

FIFTEEN CENTS

TIME

The Weekly News-Magazine



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VOL. I, NO. 13

FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT
"The way to save is to stop"—See Page 26

MAY 28, 1923

He cut the Gordian Knot

When difficulties arose, he had a remarkable faculty of getting at the heart of the matter. He was called Alexander "the Great," not only because of his valor and military accomplishments, but also for his swift mental penetration. His treatment of the Gordian Knot was characteristic: faced with a hopeless tangle he clove to the center of it with one stroke of a keen sword.

The daily news of a world as busy as ours is inevitably tangled. "The heart of the matter" is hopelessly obscured by a welter of odds and ends. A week's news presents a Gordian Knot to the most acute observer, requiring no little time to unravel, and he welcomes an instrument that will cleave to the core of that knot and reveal its basic strands.

With brief, decisive strokes TIME cuts into every current problem, laying bare the long-sought

FACTS

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

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TIME

The Weekly News-Magazine

Vol. I, No. 13

May 28, 1923

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

THE PRESIDENCY

Hamilton

"No person except a natural-born Citizen, or a Citizen of the United States at the time of the Adoption of this Constitution, shall be eligible to the Office of President"—Article II, Section 1, the Constitution of the United States.

The phrase "or a Citizen of the United States at the time of the Adoption of this Constitution" is said to be the only provision in that document inserted in respect to one man. That man was Alexander Hamilton, who, born on the island of Nevis in the West Indies, came to New York at the age of 15, at 20 was a lieutenant colonel on the staff of General Washington, became Secretary of the Treasury in the first cabinet, wrote Washington's *Farewell Address*.

In his honor there assembled last week at the south entrance of the Treasury Building in Washington, some 5,000 citizens, several members of the Cabinet, Senators, the President and Mrs. Harding to unveil a statue to the man who "put the seal of sanctity upon financial honor."

A great-grandson of Hamilton made an invocation, a great-great-granddaughter unveiled the statue, and a great-great-great grandson pronounced the benediction.

Secretary Mellon, in charge of the ceremonies, spoke briefly of the first Secretary of the Treasury as its greatest.

Addressing the assemblage, President Harding eulogized Hamilton and his "seemingly inspired fear of factionalism."

"We have factions of hatred and prejudice and violence. . . . No nation will survive where this factionalism is endured. . . . It was Hamilton's conception that the Federal influence would crush out the factions. . . . Time has brought our appraisal of him out of the mists of misunderstanding and given us a measure of his true greatness."

"Chief Trouble Maker"

When a sharp tongue takes to soft words, good nature prospers. Pat Harrison of Mississippi, Democratic whip of the Senate, wrote an article which appeared in *The New Orleans Item*. He referred to Dr. Harding, the President's father (who recently visited a reunion of Confederate veterans) as the "human, big-hearted, broadminded father of a distinguished and thoroughly human son." He also dilated upon the warm reception given by the President and Mrs. Harding to 200 Confederate Veterans whom he (Harrison) had taken to call at the White House. His remarks did not go unnoticed. President Harding wrote to him:

"In your capacity of chief party trouble maker in the Senate you have said some things which have made me lay down my newspaper and turn to a fresh pipe of tobacco for consolation. This very generous and considerate article has antidoted all things that have gone before."

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CONGRESS

A Seat in Jeopardy

The Administration lost a supporter in the Senate with the death of Senator Knute Nelson of Minnesota. They hoped to regain the lost seat by having Governor Preus of that state resign and be given a Senatorial appointment by his successor, the present lieutenant governor. In fact, it was erroneously reported that this had happened. It seems, however, that the lieutenant governor balked at the role assigned to him.

The result was that Governor Preus, casting a bucket of cold water on the hopes of the regular Republicans, called a special election on July 16. Now the vacant seat in the Senate will fall to the winner of a three-cornered fight. On one side are the Republicans, not even unanimous among themselves, on account of insurgents in their own ranks; on another are the Democrats; on still a third are the Farmer-Laborites.

With the election to the Senate last fall of Dr. Henrik Shipstead, called by his enemies "the duck-hunting dentist," the fortunes of the Farmer-Labor Party rose. Dr. Shipstead defeated the regular Republican, Senator Kellogg, and the Democratic candidate, Mrs. Peter J. Oleson. Senator La Follette traveled over from Wisconsin to help elect Dr. Shipstead. Sometime between the primaries in June, and the special election in July the Wisconsin Senator is expected to invade Minnesota once more on behalf of the next Farmer-Labor candidate, whoever he may be. Neither Democrats nor regular Republicans look with favor on his prospective journey.

A Colorado Senator

Governor Sweet of Colorado, the much-advised, appointed a Senator to succeed the late Samuel D. Nicholson. Ex-President Wilson, William G. McAdoo, William J. Bryan and General Leonard Wood all made sugges-

National Affairs—[Continued]

tions. Governor Sweet chose to select his own man, Alva B. Adams, son of the late Governor Alva Adams.

