object in visiting France's capital is to place a proposal before the Reparations Commission whereby the finances of Hungary will be put on a similar footing to those of Austria.

It is understood that Count Bethlen, who is accompanied by the Finance Minister, M. Kallaw, will ask the Reparations Commission to suspend all claim to Hungary's income in order to enable her to float foreign loans. It is proposed to issue two loans: one of 50,000,000 gold crowns (\$10,130,000) to enable the Treasury to meet immediate expenses and diminish the issue of paper currency; the other of about 500,000,000 to 600,000,000 (\$101,300,000 to \$121,560,000) gold crowns for the purpose of balancing the budget and stabilizing the exchange.

Habsburg Return?

Hungary is reported to be on the brink of a revolution. The principal reason given is that there is a widespread distrust of the present Government. The rapidly falling crown has also a good deal to do with the discontent.

The Government has never been popular with the majority of the people; it was only accepted by them as a temporary measure, pending the advent of King Otto—the late King Charles' young son—to the throne of Hungary.

There is no idea of setting up a republican government. The peasants are overwhelmingly in favor of a monarchical form of government. The distrust arises from the fact that in Parliament there are four main groups each comprising one or more political parties, and these groups fight among themselves for their own particular interest. The first group is supported by the aristocracy who want a return of the Emperor and the Empire. They have, of course, lost a good deal of their property and are working to get it back. The second is backed by those people who openly advocate the return of King Otto to the throne. They say: "Since that is our will and intention, why should we seek to hide it—especially since there is nothing in the Treaty of Trianon to prevent a Habsburg reascending the throne of Hungary?" The third group, including the Government of which Count Bethlen is Premier, un-

officially support King Otto, but believe that a regency (with Admiral Horthy as regent) is the only course the country can adopt in view of the anti-Habsburg attitude of the Little Entente. There is, however, a feeling that this party is seeking to consolidate its power for its own political advantage; as a corollary, it is rumored that they are plotting to put someone else on the throne, which is possibly not true. The fourth group is composed of the revolutionary parties—a very small and noisy minority—who are out for a republican government. (Communism is dead.)

Hungary has a population of 7,840,832, according to the 1921 census. Of these, over 5,000,000 are peasants and almost solidly in favor of a Habsburg King. Recently when Admiral Horthy proposed to make a visit to an agricultural district, the peasants declared that they would be glad to see him, but if he expected them to build a triumphal arch, he would be very disappointed. There was, according to a wizened peasant spokesman, "only one man whom they would delight in so honoring, and his name is King Otto." That typifies their attitude.

The reason for the great attachment of the peasants to the Habsburg family is not sentimental but religious. In 1001 Pope Sylvester II gave King Stephen I a crown (which is still used) in recognition of his invaluable work in constructing Hungary, cementing the Magyar nationality and firmly establishing the Hungarian Church—Roman Catholic. The Habsburgs, having worn the Holy Crown, are the only family that are eligible to ascend the throne—so think the peasants. The attachment of the peasants is not to a royal family but to the Crown, which means everything to them.

CZECHO-SLOVAKIA

Reprisals

It was announced from Prague, capital of Czecho-Slovakia, that Yugo-Slavia will join in the Czecho-Slovakian policy of reprisals against Hungary.

Dr. Edouard Benes, Czecho-Slovakian Foreign Minister, said that the Government opposed the principle of retaliation but, in this case, felt constrained to resort to reprisals in order to bring to an end a long series of frontier disputes, one of which ended in the killing of a Czech customs officer.

FINLAND

Part Payment

Axel Astrom, Finnish Minister at Washington, walked into the office of Secretary of the Treasury Mellon and handed him a check for \$9,132. After that, Finland owed the United States just an even \$9,000,000. During the next 62 years other Finnish ministers expect to walk in with other checks covering the balance.

CHINA

"Information, Please!"

General Wood is on the point of departing for China.

The American Government is obviously uncertain as to what is happening in the Celestial Republic, and has therefore despatched the General to find out. Leaving Manilla at an early date, he is expected to proceed to Peking where Minister Schurman will assist him in diagnosing the ills of China.

The American Government is immediately concerned with two disputes. The Coltman case: an apology has been received from the military governor in whose province the American, Coltman, was shot; but various phases of oriental psychology are delaying the demanded indemnity. The radio case: has the Mitsui Wireless Company (Japanese) the exclusive right to the air of China? If so, why?

The fact that a number of American prisoners (including Miss Lucy Aldrich and two army officers) were taken by Chinese bandits who wrecked a train on the Tsinan-Peking railroad, lends further point to the General's inspection of Chinese conditions.

But General Wood must probe deeper. He must discover who is the politically responsible power in China; or, rather, who is likely to be the power.

Just last week China applied for another vast loan (\$15,000,000). If the American Government, as well as London and Paris, recommends that the banks float the loan, it must find some power in China which might be trusted to spend the money on something besides "civil" war.

Meanwhile General Wu, strong man behind the President, is not only attacked in the South by Dr. Sun's Cantonese, but is also threatened on the North anew by the Manchurian adventurer whom he routed last spring.

Foreign News—[Continued]

MEXICO

Why Obregon Is Great

Until twelve years ago, when wild-eyed Madero unhoused the venerable Diaz, Mexico was just a place for foreign money to go and make more money. Madero started a series of rattling revolutions which lasted until the assassination of Carranza in 1920.

Then in stepped Alvaro Obregon, one-armed fighter, idealist. He found a "Constitution" which had been evolved during the revolutionary period, and it was his intention to make the Constitution work.

The purpose of the Constitution was to make Mexico a free country in which most Mexicans would be able to live as citizens instead of existing as serfs.

All the odds were against Obregon. The State Department at Washington, withholding official recognition, refused to bet on him. And Washington told London and Paris not to bet on him.

In Mexico, Obregon was threatened from front and rear. There were the "reactionaries"—old Spanish landlords who resented the new ideas of liberty, corrupt officials, the rich Catholic Church. On the other side were red radicals so drunk with revolution that there seemed to be no chance of getting them sober before they set the house on fire.

In three years Obregon has established his Constitution. Mexico is rapidly becoming a happy home for Mexicans. The great haciendas have been split up into small farms. Schools are increasing in numbers and merit. The railroads are beginning to function at a profit. And, for the first time since Madero's wild plunge, the Government of Mexico has produced a budget which fulfills the constitutional requirements. It is by this budget that the first payments are being made to the landlords who were deprived of their land, and also the first payments on the international debt. The Army and Navy is decreased, while expenditures on education move up to 15 per cent of the total budget.

In achieving all this, Obregon has had capable coadjutors. First of all there is Huerta, the finance minister who arranged with Thomas W. Lamont of J. P. Morgan & Co. for the refunding of the Mexican debt. Descended from Yaqui Indians, Spaniards and Polish Jews, Huerta is everything but a soldier. Whatever things are practical, he thinks on those things. Then there is Gen-

eral Calles, head of the cabinet. A dreamer, a radical, once a school teacher, he has lived for "land and freedom." An unofficial helper has been Morones, labor leader. He wears check suits, silk shirts, and a heavy



© Paul Thompson

ALVARO OBREGON
In the hotbed of Mexico he cultivates prosperity

revolver; and from his one good eye watches the machinations of foreign capitalists.

The parliament is gradually learning how to behave. It has been two years since, by Obregon's orders, the fire-hose was turned on the assembled members.

A Legal Question

Mr. Secretary Hughes has finally sent to Mexico City two competent lawyers to arrange for the "recognition" of the Obregon Government.

For it is now chiefly a legal question which must be settled before American recognition is accorded: By Article 27 of the Mexican Constitution, the Mexican government was given all the sub-soil of Mexico, including oil, minerals, etc. This was manifestly unfair to foreigners who had previously acquired rights to sub-soil properties. Obregon has said that he would recognize these rights obtained by American investors before the Constitution went into effect. But Secretary Hughes does not trust his word. He wants the promise written down—preferably into a

"treaty of commerce and amity."

This Article 27, together with Article 33, has been the basis of the new freedom of Mexico because it has given the land back to Mexicans. Hitherto, Obregon has been unable to yield on it for fear of being accused of "selling out to America."

Obregon, as has often been said, "must win over America and yet assure the people he isn't doing so." His position is now so strong that it seems certain the Mexican people will accept whatever arrangement he makes with America. And the American commissioners, John Barton Payne and Charles B. Warren, are likely to meet Obregon half way.

Two Lawyers

John Barton Payne is a man with a thoroughly American history—from Pruntytown (Va.) poverty to Chicago power, by way of labor and the Law.

He began at \$50 per year at Mr. Ullman's country store, and before he was 20 had been post-office manager, express and freight agent and During his thirties he took up the practice of law in Chicago, and in 1893, when all other Democrats were defeated, he was elected Judge of the Superior Court.

Twenty-five years later he emerged from the distinguished law firm of Winston, Payne, Strawn & Shaw, and at the call of Woodrow Wilson, became in rapid succession: General Counsel to the Emergency Fleet Corporation and to the Director General of Railroads, Chairman of the U. S. Shipping Board, Secretary of the Interior.

President Harding made him active head of the Red Cross, and it is the work of that organization to which Mr. Payne is determined to give his chief interest—serving without pay.

Mr. Warren, as well as Mr. Payne, is noted for his legal capacity. He served in two great historic cases—the Behring Sea claim and the North Atlantic Fisheries arbitration with Great Britain.

Charles Beecher Warren has always lived in Detroit, where he learned and practiced law. President Harding sent him to Tokyo charged with the responsibility of ambassador, of preparing the way for the Washington conference and of "follow-up" work. When he had performed this service Mr. Warren returned just in time to undertake the task of establishing happier relations with our more immediate neighbor, Mexico.

BOOKS

The Season's Leviathan* *A Study of the Passion for Things Present and Things to Come*

The Story. Still waters run deep—a quiet pool contains, unseen by the casual observer, a whole society of strange and opposite creatures, thrown together by chance or nature, fiercely loving and hating. So Eamor, an English country house, where life in general seemed to move as calmly and placidly as a still day in August, proved the focus and battleground for a certain group of diverse, opposed personalities, related by accidental ties of blood or fate. The secret, incessant clash of these personalities, now and then flaring out into active conflict as abrupt as the glitter of lightning, serves as the theme of this lengthy and intricate first novel.