Governor Sweet's party label is "Progressive Democrat." So it was expected that he would appoint a Democrat of radical tendencies—a Democratic La Follette, another Dill. It was understood that the La Follette group wanted him to appoint ex-Congressman Keating, now editor of *Labor*. Instead he brought about more or less of unification among all shades of Democrats, and appointed Mr. Adams, a "mild Conservative."

The new Senator, a Yale graduate, a lawyer, during the war a member of the Judge Advocate's department, announced his policies: 1) Private ownership of the railroads. 2) Some modification of the Esch-Cummins railroad law. 3) Enforcement of prohibition. 4) Adequate military and naval defense. 5) Opposition to La Follette's attitude in foreign affairs. 6) United States participation in the World Court.

His appointment is good till the Fall of 1924, when an election will be held to fill Senator Nicholson's term, which expires in 1926.

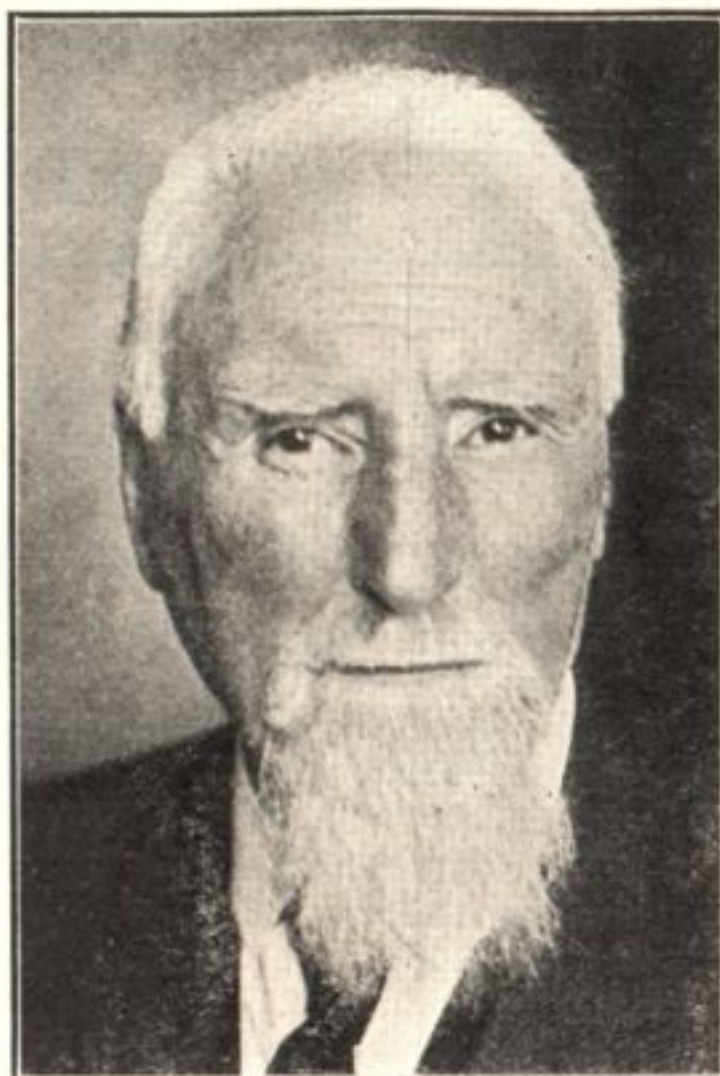
A Paper Majority

The loss of a Senator from Colorado, and the quite possible loss of one from Minnesota, seriously endangers if it does not wipe out the Republican majority in the Senate next December. To be sure, conceding the loss of both seats, the Republicans will still have a paper majority of six. But a paper majority is not a voting majority, when it includes La Follette, Brookhart, Norris, Frazer, Norbeck & Co.

The situation will be fraught with possibilities. As Senator Moses, Chairman of the Republican Senatorial Committee admitted: "It will rest with Robert Marion La Follette of Wisconsin and his friends." So the Administration, in order to pass its measures, will either have to placate the insurgent Republicans or secure the cooperation of a faction of the Democrats. In some cases the latter of these two courses may be the easier. The Democrats, for example, are much nearer to the regular Republicans on the railroad issue than is the La Follette group.

As for the outlook after the Senatorial election of 1924, the prospect is even more dubious for the Republicans. Fifteen Democratic seats in the Senate and 17 Republican seats will be refilled next year.

Of the 15 Democratic seats Mr. Moses concedes ten (from the solid



CAPTAIN DOLLAR
He once threatened a District Attorney with bodily harm

South) as certain for the Democrats. One from Kentucky, and one from Oklahoma Senator Moses believes are in "some doubt." The two Walshes—from Massachusetts and Montana—the Republicans hope to defeat, but Senator Moses admits "it will be no easy fight to beat either of these." In addition there will be the seat of Alva B. Adams to contend for.

Of the 17 Republicans whose seats will be in question, at least seven will be hard fights: Edge of New Jersey, Ball of Delaware, McCormick of Illinois, Phipps of Colorado, Bursum of New Mexico, MacNary of Oregon, Sterling of South Dakota.

SHIPPING

Marine Politics

When it seemed satisfactorily arranged that the *Leviathan* was to have a dock in Manhattan—the only unoccupied dock of sufficient length—Mayor Hylan of New York stepped in with an objection.

The City of New York owns Pier 86, which the Shipping Board wanted for the *Leviathan* (TIME, May 5). However, in awarding the contract for the reconditioning of the *President Buchanan*, the Shipping Board trod on the toes of Brooklyn by awarding the contract to the Newport News Shipbuilding Company instead of to the Brooklyn Navy Yard, which made the lower bid.

Accordingly Mayor Hylan (who lives in Brooklyn, "Bushwick Sec-

tion") announced: "If Chairman Lasker expects to get consideration around the Harbor of New York, he's got to give consideration to the working men of Brooklyn." All action on the application to lease Pier 86 for the *Leviathan* was postponed for two weeks.

Captain Dollar Speaks

Captain Robert Dollar of San Francisco, dean of American ship owners, appeared in New York, and made several speeches stamped with his incisive personality. A Scotsman by birth, the self-made magnate of American Pacific Shipping, the leader of the unsuccessful fight against the La Follette Seamen's Bill, he is still, although nearly 80, the eager champion of an American privately owned merchant marine.

He gave a dinner to 100 members of the shipping industry, among them Edward P. Farley, the man appointed to succeed Albert D. Lasker, Chairman of the Shipping Board, and he took the opportunity to make some remarks on the state of American shipping.

On the Pacific, he said his company has now only two ships operating to the Orient. On the Atlantic there are only 14 privately owned passenger ships and 22 freighters now operating, aside from those engaged in the island trade—a condition no better than before the war. He asserted that American shippers must combine to remove the discriminating measures, in order to restore the flags of privately owned American Merchantmen to the high seas.

Before the National Association of Manufacturers he made another speech which throws considerable light on his attitude towards the question of labor and shipping:

"I am in favor of labor unions. But I am desperately opposed to the leadership that labor unions have been having." San Francisco was formerly "the biggest and best labor union city in the world." But now it has open shop, because five years ago the unions tied up the entire port. They resorted to violence. The result was that a million dollars was subscribed to fight the strike. "We went to the District Attorney," continued Captain Dollar, "and said to him: 'If something isn't done about this tomorrow evening you are going to be strung up to a telegraph pole.' There was never another man assaulted on the waterfront of San Francisco."

National Affairs—[Continued]

RAILWAYS

A Bevy of Presidents

The Interstate Commerce Commission, after formulating a tentative plan for consolidating the railway systems of the East, opened its hearing in Washington, at which presidents of the leading railroads gave their views and made suggestions.

According to the proposed plan there would be three chief systems in the East under the consolidation, each built around one of the existing lines, the New York Central, the Pennsylvania, the Baltimore and Ohio. A. H. Smith, Samuel Rea, Daniel Willard, presidents of these respective roads, expressed their substantial approval of the Commission's plans with modifications. Opposition came chiefly from the smaller roads: the Philadelphia and Reading, Central of New Jersey, Delaware and Hudson.

L. F. Loree, president of the Delaware and Hudson, was the most vigorous assailant of the Commission's plan. He attacked not only the specific suggestions put forward by Professor William Z. Ripley of Harvard for the Commission, but the general idea which it embodied. He characterized the proposal as "threatening and strange," "amounting to duress," "violently disturbing," impairing to "public welfare," "a pure abstraction of mathematics," "an insidious blow at the railway industry." As for combining strong and weak roads, he declared: "A mixture of good eggs and bad eggs always produces a bad omelette."

After Mr. Loree's tirade had proceeded for half an hour, Commissioner Hall rose and asked that Mr. Loree confine himself to the subject and make constructive suggestions. Thereafter Mr. Loree objected that the proposed plan gave too much power to the New York Central and offered several alternatives. When his testimony was concluded Commissioner Hall asked Professor Ripley whether he cared to question Mr. Loree. "No," replied the originator of the plan, "I do not care to ask Mr. Loree any questions."