An air like the sultry air before a thunderstorm broods over the book—an air of suppressed, excruciated passion. Not passion in the *Titivating Stories* sense, there is the passion of the human mind for perfection as well—passion for material things, wealth, a house, even Egyptology—and incessantly the passion of human revolt against the material bonds that hold humanity to the clay. The ending is inconclusive, as in most such struggles—the material characters get their material desires—the less commonplace agonists are liberated after a fashion, in odd ways that do not seem to bring them much of what we commonly call happiness.

The main narrative threads are these:

Sir Charles Orisser married three times, begetting (by the first marriage) Cosmo, a creature continually at war with the world; by the second marriage Nicholas, a pleasant but somewhat inhibited, over-civilized, over-self-conscious being. When he died he left his affairs in complete confusion, and his ancestral country house, *Eamor*, at the mercy of John Mayne, a self-made millionaire. His third wife, Lillian, married John Mayne to save *Eamor* for herself and Nicholas. Mayne and Lillian, never in much accord, soon separated, the latter remaining at *Eamor* with Nicholas. The situation was complicated by the sudden reappearance of Cosmo, the advent at *Eamor* of Madeline, Mayne's ward, and the interference of other conflicting characters.

To detail the ensuing plot with accuracy would take diagrams, a gen-

ealogical chart and reams of paper. But here the plot is not exactly of primary importance—the characters overwhelm it with their energy, their eccentricity and, at times, their excessive gift for lengthy self-analysis. They are the book.

Peculiarly written, in a style somewhat reminiscent at moments of the late eighteenth century and at its occasional worst absurdly recollective of the incomparable Daisy Ashford, *The Orissers*, for all its minor faults, fairly vibrates throughout with cumbrous but genuine power.

The Significance. *The Orissers* deals with the duality of man's nature—with the subconscious conflict, continually active, between what people imagine themselves to be and what



L. H. MYERS

He took ten years to write *The Orissers*

they really are. The author is a psychologist and attempts throughout to display the genuine impulses and personalities of his characters with as little rancor or partiality as possible.

The Critics. *The Spectator*: "The book is greatly conceived and does not fall short in execution. It is romantic, it creates an atmosphere, it almost creates a world."

The Manchester Guardian: "*The Orissers* is a strange and fascinating book; it opens up an extraordinary number of channels for speculation."

The New York Times: "A massive conception; it is the Leviathan of the season's fiction."

The Author. L. H. Myers is an Englishman, the son of the late Fredric Myers, who was president of the Psychical Society—a biographer, essayist and mystic. *The Orissers* is Mr. Myers' first novel—a novel that, it is said, he took ten years to write.

Nothing New for Boys *Publishers Seek Genius to Exploit Juvenile Field*

Poets, from Villon on, have queried the whereabouts of various things at one time or another, but what any number of publishers would like to know at this very moment, is: "Where are the Hentys and Algers, the Oliver Optics and Burt L. Standish's of tomorrow?"

Not that the vogue of any of the above-named gentry has entirely gone by. Tattered Tom, the boot-black, is still able to thrill adolescent readers as he helps the white-haired old gentleman across the street to receive in recompense a bright silver dollar and a great deal of moral advice. The athletic English stripplings of Henty's confection continue to slay their thousands in every known historical period. But the last few years have only brought forth one writer with a true genius for the "children's story," Hugh Lofting, and he belongs rather with Lewis Carroll than with Henty.

The Rover Boys and the Motor Boys have been a trifle outmooded by the Aeroplane Boys and they in turn by the Radio Boys. Time passes, and doubtless we soon shall see a series on *The Boys from Mars*. Boys of various descriptions have already passed through nearly every prominent American college, real or fictitious, in any number of volumes.

And yet, according to publishers, there is both a crying need for and a wide opportunity open to a writer for boys who possesses a little more than the usual bag of tricks. The audience is immense and vastly eager—it does not require the skill of a Conrad to move its members. Only deliberate affectation or tediousness they will not tolerate—and in those respects they are extremely hard to fool.

Perhaps it requires a special talent to write successfully for boys. If so, here's broadcasting the fact that such a talent is badly needed right now. It may be that some at present mute and inglorious Oliver Optic will heed. But one warning is necessary. The author, whoever he be, should try his product on the dog, on a perfectly ordinary boy to whom Shakespeare is merely required reading and *Ivanhoe* gets off to a dull start, before he sends it to a publisher.

Personally, if there were only somebody writing for boys just now who could excavate something as thrilling as Kirk Munroe's *Rick Dale* or *The Fur Seal's Tooth* we wouldn't care whether a good deal of the modern literary school kept or not.

S. V. B.

* THE ORISSERS—L. H. Myers—Scribner (\$2.00).

Anna Katherine Green *She Enjoys Writing; Conrad Does Not*

Forty-five years ago Anna Katherine Green published *The Leavenworth Case*. That mystery story still sells. In 1923 she publishes *The Step on the Stair* in which love and romance vie for place with crime and mystery. Critics have said that this novel, written when she has passed her seventy-fifth birthday is one of her best, that it returns to the manner and method of *The Leavenworth Case*, was better than *The Filigree Ball* or *The House of the Whispering Pines*. At any rate, soon after publication, it was found on the best-seller lists.

The other morning I found Anna Katharine Green (Mrs. Charles Rohlfs) of Buffalo, at the sedate Murray Hill Hotel. An active, agile little woman, she is, who says that she presumes that *The Step on the Stair* is her last book; but almost winks when she says it. She is a born story-teller. True, one does not find much of what is ordinarily known as fine writing in her books; but, neither does one find arid stretches. They are yarns built with a genius for amazing effects and drawing out suspense.

She says that the reason she began writing her novels of detection and of mystery was not because her father was a lawyer, nor because she heard stories of trials and pleadings in the courts; but because she wanted to write stories.

"Sometimes I don't write a word for five years," she told me. "Then I have an idea which must be developed. I feel like writing."

This last fact seems to be true of the yarn-spinner. The writer who takes his trade seriously as art with a capital "A" finds the process of creating a masterpiece onerous. Take Joseph Conrad, for example, who made a statement on his arrival here, or was so quoted, that he had never learned to enjoy writing. But the *raconteur*, whose one guide is a brilliant imagination who lets his only guide be the swift telling of a tale of life, love, mystery and the complications along the side lines. That must be real joy.

Of course I started to tell Mrs. Rohlfs of nights spent breathlessly in finishing one of her novels. She smiled, graciously.

"That," she said, "One hears often; but, honestly now, don't you think taking more time to a book is more of a compliment. When I like a book very much I grudge each page that I turn over."

Well—how many times have you gone over your shelves on a rainy night, when you were tired and depressed, looking vainly for another story that would pick you out of the mire as quickly as a Conan Doyle, or a Mary Roberts Rinehart or an Anna Katherine Green? What better compliment is there, Mrs. Rohlfs, than that?

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 VEGETABLE—F. Scott Fitzgerald—Scribner (\$1.75). An Alger theme Fitzgeralded through three acts of a mildly amusing play. Jerry Frost was one of the 9,999 who, according to insurance statistics, would fail to be self-supporting at the age of 70. A meek and hen-pecked failure, he cherished two secret ambitions 1) to be President of These States or, failing that, 2) to be the very best postman in the world. Synthetic gin enabled him to gratify both desires, the first in what psychoanalysts call "the dream-life," the second in reality. In the act, where Frost thinks he is President, the dream-mechanism of *The Poor Little Rich Girl* and *A Kiss for Cinderella* is employed to satirize government by Babbitry.

TIMES HAVE CHANGED—Elmer Davis—McBride (\$2.00). The dubious phrases "a splendid book for a train" and "would make a wonderful movie" recur to the mind in dealing with *Times Have Changed*. But the book deserves somewhat better than that. Mr. Davis tells his rapid, adventurous yarn in a pleasant and amusing way. If you ever feel that, even though you may have married the most wonderful girl in the world, the good old days before that event occurred had a certain flavor—if you care for stolen jewels—if, in fact, you would rather be entertained than "searched" or "gripped" or "harrowed"—the adventures of Mark O'Rell on his first night out since the organ played *Here Comes the Bride* will be sure to interest you.

PONJOLA—Cynthia Stockley—Putnam (\$2.00). Lady Flavia Desmond was Tired of It All. She was just about to make a hole in the Seine when she ran into Lundi Druro, a tall, bronzed personage, back from Africa on leave, whose tales of the native flora and fauna and remarks on What a Wonderful Thing True Love Was (he was then engaged to somebody else who ditched him later) made Flavia decide to dress up in masculine tweeds and take a look at this Earthly Paradise he talked about. She found the scenery marvelous, but everybody drank Scotch before breakfast—and Druro, who failed to recognize her in her knickerbockers, was on the way to seeing purple elephants. So she rescued him, after many struggles and an incidental murder—her sex was finally discovered and the mystery of her past cleared up satisfactorily—and she and Druro, presumably, settled happily down to life on the veldt together.

A frankly melodramatic story, cleanly and competently written, with none of the laborious "ashes of passion" touch one has met in some novels dealing with the same locale.

A R T

Spring Salon

¶ The reunion of the Société des Artistes Français and the Société Nationale des Beaux Arts has been effected after 33 years. The latter society still holds more closely to classic tradition, as is easily observed in the Spring Salon.

¶ This year's salon is serious. Few nudes; much war; much religion.

¶ Americans are represented by 75 out of 4,500 paintings.

Asia in Washington

The Charles Lang Freer Gallery, a Florentine granite palazzino, was duly opened in Washington by an official visit of the President. The Gallery contains the Freer collection which Mr. Freer gave to the nation through his friend, Theodore Roosevelt.

Whistler is the greatest single name in the collection. His famous "Peacock Room," transported bodily from London, is there, the room which Whistler painted for the English shipping magnate, Leyland, whom he satirized as a peacock rising from a mound of gold.