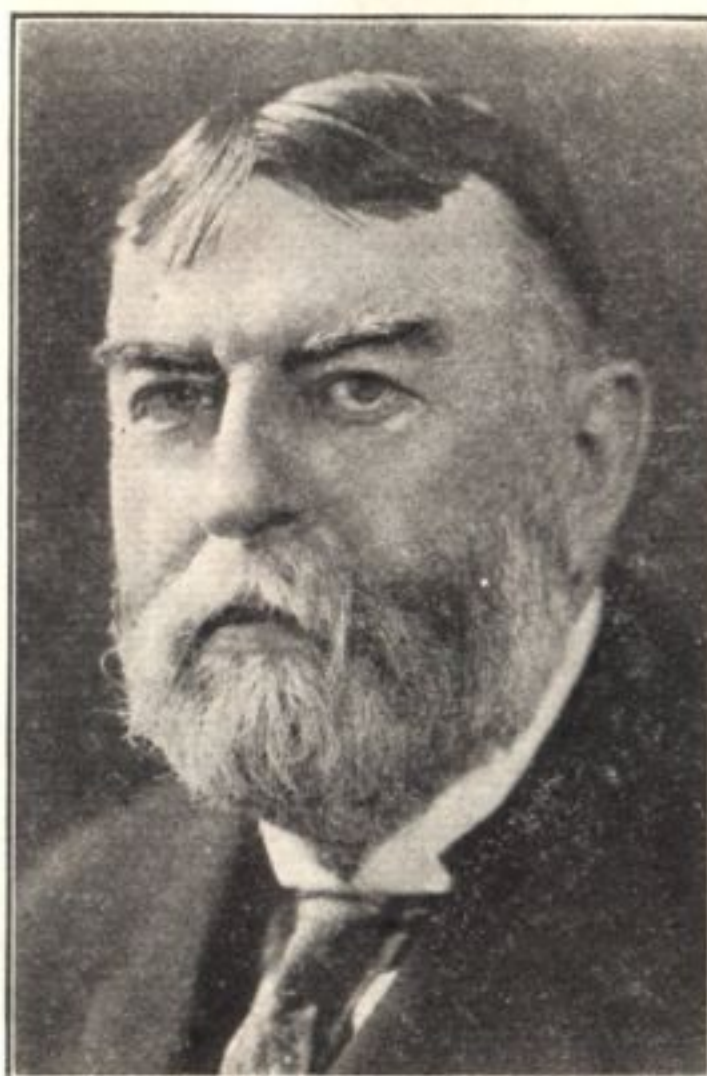
Two chief difficulties were brought out at the hearing. One is the disposal of the New England roads, which, as a whole, are in poor condition. There was considerable opinion for combining them into a single unit. The other is the question of terminal facilities in New York—whether they should be divided among the systems or consolidated into a

single organization independent of all. The Central of New Jersey and the Philadelphia and Reading, for example, are anxious to remain independent of the Baltimore and Ohio, to which the Commission would attach them.

OIL

An Answer

The Lamp, official organ of the Standard Oil Co. of New Jersey for its stockholders and employees, gave the Company's answer to the report of the Senate Committee on Manufactures made last March. That re-



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L. F. LOREE

"A mixture of good eggs and bad eggs always produces a bad omelette"

port charged that the Standard Oil Co. still exercised a monopoly and took huge profits, and predicted that the price of gasoline would rise to one dollar a gallon.

In reply *The Lamp* charges that the findings of the committee were inspired by political motives and that it set out to substantiate preconceived ideas rather than to learn the facts. In support of its contention *The Lamp* made the following assertions:

1) That there is intense competition between the Standard Oil Co. of New Jersey and other companies, including former members of the Standard Oil group.

2) That "outside" oil companies who controlled 10 or 15% of the business at the time of the dissolu-

tion of the old Standard Oil Co. (1911) now control 55 or 60% of the business.

3) That the investment in the petroleum industry during the interval has increased from \$2,700,000,000 to \$8,000,000,000.

4) That the Standard Oil Co. of New Jersey has over 60,000 stockholders.

5) That its profits during the past 2½ years have averaged 3½c. on each dollar's worth of oil sold—or about one cent a gallon.

6) That its return on its investment during the past ten years has averaged 12.76%.

7) That its dividends during the past 2½ years have averaged 2.83% on its net assets.

8) As for gasoline at one dollar a gallon it quoted Dr. Warren K. Lewis, head of the department of Chemical Engineering at Massachusetts Institute of Technology to show that motor fuel substitutes would supersede gasoline at that price.

IMMIGRATION

Side Doors

Secretary of Labor Davis declared that many Europeans and some Chinese have "taken advantage" of a clause in the Immigration Restriction Act, which provides that any person who has resided for a year in Mexico, Canada, Newfoundland, Cuba or Central or South America can enter the United States without reference to numerical quotas. Over 40,000 "Mexicans" and 62,000 "Canadians" have crossed the borders in the last nine months.

PROHIBITION

"It Is the Law"

Mr. Wesley Wait of Newburgh, N. Y., wrote a letter to President Harding urging him to take action if Governor Smith of New York should sign a bill passed by the state legislature to repeal New York's prohibition enforcement law. Said Mr. Wait: "Every state official who voted for this bill is subject to the law of treason, having taken the oath to sustain the Constitution of the United States."

President Harding, by writing a reply, took the occasion to make known his views on prohibition. His letter is termed in several quarters "the opening gun of the campaign of 1924."