Other noted American painters are there, but the paramount distinction of the Freer collection is that it contains the world's finest and most complete examples of Asiatic art. Both Europe and Asia must go to Washington to study Asiatic art.

Bidding

There was big bidding for the Brownlow pictures sold in London. Duveen offered £14,700 for Van Dyck's *Anton Triest*. As the hammer was falling Knoedler challenged. Bidding continued for 90 seconds. The picture went to Duveen for £29,400.

Royal Academy

The 155th exhibit gives the impression that Englishmen have been compelled to pursue art for money's sake. The exhibition is an endless parade of fashionable portraits painted for a price and fashionable onlookers.

The most honored position is accorded to an American, the late Sir James Shannon, for his portrait of Prince and Princess Shimadzu in heavy costume.

Nudes are conspicuously few, as are war-paintings. Of the latter, only Sir William Orpen's allegorical canvas to the unknown warrior is notable.

Fashionable people attend the fashion-serving show.

THE THEATRE

New Plays

Pride. The French, one remembers, are a gay and polite people, fond of dancing and light wines. Perhaps if they saw more of the English and American plays that are written about them they would be neither so polite nor so gay. At any rate, in most American drama, the French male character who is old enough to have a crêpe-beard has, in general, the choice between just two roles. He is always noble, and if he does not display his noblesse oblige by pursuing the chaste young heroine around and around the room with the scarlet curtains, he devotes himself to lamenting the vanished glories of his ancestral château.

The Duc de Valmont, in *Pride*, by Thompson Buchanan, is of the latter or "Zem were ze g-r-and old days" variety. His past was bright mauve—his manners impeccable—as Kipling puts it, "He was wild and he was woolly, and his pride was inordinate." Moreover, he and the Duchess, ex-Susie Potter of Chicago, had been separated since the latter's accouchement, 20 years ago. She loved him—but he was a roué—oh such a roué!—so she took her millions and their daughter (his little daughtaire 'e 'ad not seen 'ardly at all) and came to America, intent upon marrying daughter to a nice, clean-cut, young American millionaire, sans blue blood or indiscriminately amorous proclivities.

Well, that was all right, but what did the Duc do but turn up, broke, at the very hotel where everybody else in the cast was stopping, and start earning an honest living there as a waiter under the name of Henri Dupont? And what did little daughter do but feel strangely drawn at once to the elegant waiter who reminded her so of the papa she loved? And then, of course, there were two more acts, all full of complications. The Duc lied about himself like a French gentleman, and said he wasn't the Duc—and the millionaire's relatives cried: "Aha, our boy must not marry the child of a waiter, Duc though he be!"—and there were scenes and la-las and all sorts of complications—and everything was about to come out on the front page of *The Journal*. Till the happy ending arrived, and the angel child joined her parents' hands with "You mus' each be good to ze othaire" and the young millionaire kissed papa on both cheeks and everything was jake.

This old-fashioned dramatic rocking-chair is creaky, conventional and labored, though some of its upholstery is not ineffective. Hilda Spong, Juliette Day and Fred Tiden, in particular, do their best with it—but they cannot succeed in galvanizing the body more than momentarily. The French accents employed by the cast vary from the Swiss to the

purely Chicagoan. The critics in general have received it tepidly—what praise they have accorded being rather for the work of individual actors than for the piece itself.

My Aunt from Ypsilanti. While obviously aimed at the warm weather trade and that of the country cousins who just must see one of those typically wicked New York plays before they return to Sauk Center, this adaptation by Henry Baron from the French of Paul Gavault succeeds merely in dusting off a few of the ancient properties of conventional French farce a little more obviously than usual. True, Justice Ford would probably never allow his unmarried daughter to witness it—but, this time, his ukase would spare the young lady a dull evening. There's an act in Greenwich Village—and another in one of those old Virginia homes—and a model who pretends to be somebody's wife when she isn't—and—oh well, what's the use? Those who haven't seen about the same thing a dozen times before are to be congratulated.

Percy Hammond: . . . "a woe-ful bore."

John Corbin: . . . "For the most part the play seemed as dull as its morals are merry."

The Inspector General. In 1836, when first produced, this play of Gogol's, we understand, was considered a rather daringly satiric exposé of the foibles of Russian officialdom. But its humor seems to have gone flat with the passage of years and its satire is no longer telling—or so it appeared from the present production.

The plot is simple enough—it concerns a well-dressed, penniless scapegrace from St. Petersburg who is mistaken by the local grafters of a provincial town for the inspector general come to muckrake the community. They propitiate him with food, wine, money and the hand of the governor's daughter—and he makes his escape just before the real inspector general arrives.

That's all, and—in spite of the horribly conscientious farcing of the supporting cast—it isn't the least bit funny, except for the briefest moments. Maurice Swartz struggles like Laocoon himself to impart a semblance of humor—but unsuccessfully.

Heywood Brown: . . . "a feeble farce."

Anita Block: . . . "if it must be played, then let us hope only by Russians."

A Night of Love. A presentation by the Russian Opera Company of a bungling sort of musical Irish stew of popular operatic airs. Dolefully unimportant.

"Sisters Wow in Tab"

The Cold, Commercial Chatter of the Amusement Business

How many doctors read *Printers' Ink*? How many brokers ever peruse *The Casket*? How many barbers devote their spare time to *India Rubber Review*? Or actors to *The Iron Age*?

Yet all these periodicals are very interesting—even more fascinating, perhaps, for an occasional reading, to the layman than to the professional whom they more directly concern. Curious words—odd advertisements—the plots for a hundred stories are in them for the taking. And the theatrical weeklies are among the most interesting of them all.

Variety, *The Billboard*, *The Clipper*, *Zit's Weekly*—the average citizen not in "the profession" who stumbles upon one or more of these stumbles at once into a new and diverting world. A world where the verb "to wow" means unqualified success, where "sisters" are seldom if ever related, where a "tab" is not what old Mr. Webster said it was, but a tabloid musical show.

Do you want to know where the circus freaks come from? *The Billboard* will tell you. "WANTED for 20-in-1—FREAKS. At all times. Glass-Blower, Sword Swallower, Fat Woman, Punch and Judy, Tattooed Lady."

Some lonely sword-swallower will be happy when he sees that advertisement!

"Wanted," again, "lady who has had experience in Iron Jaw."

Ladies, step up!

More, by studying such columns you can buy a Wire-Walking Male Dog, a Live Alligator, a Carrousel, the Lord's Prayer on a Pinhead, a Two-Headed Child, a Devil's Bowling Alley. Opportunity plus!

Are you anxious to know "The Inside Stuff on Legit?" *Variety* will tell you. Do you happen to want an ant-eater for a pet or to know just exactly what the home folks in Terre Haute are seeing in the way of vaudeville? *The Clipper* can quote you a price on one and the entire bill of the other.

Or are you more interested in purely social gossip—the—ahem!—flittings of the stork and other such affairs. *Zit's Weekly* will keep you posted on matters town-topical with considerable frankness. And it runs a weekly column of "Greenwich Village Chatter" which every proprietor of a batik tea-room should read.

Here are the cold, commercial facts on every play in New York—how much money each made or lost last week—whether you should buy your seats for them at the agency, the box-office or the cut-rate ticket place. Here is the entire, gigantic amusement business of America, seen from within—births, marriages, divorces, deaths—its laughter and sorrows—its successes and failures—down in print.

The Best Plays

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

RAIN—The reaction of a woman of the San Francisco streets to the ruthless Christianity of a South Sea missionary. Jeanne Eagels plays the San Francisco woman with mordant effectiveness.

SEVENTH HEAVEN—Academically a meager drama. Apache atmosphere, a strong cast, a flashing second act climax have made it universally popular. Helen Menken is a down-trodden courtesan to whom the war brings courage and "a very remarkable fellow."

MERTON OF THE MOVIES—Glenn Hunter brilliantly entertaining as the unsuspecting yokel youth who conquered Hollywood with comedy.

THE DEVIL'S DISCIPLE—Shaw's melodrama of the American Revolution adds another link to the Theatre Guild's successful chain. Roland Young's portrait of General Burgoyne is one of the great bits of the season.

POLLY PREFERRED—Inconsequential but vastly comic satire on the manner of making a female movie star.

YOU AND I—A thoughtful theme intensified by glittering high comedy dialogue. Perfectly played by H. B. Warner and the smartest cast in town.

ZANDER THE GREAT—Shrewd mixture of comedy and melodrama on an Arizona ranch. Alice Brady cast in the first play worthy of her talents.

PEER GYNT—A play which Ibsen never meant for the stage made beautiful and effectively intelligible by the Theatre Guild. Joseph Schildkraut is the dreaming boaster of the title rôle.

THE MOSCOW ART THEATRE—The Russian Artists returning May 21 for a final fortnight in America. Conceded to be the finest dramatic troupe in the world. Repertory.

ROMEO AND JULIET—A production rich in the extreme youth of Jane Cowl's Juliet. The last of the season's Shakespeare; also the best.

THE LAST WARNING—A bag of ghastly tricks in a "deserted" theatre. All those will thrill who have not thrilled before, and those who thrilled before will thrill again.

The leading musical comedies: *Ziegfeld Follies*, *Jack and Jill*, *Wildflower*, *Music Box*.

Notes

When the National Theatre's production of *As You Like It* (now defunct) opened in Washington, signs of *rigor mortis* had, apparently, already begun to set in. Augustus Thomas, we hear, was gloomily talking the symptoms over with Mrs. Thomas. She did her very best to console him, or so the story goes. But he wouldn't be consoled. At last she fell back on perfect frankness. "Oh Gus," she exclaimed, "how glad I am you didn't write it, anyway!"



MAURICE SWARTZ

"Like Laocöon himself" (P. 16)

Jean Borlin of the Swedish Ballet, and Serge Diaghileve, expect to startle Paris shortly with a *Ballet Nègre*—a sort of *Shufflez-Vous Along*. It is understood that Batling Siki will not be employed.