After saying that it did not seem

National Affairs—[Continued]

fitting "to enter upon a discussion of a situation which has not yet arisen," he went on to make the following points:

That the nation "deliberately, after many years of consideration" adopted the 18th Amendment.

That the national government will enforce it.

That state officials are also sworn to enforce the Constitution.

That states have police and judicial machinery to enforce the law.

That if they decline to do so, the Federal Government will have to do so for them, with the result that "many complex and extremely difficult situations must arise."

As the President Reasons

Mr. Harding's letter, by bringing up the question of state enforcement of national laws, lifted the question of the repeal of New York's prohibition law from a local to a national issue. The officers of New York are bound to enforce national laws, but the existence of state law makes the question of enforcement a special instead of a general duty. In New York, during the 15 months before the state law was passed, police made 2,400 arrests for violation of the Volstead Act. In the nine months succeeding the passage of the state law they made 10,000 arrests.

Comment on the President's attitude is extreme in its divergence. One paper, typical of a certain group, declared: "We commend this sound doctrine to Governor Smith. It states the whole problem before him." Another, of the opposite school, ejaculates: "Just when it became the duty of a state to relieve the Federal Government of the expense and annoyance of enforcing Federal laws we do not know. As for Mr. Harding, he seems mentally incapable of distinguishing between the 18th Amendment and the Volstead Act. . . . He insists that it is the Constitutional duty of every state to incorporate the Volstead Act into its own body of law, which is ridiculous. He might as well assert that every state is bound to enact the Sherman Anti-Trust Law, the Federal Trade Commission Law, etc."

There is no doubt that the President is determined to push the difficult question of enforcing the Volstead Act. He has already had one conference with state governors on the subject, and another is to be held soon. His letter indicates how

earnestly he will press the governors for their assistance in the task of enforcement.

Alcohol on Salt Water

The Supreme Court decision barring alcohol from all ships within the three mile limit apparently will be complied with by foreign vessels—under protest. The Cunard Line, according to Sir Ashley Sparks, general manager of that company in the United States, will carry liquor on the westward voyage only and if



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JOHN HAYS HAMMOND
He would cut the traveling expenses of Anthracite

any is left when the three-mile limit is reached, it will be thrown overboard. The North German Lloyd will follow a similar course, according to its American representative. The International Mercantile Marine is also preparing to comply with the law. The French lines as yet say nothing. There is no apparent intention of having ships stop at Halifax to drop and pick up their liquor stores. As for using vessels off the three-mile limit as liquor depositories, Sir Ashley Sparks adds: "You may take it for granted that we will do nothing undignified."

The British Chamber of Shipping requested the British Government to protest to Washington. French feeling is even more emphatic. There is a strong sentiment that "if you enforce your laws to our discomfort we will enforce ours." If the French should put into practice such an at-

titude they could require every American ship to carry a crew composed partly of Frenchmen and to carry wine for those Frenchmen; they could open and examine every case of goods and every trunk going aboard an American vessel; they could stop the sailing of an American vessel for the slightest defect—even a leaking pipe; they could tax departing American tourists on many things which they take with them from France. As yet there has been no attempt to put these retaliatory measures into effect.

COAL

A Temporary Lull

John J. Cornwell, former Governor of West Virginia, told the National Association of Manufacturers that it would not be long before the United Mine Workers would demand nationalization of the coal mines. He asserted that they would not be satisfied with the recommendations of the so-called Fact Finding Commission, unless it also demanded nationalization of mines. At the convention of miners at Cleveland in 1919 the demand for nationalization of the coal mines was voiced formally for the first time. He declared that we are now only in a "temporary lull" of the coal war and that it was only for "strategic reasons" that John L. Lewis, President of the United Mine Workers had not pressed the demand.

The Coal Commission has conferred with the mine operators and is to meet Mr. Lewis soon. The wage agreement of the anthracite miners expires on August 31. Already the district boards of anthracite miners have called a convention at Scranton, Pa., on June 26, to formulate the demands they will make at that time.

Comparative Rates

Some time before July 1 the United States Coal Commission ("Fact Finding Commission") will make its report on the anthracite coal situation. John Hays Hammond, Chairman of the Commission, disclosed that one of its recommendations would be for a reduction on the freight rates of anthracite coal.

The Commission believes that the rate on anthracite is too high as compared to the rate on bituminous coal, and too high as compared with other commodities. It is easier, moreover, to handle anthracite coal than bituminous, and the Commission believes this should be taken into consideration in the fixing of freight rates.

National Affairs—[Continued]

NEGROES

Cohen Again

President Harding appointed Walter L. Cohen, a Negro Republican, controller of customs at New Orleans. He tried to do so while Congress was in session, but the Senate, heeding the cries of the two Louisiana Senators, Broussard and Ransdell, refused to confirm the appointment. This is the first interim appointment (that is, an appointment good till Congress re-assembles) ever made by a President once that Congress refused definitely to confirm the nomination of the man in question.

It is regarded as ingratitude to Senators Broussard and Ransdell, Democrats, who supported various Republican measures, notably the Fordney-McCumber Tariff. In the South it is freely criticized as an attempt to capture the Negro vote in 1924. Says *The New Orleans Times-Picayune*:

"New Orleans counts upon the Elder Statesmen to reaffirm the eminently right and wise decision they rendered in the Cohen case last March."

WOMEN

Ashby After Catt

At the Rome Congress of the International Woman Suffrage Alliance, the presidency passed from America to England. Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt, veteran president of the Alliance, refused renomination. Mrs. Corbett Ashby, English feminist, was elected in her place.

Mrs. Ashby has had previous experience of public life. As spokeswoman of a British delegation she consulted with President Wilson and Samuel Gompers at the Peace Conference in 1919. She twice ran for election to the British Parliament, in 1918 and 1920, both times on Liberal platforms, both times badly defeated.

The Congress developed itself as follows:

1) Strong opposition to "social morality." This was a surprise. A recommendation that people should be compelled to pass a physical examination before marriage was defeated.

2) Prohibition not officially dealt with. Miss Eleanor Rathbone of England stated that "prohibition is not practical politics in England now." Inquiries failed to reveal a single prohibitionist among the French or Italian delegates. All the Dutch delegates were strongly

against prohibition. Miss Bertha Lutz of Brazil asserted that the working women of Brazil were "in favor of prohibition on moral grounds, because their husbands spent money on wine."

3) Women in industry. The American delegates carried a motion favoring protective legislation against strong opposition from European delegates who favored absolute equality with men in this regard.

4) A separate Woman's Political Party in individual countries. This motion was defeated. Mrs. Gifford Pinchot, wife of the Governor of Pennsylvania, opposed it. She declared: "I believe in the active participation of women in politics inside the political parties. . . . I have found that they are realists in politics as opposed to the widespread sentimentality among men. . . . they still tend to resort to public opinion to support their program."

Many different languages were used, but only English, French and Italian were official. Every speech had to be translated two or three times.

. . . .

In Panama

The friendship of two women has done more to break down race and color prejudice in Panama than all the efforts of past years.

Mrs. Jay J. Morrow, wife of the Governor of the Canal Zone, met Mrs. Belisario Porras, wife of the President of Panama, at an official function a year ago. To their mutual surprise, they found each other interesting and became friends.

As a consequence many small things have been happening to dispel mutual hatred: a Union Club for Americans and Panamanians has been opened, and the ladies of Panama meet American army officers, and learn that all Americans are not ostentatious and moneyed "barbarians." Americans learn that lack of "pure Caucasian blood" does not necessarily imply inferiority or grossness.

Dr. John South, American Minister to Panama, recently stopped at the cosmopolitan Hotel Central in Panama, instead of the American Tivoli Hotel in the Canal Zone, a thing no American of note had ever cared to do.

Rotary Clubs, composed of Americans and Panamanians have opened at Colon and Panama City.

Thus ends a stupid prejudice that has nullified many sincere American efforts to foster good relations.

TARIFF

The Balance Tips

A high tariff and an adverse trade balance—this is the anomalous condition brought about in this country by a peculiar set of economic conditions. When the Fordney-McCumber Tariff was enacted economists felt that it would largely cut off Europe's opportunity to pay its debt to this country in goods.

Imports into the United States during March amounted to \$402,000,000. This is the highest figure since August, 1920, and reflects the current trade boom and its increased purchasing. Since imports are so largely raw materials, it also reflects heavy current manufacturing. Meanwhile our exports have continued to dwindle; they totaled only \$341,000,000 in March, leaving an "unfavorable" trade balance of \$60,000,000 against us. Not since August, 1914, has such an unfavorable trade balance occurred, and never before in the history of this country has there been one so large.

The meaning of the occurrence can be and is being variously interpreted. In the long run, as Secretary Hoover has pointed out, it is a wholesome and natural event, indicating the possible exporting of our abnormal surplus of gold abroad, and constituting a payment by Europe of her debt to us in the form of goods.

SUGAR

Degeneration

The sugar problem, lacking outstanding developments, degenerated into a series of debates. The energetic Mrs. Weismiller still meditates boycotts, drives and campaigns of various sorts. Sugar prices have changed little, while confirmatory reports regarding the partial crop failure in Cuba are received.

The sugar brokers, for several weeks the target of various and unflattering comment from all sides, have taken heart and are stating their side of the case with vigor. One prominent Sugar Exchange member is reported to have declared: "Those who advocate a boycott on sugar, the politicians and publicity seekers, have no idea whatever of the present status of the sugar crop. Most of them, as a matter of fact, don't know where our sugar comes from. But they all join in the hurrah of 'cut down on sugar,' mostly for the reason that it gets their names in the papers."