The rumor of London Theatrical circles has it that the Prince of Wales himself has become very much interested in the plans of De Courville, the English theatrical manager, to establish something as nearly approaching the Ziegfeld Follies in London as the English sense of humor will permit. And also that the Pragger Waggoner insists upon the importation of American show-girls to give the production the genuine jazz-touch. Take it or leave it, it is a charming rumor. The next one will probably be that King George has decided to star himself in Bill Hart parts in a film.

C I N E M A

The New Pictures

Scars of Jealousy. It was well past mid-afternoon in Thomas H. Ince's Hollywood ranch and the visiting stockholders were thirsty for another picture. Tugging viciously at the bell-pull, which, from seeing his own pictures, Mr. Ince seriously believed to be a correct as well as expensive convenience, the great man summoned Lambert Hillyer, his director.

"Hillyer," he said, "go out in the pantry and mix up another picture."

Mr. Hillyer retired to the pantry and opened Mr. Ince's cabinet of well-aged ingredients. He poured in a bit of ruffled silk ancestry in the French Court. His eye fell on the "Southern Stuff" label and jumped his story a few hundred years. He injected a shot of chorus girls in a Southern mansion and three fingers of "Poor White" mountain life. He stirred in a murder and falsely accused his hero. A hot bit from the "Forest Fire" cruet and a dash of "Blood Hounds" finished the job. Shaking it up with a few negligible actors, he presented it to the stockholders.

"The Real Old Stuff," they said, smacking their lips.

The Rustle of Silk. Better than average acting is dissipated in the weakly wandering film from Cosmo Hamilton's novel. Betty Compson, Conway Tearle, Anna Nilsson, and Cyril Chadwick are asked to convince the customers that a girl will become a lady's maid simply to bask in the presence of her beloved—the lady's husband. Their love fuses. Finally, the hero becomes Prime Minister. There are flashbacks of Watteau shepherdesses and a few shootings. Out of the conglomerate mass it is possible that there are two or three selected bits which will appeal to everyone. Possibly also there are two or three beings in each audience who will enjoy the entire adventure. But it's pretty hard to fool all—even of the morons—all of the time.

Vanity Fair. Mabel Ballin plays "Becky Sharp" with all the vapid fascination of a nurse girl enlisting a park policeman for the evening. Accordingly Goldwyn's eight reel production of *Vanity Fair* is rather gruesome. One can only hope that Thackeray is sufficiently diverted by his celestial activities to omit a mundane interlude for inspection of the ruin of his novel in the motion picture galleries.

MUSIC

Cincinnati Festival

Music weeks and festivals have raised loud ensembles all over the country during the closing season days. The most notable undoubtedly is the Cincinnati Music Festival. This function is wrapped with the triple dignities of age, bigness and merit. Cincinnati celebrates its Golden Anniversary Festival, the 50th yearly invocation of tuneful sound. The first festival was directed by Theodore Thomas in 1873. All of these events have been large and ceremonious.

Mendelssohn's ever favored *Elijah*, intoned by the regular festival chorus of 325 and an added band of 80 men and women singers from the National Cash Register Company, with 48 professional vocalists to chant the solo parts so that the quartettes were themselves fair sized choruses—that began Cincinnati's homage to Apollo for 1923. It was prodigious—for mere magnitude. Imagine a dozen soprano voices singing a trill in unison, as they did. The performance was very good, and received universal praise. It deserved it.

The Cincinnati singers were trained by Alfred Hartzell. The performance of *Elijah* was conducted by Vanderstucken. An audience of nearly 4,000 people, from all over Ohio and even from remote parts of the United States, gathered to listen.

The highest achievement of the Festival came with Bach's B minor Mass. The chorus was still as large as in the Mendelssohn work, but the solo parts were really sung solo and by artists of note. A gathering of dignitaries celebrated the occasion. The Bach masterpiece is enormously difficult with its intricate weaving of voices in the manner of the old ecclesiastical polyphony. It is likewise immensely fine. Some critics rate it as Bach's greatest work. Others call it the greatest Mass ever written, with Beethoven's Mass in D as the only possible disputant for the honor, which leads to the interesting and meaningful consideration that what is possibly the highest piece of Roman liturgical music was written by the devout Lutheran, Bach, who was capelmeister at St. Thomas' Evangelical Church in Leipzig! The moral seems to be that the Mass is so superb a musical form, such a tempting subject for the composer of music, that it quite transcends any points of doctrine.

Among the operas rumored for production at the Metropolitan next year are Weber's *Die Freischütz*, Massenet's *Roi d' Lahore*, Mascagni's

Amico Fritz, Wagner's *Die Meistersingers* and Mozart's *Don Giovanni*.

Die Meistersingers will, of course, have to come. It should have come before this. The dreadful scarcity of good German tenors is probably the explanation of its continued absence during the several years since the Armistice lifted the ban against German opera.

Bohnen

It will be one of the greatest of blessings if the Metropolitan gives *Don Giovanni* next year. This is a masterpiece that one rarely gets a chance to hear. The basso that can sing and play the rôle of that prodigious Don Juan Tenorio, who was such a favorite among the virgins of Spain, is seldom to be found. The Metropolitan now, however, has a man with a reputation for singing *Don Giovanni*. He is Michael Bohnen, who made his American début in the middle of the season. Bohnen is that exceptional phenomenon among singers, a man of high intelligence and culture. He is distinctly a man of parts. His voice is fine, big, fresh and young. He sings with skill and excellent understanding and is really a masterful actor, and, indeed, has a reputation in Germany as a non-singing and even non-speaking actor. He has had much experience and success as a player for the motion pictures. He is, too, an athlete, a tremendously strong fellow, one of the best amateur wrestlers in Germany and a boxer who, if he may be a little bit slow and cumbersome for American boxing ideals, is quite a paladin with the fists in Central Europe.

McCormack

"The audience refused to leave when the lights were extinguished after a recital by John McCormack, forcing him to sing two encores in semi-darkness." So runs a wireless despatch reporting the Irish tenor's appearance in Berlin. This sort of thing certainly gives the lie to the opinion still in vogue among cynical subway riders that McCormack's reputation results from crowding audiences of servant girls and from other manifestations of Gaelic loyalty. The tenor, far from being a showy player to gushy sentiment, is one of the most refined and scholarly of artists.

He has done much to foster the present vogue of songs and other small pieces of the Italian masters of the 17th and 18th centuries, composers whose work, with its formalistic sedateness and untrumpeting beauty, is the very caviar of caviar for these jazz-blaring years.

RELIGION

Calendar Reform

His Holiness Meletios Metataxis, Patriarch of Constantinople, has commended a movement for the adoption of the western Gregorian calendar for all civil purposes, and the kingdom of Greece has just instituted this notable reform, according to Greek papers from Constantinople, Alexandria and Athens. Strangely enough, Patriarch Meletios is willing that the Church remain behind the State in this matter, for he still recommends the Julian calendar for ecclesiastical purposes. (The All Russian Church Council has just adopted the Gregorian calendar of the west.) There is now a difference of 13 days between the two calendars. The Julian calendar, started under Julius Caesar, 46 B. C., is 11 minutes slow each year. It was used by all Christendom, however, until 1582, when Pope Gregory XIII abolished it and substituted the Gregorian calendar, which we now use. Protestant countries were slow to adopt the calendar because of hatred for Rome, Sweden being the last to adopt it, in 1753.

Well-bearded Metataxis is one of the picturesque figures of the Levant. Jovial, simple in his fondness for a good story and careful in his selection of cigarettes, the Patriarch is continually confronted with politico-ecclesiastical difficulties which make his exalted position none too secure.

One result of the fall of King Constantine, and the return of Venizelos to Greece has apparently been to enhance the prestige of Patriarch Metataxis in that country.

Who Can Be Saved?

In "the good old days" of the Bible Baptists, members of this denomination held that only persons baptized by immersion were Christians, because immersion was the New Testament mode of baptism. The Southern Baptists still hold to this belief, and refuse to coöperate with any other Protestant denominations in the Federal Council of Churches. The Northern Baptists coöperate, but have a communion service which is closed to all Christians except those who have been immersed. Dr. Cornelius Woelfkin, of the Park Avenue Baptist Church, New York, has declared for the "open church"—i. e., receiving members from other communions without immersion. Along with this "heresy," Dr. Woelfkin declares that he believes in evolution, and thinks that the church should try to elevate the theatre, not obliterate it. He is assailed by conservatives

like Drs. John Roach Stratton and J. Frank Norris, as subverting Baptist faith and morals. The controversy assumes importance because the annual Northern Baptist Convention will be held at Atlantic City on May 22, and this "open church" question disturbed last year's convention at Indianapolis. Dr. Woelfkin is in no danger of a heresy trial, because each Baptist church governs itself, and Dr. Woelfkin's church is largely in his favor.

Red Hats

It is reported from Rome that Pope Pius XI will soon hold a consistory (senate composed of Pope and Cardinals). It is uncertain whether he will create any new cardinals.

It is stated, however, in Vatican circles, that no American will be given the Red Hat. If any new cardinals are elected, they will in all probability be Italians.

Trends

Mosque and State. The Angora Assembly has decreed the separation of mosque and state, and so the Caliph, successor to Mohammed and Haroun al Raschid, will no longer have any temporal power, such as his predecessors had. It was feared that the Moslems in India would object to this sudden move, but a congress of Moslem religious teachers in Calcutta has wired approval to Mustapha Kemal Pasha, calling him the "Renovator of the Caliphate," and accepting the new status of the Caliph. The present Caliph's "holy beard" has just reached the length required for sultans, and was blessed with appropriate ceremonies last week.

England. More than 500 clergymen of the Church of England, including many canons, have pledged their support to the Labor Party. For a long time the Church has felt keenly the reproach that the working classes were being alienated from it because they found no friends among the clergy. A congratulatory address was sent to Ramsey MacDonald and the Labor M. P.'s which said: "We shall support actively in whatever ways are open to us the effort you will assuredly make for the spiritual and economic emancipation of the people."