National Affairs—[Continued]

LABOR

A Corner

Unemployment in the United States has almost ceased to exist. In all industrial districts there is an increasing demand for skilled labor that parallels the general demand for unskilled labor and farm workers. In New York every industry is undermanned—as is the case generally in the East. Trade is booming in every state. The South and Southwest need farm-hands. Liquor and beverages, lumber, vehicles, paper, chemicals, stone, clay and glass industries have vastly increased employment since March.

Thus labor has turned the corner and need fear little more reaction. With immigration restricted, there is a "corner in labor" that will enable union leaders to reestablish the positions they lost in the years of unemployment that followed the war.

Number Thirteen

Until 1920 there was not in America a bank owned and controlled by labor. In less than three years twelve such banks have been opened, and last week appeared the 13th—The Federation Bank of New York, opened by the Central Trades and Labor Council and the New York State Federation of Labor.

The first depositor was Governor Smith of New York; the second, Samuel Gompers; the third, Royal S. Copeland, newly elected Senator from New York; the fourth, Ethel Barrymore.

RADICALS

Mr. Sinclair's Rights

Upton Sinclair, Socialist novelist, was arrested for "breach of the peace and obstruction of traffic," at San Pedro (port of Los Angeles). There had been a strike of marine transport workers in San Pedro. It was charged to the I. W. W. Los Angeles (which probably comes nearer to being a non-union city than any other place of its size; memories of the McNamara dynamiting help to keep it so) threw a number of I. W. W. members into a prison stockade. Sinclair summoned a protest meeting on Liberty Hill, and started to read Article I of the Constitution of the United States. He was promptly arrested and released on \$500 bond. Mayor George E. Cryer had refused permission for the meeting, and denied Sinclair's "constitutional rights," charging

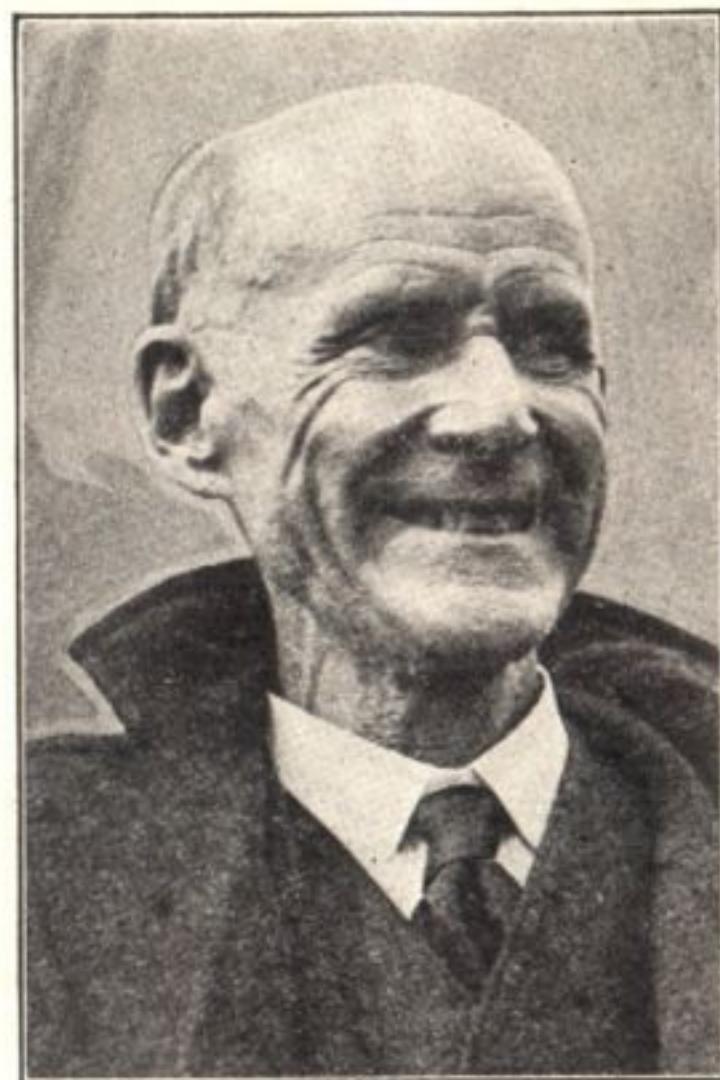
that the novelist had forgotten his "constitutional duties." The Chief of Police declared that "If Sinclair felt that any city law invaded his rights he should have proceeded against it in a legal manner."

National Convention

In Manhattan was held the 11th National Convention of the American Socialist Party.

The agenda included:

1) The formation of an American Labor Party. Proposals to join the Farmer-Labor Party and the Work-



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EUGENE V. DEBS

"Taft has been eating at the public crib since he was a boy in knickerbockers"

ers' Party were rejected. The latter's overtures were called a move to strengthen Communism, based on "dishonest motives and secret aims."