Indianapolis. William Jennings Bryan has been officially appointed a delegate to the Presbyterian General Assembly. He may withdraw from the race for Moderator, because in the 133 conventions which the Church has held, only one layman has ever held this position. If Mr. Bryan with-

draws, the conservatives will probably nominate Dr. Clarence Macartney, "father" of the now famous Philadelphia overture, in which the General Assembly was petitioned to remove Dr. Fosdick as special preacher at the First Church. The Assembly



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MELETIOS METATAXIS
He is the Patriarch of the Greek Orthodox Church (P. 18)

meets on May 17. It cannot try Dr. Fosdick for heresy, because he is a Baptist, and not subject to Presbyterian discipline. But it might force his removal.

The Saving Grace of humor is lacking in some very religious people, and thus absurd sects arise and flourish. Dr. Pollock, of Los Angeles, solemnly told radio fans last week that *Zacharia 9:14* contains a prophecy of radio. (The passage reads: "And Jehovah shall be seen over them, and His arrow shall go forth as the lightning.") He even more solemnly declared that the millenium is not far off, because the automobile has fulfilled the prophecy of *Nahum 2:4*. ("The chariots rage in the streets; they rush to and fro in the broad ways; the appearance of them is like torches, they run like lightnings.")

New York. According to figures from the office of the Presbytery of New York, there are 1,660 churches and synagogues in the city for 81 denominations: 1,948,000 Roman Catholics, 1,941,000 Protestants and 1,640,000 Jews.

MEDICINE

Gas Therapy

Experiments in applying various types of poison gases used in the war to the treatment of respiratory diseases have multiplied. The use of chlorine as a preventive of influenza at the University of Arkansas has been described (TIME, April 14).

Now experts of the Chemical Warfare Service, experimenting at Edgewood Arsenal, near Baltimore, have had striking results with chlorine in very dilute quantities as a preventive of influenza, pneumonia and common colds. By accident it was discovered that workers in departments where chlorine was made were immune to these diseases, although elsewhere 10 to 20% of the arsenal workers were infected. A slight leakage of the gas was believed to be the cause of the discovery.

Lieutenant Colonel Edward B. Vedder, of the Army Medical Corps, found that guinea pigs inoculated with tuberculosis bacilli and a concentration of mustard gas did not develop the disease although other "control" animals, without the gas, did so.

Dr. P. Nolan, of the Pennsylvania State Tuberculosis Clinic, Jeannette, Pa., has had apparently successful cures for pulmonary tuberculosis through inhaling fumes from a combination of carbon and calcium. The clue to this treatment he found in the low tuberculosis death-rate of Pittsburgh.

Scopalamine Modified

"Twilight sleep," popular name for the use of scopalamine as an anesthetic during childbirth—a method which fell into disfavor after it was found to have a detrimental effect on babies thus born—is still used regularly in a modified form in the Long Island College Hospital, Brooklyn, and some other hospitals. Dr. John O. Polak has used it as a routine procedure in labor, with a resulting infant mortality for 1,000 cases of but 2.5 per cent, about one-fifth of the average for other deliveries. It should, of course, be administered only in hospitals and under specially trained doctors.

Jenner

The centenary of the death of Edward Jenner, the great English physician (1749-1823) who discovered vaccination for smallpox, was celebrated with appropriate ceremonies by the Academies of Medicine of London and Paris.

L A W

Brilliant Mr. Smith

Comes now Lord Birkenhead. "When the American Bar Association convenes in Minneapolis in August it will be addressed by the former Lord Chancellor of England, Lord Birkenhead, who began life as F. S. Smith; also by Charles E. Hughes."

Birkenhead, since Oxford days, has been tagged with one inevitable adjective: brilliant. Distrusted, and extravagantly admired, he established a record by reaching the Lord High Chancellor's woolsack at the age of 45. Lloyd George was then (1919) his chief, and three years later Birkenhead, although a Tory, followed his chief into the so-called wilderness.

Birkenhead, the orator, resembles nothing so much as a well-polished Jovian thunderbolt. It is said that the combination of his logic and eloquence convince even the people who vote against him.

In further contrast to Lord Robert Cecil, he is handsome, well-dressed, athletic, married, a little vain, temperate in his use of idealism.

Finally it may be said that no abler lawyer has ever come to this country.

The Mountaineers

The Supreme Court of North Carolina has upheld a conviction for murder in the second degree in a case apparently unparalleled in criminal history.

The defendant, one Ves Wingler, married Candace Miller in 1891, and went with her to a cabin in the mountains "17 or 18 miles from North Wilkesboro, N. C." In May, 1893, she met a violent death. Her husband was the sole witness. On his testimony the coroner's jury brought in a verdict of accidental death, caused by a fall from a loft in the cabin onto the stone hearth in front of the fireplace. In April, 1922, Ves Wingler was arrested, tried and convicted and the judgment affirmed by the Supreme Court carried an indeterminate sentence of from 25 to 30 years.

There is, of course, no Statute of Limitations running in the case of murder, and a murderer may be required to have one trial at any time of his life.

The conviction of Wingler resulted from a curious chain of circumstances. The son of a neighbor assaulted one of Wingler's daughters, and Wingler swore out a warrant for his arrest. The assailant fled, but the neighbor countered by reporting to the authorities a confession alleged to have been made to him by Wingler in

1893. The arrest and conviction followed, although a strenuous defence was maintained and although the only explanation the neighbor gave for his



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LORD BIRKENHEAD

"In Minneapolis next August"

sudden revelation was that he had recently got religion.

Even so august a body as the Supreme Court of North Carolina realized the dramatic possibilities of the case before it.

In addition to two quotations from poems, the opinion closes with such moral observations as: "Though justice sometimes treads with leaden feet, if need be she strikes with an iron hand. Verily, the wages of sin are death and sin pays its wages"; as well as such grim humor as: "There is no error appearing in the record, except the great error of the defendant in murdering his wife."

Supply

Docket, a periodical that circulates among members of the bar, points out that Washington, D. C., has (in proportion to its population) more lawyers than any state in the Union, there being one to every 181 persons there.

Excepting D. C., lawyers are most plentifully assembled on and near the Pacific Coast. Nevada (with reason) has a lawyer for every 337 people. California, for every 507; Oregon, for every 550; Washington, for every 606.

The lower South has fewest lawyers. And Pennsylvania has none too many, with a ratio of one to 1,285. All the lawyers in the country added together total 122,519. And of these New York has 18,473—more than twice the number in any other state.

AERONAUTICS

Coast to Coast

Lieutenants John A. Macready and Oakley Kelly finished the first cross-continental non-stop flight in the history of aviation, landing at Rockwell Field, San Diego, after flying 26 hours and 50 minutes and covering approximately 2,600 miles from their point of departure at Roosevelt Field, Long Island.

During the first hour of flight their battery regulator gave trouble and only the hardest work enabled them to make it function. The excessive gasoline load carried forced them to fly dangerously low, 400 feet above the ground during the earlier stages of their trip.

A whole night (between Indianapolis and Tucumcari gravestones in New Mexico) they flew with a compass as their sole guide. Crossing Arizona in the morning and flying low to get their bearings anew, they piloted their Fokker T-2 in a country of forests, ravines and canyons, treacherous air currents, and at one point flew most dangerously between the walls of a deep canyon.

Yet they pronounced their flight "humdrum," and landed in perfect condition—except for hearing slightly affected by the continuous roar of the motor.

Country-wide interest was aroused. The machine was awaited all along its route through Dayton, Indianapolis, St. Louis, Kansas City, Tucumcari, N. M., and Wickenburg, Ariz. A hundred thousand people met them at San Diego, and telegrams of congratulation by the hundred, beginning with one from the President, poured in from every state in the Union.

Significance

Macready and Kelly will now attempt to fly around the globe. Lieut. R. L. Maughan, will pilot the Curtiss Army plane—speed record of 245 miles per hour—across the continent in a daylight flight. But more solid significance is attached to the coast-to-coast flight than introduction to further records. It means a tremendous boost for the Air Mail plan of continuous service between New York and San Francisco. It points to the entire feasibility of commercial air lines across the continent. Ultimately no business house will be able to afford any mail but air mail; no business man any travel but air travel.

At Le Bourget, France, Sergeant Bury in a machine carrying 550 pounds cargo reached an altitude of well over five miles—world's record.

SCIENCE

Lamarck or Weismann?

The possibility of the inheritance of acquired characteristics — that bone of contention around which so much of evolutionary conflict has raged for 100 years—has received new support from the work of Professor Paul Kammerer, of the University of Vienna, who has just demonstrated his findings before the Cambridge University Society of Natural History. The theory, first developed by Jean Baptiste Lamarck (1744-1829), who held that changes in the individual due to altered needs and habits are passed on to descendants (e. g., the neck of the giraffe is long because its ancestors had to stretch to reach the foliage), was taken over in part by Darwin, who believed it to be one of the methods through which natural selection operates. Biologists then reacted from this doctrine until the opposite extreme was reached in August Weismann, whose theory that the germ-plasm of each generation is handed on and remains distinct from the body cells, logically excludes the transmission of acquired traits. Weismannism has held the field since 1890 and still dominates the thinking of most biologists.

Kammerer's chief experiments have been on fire salamanders with black and yellow spots. When taken from their natural habitat to yellow soil, they gradually lost their black color, and their offspring were all yellow. Kammerer also grew eyes in the sightless newt, which requires no eyes because it lives in greenish water depths. These results have been called in question by many biologists who claim that they are not instances of true inheritance, but merely of nutritive or chemical influences on the germ cells, the possibility of which is readily admitted.

The English scientists are apparently convinced, however. William Bateson, former professor of biology at Cambridge, and a confirmed Weismannist, visited Vienna and later made a public attack on Kammerer's theory. In the interest of fair play, 50 Cambridge professors subscribed money to bring Kammerer to England for a hearing. He had worked unrecognized for 20 years, and since the war his salary has been approximately \$150 a year. He was on the point of being forced to give up his researches when the invitation came.

Professors G. H. F. Nuttall and Thornley Gardner, of Cambridge, together with a number of other eminent men, have given prompt and generous acceptance to the Austrian's

work, and some have called it the greatest biological discovery of the present century. Conservative scholars, however, are demanding more conclusive proof.

. . .

Statesmen-Scientists

Europeans have a way of combining erudition and statesmanship. Lord Balfour is a distinguished philosopher. Raymond Poincaré is a well-known litterateur and comes from a famous scientific family. Now Paul Painlevé, mathematician and former Premier of France, has come



© Paul Thompson

PAUL PAINLEVÉ

"I consider Einstein's theory a step in the right direction"

forward with a new variation on the theme of relativity. He has not made public its details, but has thus far written two parts of a work on his new theory, and intends to complete it during the coming summer.

Professor Painlevé asserts that his conception is based on mechanics of broader lines than Einstein's. It is an attempt to reconcile the old Newtonian school of gravitation with the new Einsteinian school. "I consider Einstein's theory a step in the right direction," he says. "Certainly it was necessary to explain phenomena which could not be explained under the old theories."

Painlevé is 60 years old and for more than a decade has been a prominent figure in the politics of the Republic. He has held professorships at the Sorbonne, the École Normale, the Polytechnique, the University of Paris. He is a member of the Institute (the highest French scientific body) and the author of several important mathematical works.

Another Week's Digging

Within ten days after it left Peking, the third Asiatic expedition of the American Museum of Natural History (TIME, April 28), under the leadership of Roy Chapman Andrews, unearthed a fossil carnivorous dinosaur in the Mongolian desert. The giant, lizard-like reptile has not been identified with other known species, but belongs probably to the Triassic period (4,000,000 to 10,000,000 years ago). The legs are nine feet long, almost as large as the great herbivorous brontosaurus, some specimens of which in American museums have legs ten feet long, a total length of 50 to 90 feet and a weight of 20 to 40 tons. Their brains were comparatively minute, a fact which perhaps contributed no little to their extinction.

. . .

Buenos Ayres scientists who have examined the alleged Tertiary skull discovered by Dr. J. G. Wolfe in Patagonia claim it is merely a curiously shaped stone of no scientific value. The Field Museum expedition, under Dr. E. S. Riggs, which went to verify the skull, is reported to have discovered the femur of a dinosaur on the way.

. . .

Dr. Herbert J. Spinden, penetrating south from Yucatan, found outposts of ancient cultures allied to the Maya, in eastern Honduras, Nicaragua, and as far south as Costa Rica. There are fortified villages, tremendous walls, pottery, statues and stone corn-grinding machines on hilltops, possibly pointing to a curious cult of "corn worship."

. . .

F. A. Mitchell-Hedges, British explorer, submitted proofs to the British Museum that he had found, also in Central America, a hitherto unknown stock which had never before seen a white man and has apparently made no cultural progress for several thousand years.

. . .

Under a layer of volcanic lava in the state of Colima, Mexico, James Philomon, Scotch mining engineer, discovered an ancient city estimated to be at least 4,000 years old. The Mexican Government has sent an expedition to investigate.

. . .

In an Inca tomb near Cajamarca, Peru, Francisco Loaysa, of Lima, found an elaborate "quipu," or knotted and decorated cord 16 yards long, used by the Incas as a calculating device for their decimal arithmetic system.

BUSINESS & FINANCE

The Peak?

The pronounced downward movement on the Stock Exchange has given rise to conjectures by the business world as to whether the peak in business activity has not already been reached. The well known ability of the stock market to "discount" future conditions has led some business leaders to anticipate the Autumn situation this year with less complacency. Industrial news, containing as it did reports of price cuts in oil and weakness in cotton and sugar, tended in general to confirm such less optimistic opinion, although April pig production set another high record. The strong banking position, however, indicates that should present business activity fall off, no such tremendous speculative liquidation as that of 1920-21 will be witnessed, except possibly to a limited extent in real estate. The check-rein to the current expansion of trade and industry will, it is generally agreed, be afforded by the shortage of labor, and the already recognized tendency of labor to lessen productivity under higher wages, which is usually a sign that the peak of prosperity is not far away.

Mr. Ford's Treasury

If any doubt remained as to Mr. Ford's ability to finance his own way, it has been speedily removed by the recent financial statement of the Ford Motor Company, Inc., as of February 28, 1923. This statement showed total assets of \$536,351,939, of which almost one-third (or \$159,605,687) consisted of cash in the treasury. No other corporation in the world has so much cash in its treasury as this, not excepting the U. S. Steel Corporation, which has total assets over four times as great as the Ford Motor Company.

When the Ford Company was first organized in Michigan in 1903, its total assets were less than \$100,000, and Mr. Ford did not himself hold a controlling interest in the original capital of \$28,000. In 1906 Mr. Ford obtained a 51% interest and control of the company. Later he acquired 7½% more, and finally his son, Edsel, bought in the remaining 4½%. At present the father and son are the only stockholders.

The outstanding capital stock is now only \$17,264,500, consisting of 172,645 shares of \$100 par value. On these shares, net earnings for 1922, after all deductions, were \$690 apiece. Profits for the year ending Febru-

ary 28th, 1923, were \$119,000,000. The Ford Company at present has about 110,000 employees, and a payroll of over \$1,000,000 a day.

Branch Banking

The vital and much discussed question of branch banking has again been given prominence by the test case brought before the U. S. Supreme Court by the First National Bank of St. Louis, which claims the right to establish more than one place of business in the city where it is authorized to do business. The Court's decision should decide whether branch banking is implied in the national bank act, and whether a State has the power to limit a national bank Federally incorporated. Briefs will be filed by the Attorneys General of ten states.

In Missouri, the state statutes forbid branch banking. In 21 other states, including New York, it is permitted and in consequence national banks have been able to compete vigorously with state banks. In New York City there are 32 national banks with 43 branches, as against 19 state banks with 139 branches, and 20 trust companies with 60 branches.

The Chemical National Bank of New York, after doing business in one location for 75 years, has announced its intention of organizing a chain of 12 sub-offices in the next two years, in order to meet the competition indicated by the above figures.

Wholesale Prices Decline

Despite such public outbreaks against rising prices as has occurred in the case of sugar, the general movement of wholesale prices on May 1 was still downward. Broadstreet's price index number for wholesale commodities dropped sharply to 148.1 on that date from 151.1 on April 1, which in turn represented a drop from the figure of 151.2 for March. Previous to the latter date, the index of wholesale prices had advanced almost uninterruptedly from the low figure of June 1, 1921.

Taken by groups from April 1 to May 1 this year, livestock remained unchanged at 100, hides at 118, oils at 157 and building materials at 180. Provisions fell from 141 to 137, fruits from 154 to 152, textiles from 170 to 167, metals from 121 to 116, naval stores from 328 to 262 and miscellaneous from 200 to 195, while breadstuffs advanced from 127 to 128, coal and coke from 210 to 219 and chemicals from 202 to 207.

A Kodak Monopoly?

The Federal Trade Commission has filed a complaint against the Eastman Kodak Company, alleging conspiracy in restraint of trade, with respect to the Eastman Company's manufacture and sale of cinematograph film in this country. According to the complaint, the company had manufactured and sold up to March, 1920, 94 per cent of all film, and sold 96 per cent of all film, produced in the United States. Between March, 1920, and September, 1921, it is alleged, foreign film was so extensively imported that the sales by the Eastman Company fell to 81 per cent of sales of film in this country.

The claim is made that the Eastman Company, by its grip on distributors of motion picture film, compelled the delaying of deliveries to Eastman's competitors, as well as discriminate against its competitors' customers in the granting of credits.

New Cotton Exchange

The new building of the New York Cotton Exchange, erected on the site of the former building in Hanover Square, was officially opened, although the Exchange will continue for about another month in its present temporary quarters at Wall and Water streets.

Studebaker

The report of the Studebaker Company for the first quarter of 1923 establishes a new high company record for sales of Studebaker cars. Studebaker disposed, during this period, of 38,211 cars, against 22,801 in 1922—an increase of 67.6%. Net profits this year were \$6,170,971, against \$4,069,848 in 1922. Increased cost of materials and labor is stated to have been offset by economies incident to the increased volume of production. All plants are now operating at capacity, with sales absorbing the current output.

Anaconda

The \$100,000,000 bond issue recently floated by the Anaconda Copper Company gives particular interest to the company's current earning statement. The calendar year of 1922 witnessed the largest gross revenue in Anaconda's history, amounting to \$175,450,384. The increase is mainly due to the acquisition of the American Brass Company. After paying operating expenses and Federal taxes, however, the company showed net income of \$11,432,044 for 1922 as compared with a deficit of \$6,257,042 for 1921.

THE PRESS

Misrepresented

The Christian Science Monitor is in favor of Prohibition, and for that reason it hates to print anything that would lead a reader to suppose that legislative rulings pleasing to the "drys" are not being received with acclaim the world over.*

Take this matter of the recent Supreme Court ruling on liquor on the high seas.

Headlines *The Monitor*: "Foreign Anxiety over Dry Ruling is Disappearing."

But contemporary quotations from the British press are:

The London Star: "... "Unjust and unreasonable interference."

The Westminster Gazette: "... "Threatens to affect the liberties of citizens of other countries."

The Morning Post: "Why should we not solemnly declare that in the interests of good fellowship, international solidarity and the true happiness of mankind no vessel which does not carry one case of champagne or the equivalent in whiskey or beer for each passenger and each member of the crew can enter a British port?"

The Daily News: "Interfere at will with the freedom of the world's maritime commerce."

The Daily Express: "Were it not for the suggestion that the Supreme Court is the last word in dignity and probity it would be legitimate to assume that these high and austere judges had their tongues in their cheeks when delivering this Solomon-baffling judgment."

The Evening Standard: "A striking breach of recognized international courtesy."

The Pall Mall Gazette: "When once you pass a silly law like prohibition you have to go on being silly all the time."

Under the headline "British comment on Liquor Decision," all of the above statements are "summarized" by the London correspondent of *The Monitor* thus: "The Press here gives considerable prominence to the United States Supreme Court's decision on the question of a ship's right to bring liquor into United States ports."

He doesn't say whether the "considerable prominence" is in favor of the ruling or against it. That seems to TIME to be unfair and a deliberate misrepresentation of fact.

* It must not be inferred from the above that TIME objects to strenuous advocacy of Prohibition. Let Prohibition be supported; let it be attacked; but always fairly supported or fairly attacked. Few public questions have been so mangled by the press as this Prohibition.

Mr. J. Was Absent†

Another plank in *The Monitor's* platform for a better and a brighter world is the World Court.

On May 4 it published an article bearing this headline: "California for World Court Mr. Lenroot's Tour Reveals." The justification for this headline was the first paragraph of the article below it:

"California is overwhelmingly in favor of a World Court and sentiment is running strongly against 'those isolationists who, in a spirit of intense egotism and narrowness would wrap the American flag about them and cry 'economic, industrial peace,' when there is no peace.' Irvine L. Lenroot (R.), Senator from Wisconsin, told a representative of *The Christian Science Monitor* here."

In other words, there was no justification for the headline "California for World Court" other than Mr. Lenroot's say-so. An honest head would have been "Lenroot says California Favors World Court"—or words to that effect, properly padded or contracted so as to fit space.

Doubtless *The Monitor* is in intimate touch with the opinions of California voters. But it took a mean advantage to run that headline when Hiram Johnson is in Europe. Hiram Johnson is an irreconcilable of irreconcilables and bitterly opposed to the World Court. Twice the people of California elected him as their governor, and only last fall they reelected him to a second term in the United States Senate, where he is a member of the Foreign Relations Committee.

Libel

Chester A. Arthur, Jr., grandson of the late ex-President of the United States, is suing the *New York Tribune* for \$25,000 for alleged libel. On April 2 the *Tribune* printed an article headed "Fifteen Thousand Dollars Is Raised Here to Drive the British Out of Ireland." Mr. Arthur sets forth that the article not only made him appear as favoring "driving the British out," but that it credited him with an attempt "to reconcile the Free State Party and the Irish Republican Party."

† TIME devotes extended space to the story of *The Monitor* and its alleged misdeeds because popular fable has it that *The Monitor* is "one of the few honest papers alive today." When *The Monitor* goes wrong that is significant news—and TIME gets the same thrill out of it that a Hearst paper experiences when it catches a "prominent divine" in private difficulties.

Pulp

The Forestry Committee of the American Newspaper Publishers' Association, allied with the American Paper and Pulp Association and National Forestry Program Committee, is urging on President Harding the importance of an annual appropriation of \$2,000,000 for land purchase in the interest of forestation.

Men Who Steal Dogs

From an advertisement in the *Boston Transcript*:

"Mr. Smith, I see you have lost your dog."

"Yes."

"Don't you want to advertise him in the Boston _____" (naming another newspaper).

"I've already put an advertisement in the *Boston Transcript*."

"Well, the men who steal dogs don't read the *Boston Transcript*."

"Interesting Thoughts"

Under the heading "Interesting Thoughts on Uninteresting Topics," *The New York World* has inaugurated a feature column which in style and format is very like TIME's Imaginary Interviews department. (See page 26.)

MISCELLANY

"TIME Brings All Things"

The seventh daughter of a seventh daughter will not die young according to Negro tradition. In Brooklyn such an one just died at the age of 118 years.

At Wembley, England, at a great football match, numbers of spectators entered the stadium by climbing over the fence. Following the match, many of them mailed their admission fees to the management, saying that they had climbed over because of the large crowd.

In New Guinea the natives refer to all girls as "Mary's" — to go a-wooing is going "to catch a Mary," according to a professional woman traveller recently returned.

In the first three months of 1923, 15,000,000,000 cigarettes were manufactured in the United States—half again as many as during the same period in 1922.

Delmonico's Restaurant, Manhattan, established in 1827, long the most famous and fashionable restaurant in the United States, went into the hands of the sheriff for non-payment of rent.

This Year's Best Novel

"The Tree of the Garden has fruit of full blown beauty and leaves of golden prose. The author's power of putting over a picture is marvelous. There is a wealth of humor, pathos and tragedy in the book."—*Chicago Daily News*.

"In Thursday Hardrip Mr. Booth has created one of the great women of fiction."—*Manchester Guardian*.

The Tree of the Garden

By Edward C. Booth

"The love story of Guy Openshaw and Thursday Hardrip is one of the noblest and most beautiful in English fiction."—*John O' London's Weekly*.

"May stand by itself as a notable example of modern English fiction at its very best."—*Boston Transcript*.

The Tree of the Garden

Edward C. Booth's novel

"Thursday Hardrip is the most unique, the most realistic, the most appealing heroine of fiction that the present reviewer has met in many a day."—*Philadelphia Public Ledger*.

"The Tree of the Garden' is quite the best thing we have encountered in recent, we feel tempted to say modern, fiction."—*The Argonaut*.

This Season's Big Book

is Edward C. Booth's novel
"The Tree of the Garden."

This is an Appleton Book, \$2.00

S P O R T

On the Map

Shelby, Mont., is to take its place beside Goldfield, Nev., as the scene of a great conflict. Jack Dempsey, heavyweight champion, has signed articles to fight 15 rounds to decision with Tom Gibbons of St. Paul in Shelby on the afternoon of July 4. Shelby is populated by slightly less than 1,000 persons and is seldom dignified by mention on the map. Montana promoters have guaranteed the champion \$300,000, nearly \$700 a minute, for his part in the ceremonies. Gibbons will take a gambler's chance with a percentage of the gate receipts.

Expert critics agree that Gibbons, who is little more than a middleweight, will have "no chance." Others, equally expert, insist that the whole announcement is merely a bit of ballyhoo and that Tex Rickard will step in at the critical moment and transfer the fight to Boyle's Thirty Acres.

Meanwhile Dempsey and Gibbons have started training.

An American Year?

British links will soon be overflowing with American golfers. Walter Hagen, Gene Sarazen, and Charlie Hoffner have sailed to play for the open championship at Troon. Jim Barnes, Leo Diegel and Jack Hutchinson have booked early passage.

While on the water the invading professionals heard by radio how Francis Ouimet of Boston defeated Dr. O. F. Willing, of Portland, Ore., in the play-off of the final for the St. George's Cup at Sandwich.

Said Hagen: "It looks like an American year."

Intercollegiate Polo

Whatever opinion one may hold of the Government's intrusion into our academic sanctuaries with the intensive Reserve Officers' Training Corps courses, the fact remains that intercollegiate polo has thereby become a practical reality. The shockingly expensive equipment and the esoteric training, heretofore exclusively associated with great wealth, are automatically available. War Department efforts since 1918 to make polo a recognized sport have culminated in an intercollegiate championship at Fort Hamilton, N. Y. The effect on American polo cannot be otherwise than beneficial.

Super-Modern

Something over \$2,000,000 has been appropriated by the Illinois legislature to equip the University of Illinois with a gymnasium and a Memorial Stadium. When the structures are completed the athletic plant at Urbana will cover eighty acres.

Yale and Navy

A green Yale crew shattered advance calculations by defeating Columbia and Penn on the Housatonic. The credit for victory is given to Ed. Leader, new Yale coach, from Washington.

The same afternoon Navy rowed to an easy victory over Princeton and Harvard at Princeton.

These results would tend to mark Yale and the Navy as the leading Eastern crews. Unfortunately they do not row against each other in any of the subsequent regattas.

Frenzied Finance

Six baseball magnates are grinning ghastly smiles. Under the spotlight of major league performances a half million dollars worth of hand-picked ivory from the minor leagues has proved to be a little worse than ordinary osseous substance. The six sorrowing sahibs engaged last winter in a battle of the bank books for the minor league stars. The players purchased: Fielder O'Connell and Pitcher Bentley by the Giants for a total of \$140,000, Shortstop Sand for \$40,000 by the Phillies, Pitcher Kunz for \$30,000 by the Pirates, Baseman Hale by the Athletics for \$75,000, Baseman Lutzke and Catcher Myatt for \$80,000 by Cleveland, and Baseman Kamm for \$125,000 by the White Sox.

The only one of these costly experiments who has helped his club to bigger and better baseball is Willie Kamm—and even he is batting feebly.

Dancing Forbidden

Cornell athletes have dropped dancing. Alarmed lest marathon jazz would become an intercollegiate sport, the athletic authorities at Ithaca solemnly decreed that no undergraduate trying for a team could put his foot on the ball room floor. Among the co-eds is expected a sharp decline in athletic interest.

Studies in Ethics

Blood and sand addicts of Lower California were rudely stirred when Francisco Peres Rivera, famous matador of Barcelona and Mexico City, finished a bad last in an argument with a bull at Mexicala. Chagrined by his failure, Rivera attempted suicide but was prevented by the intervention of attending picadors.

Picture the consternation of the fans if Tyrus Cobb should try to beat himself to death with his bat after striking out with the bases full.

New World's Record

220-yard low hurdles: Charles Brookins, Iowa University 23 4/10 seconds.

To Withdraw 5c Price June 30

At Midnight of June 30, 1923, the Price of the Pocket Series Goes Back to 10 Cents Per Copy! Until Then You Can Take Your Pick at the Amazing Price of Only 5c Per Book! Price Must Be Raised to 10c, Due to Great Increases in Cost of Material—Order Before Price Is Raised

Prices of material only remotely affect prices of books issued by the average publisher, because their prices are set so far above actual cost of production. But the Haldeman-Julius Pocket Series is different. These 350 books are produced in mass production—and therefore the prices of paper, ink, cover stock, stitching wire, etc., are immediately reflected in the finished product. The Haldeman-Julius plant is the Ford plant of the publishing world. In this vast printery it is necessary to keep an enormous equipment at work. Skilled labor, in the little town of Girard, cannot be called in and used for a while and then let go. We must keep our workers busy, in the same way that we must keep our great plant going full blast. If we could lay off our force at will then all would be simple. We could do as the old line publishers do—print up an edition and then wait

for it to be sold out at fixed high prices. This brings us to a new problem. In keeping our great line of machines going we are faced with the situation of amazing increases in the price of all the essentials that go into book-making. Our last contract for book paper and cover stock just expired and we have but ten carloads of paper in our warehouses at the old low prices. On July 1 we begin receiving new supplies of book paper and cover stock under a contract that demands an amazing increase in price. We have canvassed the paper market and we find that we cannot get paper cheaper. To buy high-priced paper at new cost levels and keep our machinery going full force would mean a serious loss—would mean ruin—if we intended to continue selling the books at 5c per copy—a price that was decided upon when basic costs were vastly lower.

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JUNE 30

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"The Last Good-bye"—Overseas

Somewhere in Europe there are 32,069 graves of American Soldiers. Each year it is necessary to raise money to decorate these graves. For this purpose an Endowment Fund is being created to insure an annual tribute of flowers on Memorial Day for all time.

\$300,000 is needed. \$100,000 has already been raised. The American Legion has pledged itself to raise the remaining \$200,000 before May 30th. New York County has volunteered to secure at least \$50,000.

Every American should have a heart interest in this Endowment Fund and a distinct pride in its purpose. All contributions, no matter how small, will be appreciated. Make your checks payable to "Graves Endowment Fund" and mail to Frank B. Guest, Treasurer, 85 West 103rd Street, New York City. Public appeal for contributions closes May 19th.

"At Least a Dime From Everybody"

[*TIME is glad to contribute this space.*]

IMAGINARY INTERVIEWS

Charles E. Hughes: "I attended a skit of the State Department Dramatic Club in which I was represented on the stage. Asked an interviewer: 'Mr. Secretary, can you tell us the height of the Washington Monument?' My double replied: 'Really I can't comment on that; but I may say confidentially that it is said to be 555 feet high.'"

Ex-Governor Allen of Kansas: "I am visiting in Greece and have been received with great éclat by King, Ministers and populace. Says the *Embros* (Athens paper): 'No foreigner in history ever won the hearts of the Greek people so completely.' I am afraid, however, that I share my honors with Lord Byron."

Joseph Conrad: "On arriving in America I told reporters: 'Writing is a frightful grind.' I then retired to the home of my host, Frank N. Doubleday, to rest for several days and recover from an attack of lumbago and gout."

Captain Eddie Rickenbacker, speedway and airway ace: "I told reporters in Atlanta that the demand for quicker transportation has 'made' the automobile and will in turn make the flying machine. Also that I prefer airplane flying—'There is less likelihood of accidents in the air.'"

Blanche Bates: "While I was acting at the Broad Street Theatre in Philadelphia a fire panic almost started. Said I to the audience: 'There's no fire in this theatre, and what the hell would you do if there were? Hold up your hands, all who are going to stay.' And they held them up."

Jeritza: "I was enthusiastically received in my native Vienna, where I am going to sing *Tosca* with the prices for seats 'the highest ever charged.' Reporters would not believe me, however, when I told them that in New York opera seats came as high as seven dollars."

Edward of Wales: "*Aux Écoutes*, Paris weekly, declared that I will renounce the throne in favor of the Duke of York. According to account, I sent Albert to call on my match-making relatives, bidding him 'tell them if they want a king, I am here; but if they must have a queen, too, then I renounce in your favor.'"

Herbert Hoover, Secretary of Commerce: "My department published a news-release entitled *Food-stuffs 'Round the World*. It bore the headline: 'Swiss Cheese Stages Strong Comeback.'"

M. Clemenceau: "My physicians and friends are worried because I have taken a serious cold. Indeed, I have not been well since the death of ma chère amie, Sarah Bernhardt."

MILESTONES

Engaged. Miss Paulina du Pont, cousin of former Senator du Pont of Delaware, to J. Simpson Dean of Atlanta, intercollegiate golf champion in 1921. (Representing Princeton, he beat Sweetser of Yale in the final.)

Married. Louis Wolheim, 43, villain and hero of many stage and film dramas, including *The Hairy Ape*, to Miss Ethel Dane, 37, actress, in Manhattan. Wolheim was at one time an instructor in mathematics at Cornell University.

Died. John W. Rainey, 42, Democrat, Congressman from the 4th Illinois district (Chicago), of pneumonia. He had the shortest biography in the Congressional Directory—just his name—not even his political party.

Died. John Howard Parnell, 79, older brother of Charles Stewart Parnell, the Irish statesman, in Dublin. He came to this country in 1873 and began one of the first successful peach farms in Georgia. On the death of his brother, he returned to Ireland and entered Parliament. He married at 63, and is survived by a son.

Died. Sir William Robertson Nicoll (pen name Claudius Clear), 72, for 37 years editor of *The British Weekly*, at Hampstead, England. His paper (a Free Church organ) numbered among its contributors John Ruskin, Robert Louis Stevenson, Sir Walter Besant, Henry Drummond. A friend of Lloyd George, Sir William gave him active editorial support during the war.

Died. Scott R. Hayes, 57, youngest son of the late President Rutherford B. Hayes, of brain tumor, at Ossining, N. Y.

Died. Raphael Lewisohn, 55, celebrated painter and step-brother of Adolph Lewisohn, New York financier, in Paris. He was a member of the Société Nationale des Beaux Arts.

Died. Rear Admiral William S. Cowles, 76, U. S. N., retired, at Farmington, Conn., where he was born. He served in the navy for 45 years prior to his retirement in 1908, commanded the gunboat, *Topeka* in the Spanish American War, was naval aide to McKinley, was in command of the *Missouri* when it had a collision with the *Illinois* and when thirty-three men were killed in an explosion (he was cleared of responsibility in both cases) and was an official representative at the coronation of George V. He was divorced from his first wife in 1880 and fifteen years later married Anna Roosevelt, sister of the then Police Commissioner Theodore Roosevelt of New York City.

POINT with PRIDE

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

That Pennsylvania law which gives women the right to play tax-dodging for real stakes. (P. 7.)

The discovery of an unidentified carnivorous dinosaur in the Mongolian desert. (P. 21.)

The "London Follies," said to be projected under the patronage of the Pragger Waggon. (P. 17.)

Birkenhead, prospective visitor, who cannot escape the adjective "brilliant." (P. 20.)

The kitchen cabinet because there is no such thing. (P. 1.)

The Democratic Party. It has a pie-ful of candidates to set before the people. (P. 7.)

French premiers. One rushes into relativity as courageously as another occupies the Ruhr. (P. 21.)

A faith in the enduring vegetable gardens of Kuzbas which leads men out of the land of the dollar. (P. 4.)

Senator Brookhart. He accepts one senatorial tradition—the termly trip to Europe. (P. 7.)

Bearded Meletios, who works two styles of calendars at once. (P. 18.)

The 40% who rose guiltless of unconstitutional libation. (P. 7.)

Mrs. Belmont's complete congress, which, like Birnam Wood, will move to Washington. (P. 5.)

Mexico's one-armed idealist. There was no Obregon money in Washington, but he won. (P. 13.)

Professor Kammerer—who grew eyes on a sightless newt. (P. 21.)

The 50 Cambridge professors who subscribed money to bring Professor Kammerer to England "in the interest of fair play." (P. 21.)

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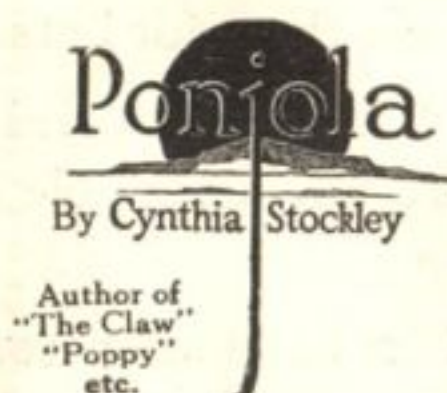
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Ordinarily we would hesitate to apply the adjective "thrilling" to a book so well written as

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By Sidney Gowing

But when you read of the beautiful Helen who is alternately a glittering social butterfly and a sweet faced nun, of the mysterious Lord Carys, a Jeckyl-and-Hyde sort of villainous hero, of the Master who seems to direct the destiny of all England, of the famous artist who draws pictures on the London pavements, and of all the plots, counterplots, mysteries, murder and curious incidents, why, if this isn't a thriller, we don't know what is. \$1.75

G. P. P.

VIEW with ALARM

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

William Z. Foster's weakness for rhetoric. Besides being profane, he compares Mr. Taft's judicial garment to Mussolini's shirt. (P. 4.)

The number of magnates which ruined Germany supports. (P. 10.)

A suggestion that the peak of prosperity is no higher than the present. (P. 22.)

Protection of our Americanism, womanhood and religion by Nebraskan Fascisti. (P. 7.)

The proposal for an exchange of accents in a Franco-British parliament. (P. 10.)

British artists preoccupied with rich and fashionable faces. (P. 15.)

Bonus bonds without buyers in Iowa. (P. 7.)

The Great West methods adopted by Chinese bandits. (P. 12.)

A great paper which abuses its reputation for honesty. (P. 23.)

The royal Spanish valet who lives by the sale of his king's clothes. (P. 11.)

Morones, Mexican Cyclops. De-suffix him and he becomes a moron! (P. 13.)

People who gloat over a "justice which treads with leaden feet and strikes with an iron hand." (P. 20.)

Jovan Plamenatz, citizen of a country which does not exist, who attempted to enter the United States on a passport signed by himself. (P. 11.)

The charge, if true, that Mr. Harding "never read the Declaration of Independence and never heard of Thomas Jefferson." (P. 3.)



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When I learned that Pelmanism had been brought to America by a man for Americans, I was among the first to enroll. My reasons were two: first, because I have always felt that our youth needed regular, systematic and strenuous exercise, and secondly, because I wanted to find out if Pelmanism was what I could recommend to the young men who continually ask my advice as to their lives, problems and aims.

Failure is a sad word in any language, but it is peculiarly tragic here where institutions and resources are put success within the reach of every individual. In the twenty years that I sat on the bench of the Juvenile Court in Denver, almost every variety of failure has passed before me in a melancholy procession. By *failure* I mean the merely criminal mistakes of the individual, but the faults of training that keep a life from full development and complete expression.

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