2) Resolution to petition Congress to impeach Chief Justice Taft for accepting \$10,000 annuity from the Carnegie Fund. Passed.

3) Resolution to join the Third Internationale. Referred to Committee on Resolutions. (Morris Hillquit and Victor Q. Berger are now at the World Socialist Convention at Hamburg.)

4) Routine business, including reorganization of campaign funds and foundation of a propaganda weekly.

Party reorganization is badly needed. As a result of Communist and revolutionary disaffection, membership has shrunk from 118,000 in 1919 to 12,474 in 1923. Eugene V.

Debs, Socialist Presidential Candidate in 1900, 1904, 1908, 1912 and 1920, declared that there was now a "great reaction against reaction."

Radical spokesman, James Maurer, President of the Pennsylvania State Federation of Labor, declared that "the approaching upheaval would make the war waged for democracy and the other thirteen points look like a piker."

Abraham Cahan, editor of *Forward* (Jewish daily), said that Communistic Russia had failed, that "Lenin was a moral and physical failure," that Trotsky was "a great bombastic windbag."

Charles E. Ruthenberg, Executive Secretary, stated the ideal program as: 1) easy Constitutional amendments, 2) abolition of Supreme Court and courts' power of veto, 3) abolition of the Senate, the Presidential veto, the present Congressional committee system, and of the system of 48 state laws, which served as a "fig-leaf for centralized dictatorship of employers."

Mr. Debs, guiding spirit of the Convention throughout, appeared to be buoyant and in fine health. Said he of Chief Justice Taft:

"I wired Mr. Taft if it was true he was on the pension list of the most rapacious trust in the country. I asked him to answer collect, but he didn't answer at all. I shall go to Washington soon, and then I shall have much to say about Taft and to his face if he will listen. Taft has been eating at the public crib since he was a boy in knickerbockers and it's time he took a vacation."

Innocent

Noah Lerner, jaunty young electrician who was arrested a week ago on the charge of homicide, in connection with the Wall Street bomb of September 16, 1920, is again free. It was alleged that he boasted in Siberia that he knew the driver of "the little red wagon" of Death. He was arrested in New York and held in the Tombs without bail. His case was dismissed on May 21, there being no evidence.

Lerner had been engaged by the Soviet Russian Government without pay to erect radios in Kemarova, Russia. He had Communist affiliations. As a known radical it was apparently considered worth while to arrest him first and investigate afterwards. He is the 29th innocent man that the police have "suspected" as responsible for the bomb outrage.

National Affairs—[Continued]

ARMY AND NAVY May 30

The rear-guard of the Army that fought four years, that turned defeat to victory, that turned a group of states to a Nation, that with their today (our yesterday) bought for us the tomorrow that we call today, once more will make its yearly march.

Memorial Day brings strong memories that go deep to the heart of the American race, names that are memories, and thoughts of days long dead. Bull Run and Shiloh, Lee, Sheridan, Grant, Gettysburg, Vicksburg, Appomattox.

The Grand Army of the Republic is dwindling in numbers. But when the last march is made and the last comrade is sleeping in the old camp ground, the Grand Army will be more than a memory, for it will become the tradition it has moulded; and by great traditions only do nations achieve that most difficult greatness, grandeur of spirit.

POLITICAL NOTES

Democratic Convention

A movement to make New York the seat of the 1924 Democratic National Convention is meeting with strong opposition from Cleveland and San Francisco.

It seems to be a matter of money, principally. The Democratic National Committee has a deficit of \$176,000—legacy of the terrible 1920 campaign. New York is said to have offered the committee a bonus of \$500,000. San Francisco has put up \$250,000 as inducement. It is not known what offer Cleveland has made; but the Mayor of Cleveland has publicly declared that he considers Cleveland the only possible place in which a Convention should be held.

50,000 Druggists

The Druggists of Louisiana, in convention assembled at New Orleans, launched a boom to make Governor John M. Parker President of the United States. The Governor opened the convention with remarks inviting friendly and helpful criticism. His term expires in May, 1924, and he states that he is not a candidate for any office.

"I just want to say," said the attorney general for the National Association of Retail Druggists, "that although I was with the Republican National Committee for 20 years, I

am advocating a Democrat for the next President and I shall use my influence with the 50,000 druggists of the United States!"

"This is the first time I've been in trouble," said Governor Parker, when informed of his candidacy.

Nestors

Since the death of Knute Nelson, Carroll A. Page of Vermont has been the only octogenarian in the Senate. His colleague from Vermont—William P. Dillingham—will enter the eighties in December.

Popular opinion has perhaps assumed that Senator Henry Cabot Lodge of Massachusetts was the oldest of Senators. Lodge is the senior member of the upper house merely because he has served more continuous terms than any other member. Senator Lodge entered the Senate in 1893 and has been there ever since. He is 73, only.

Resign?

Colonel George Harvey is to resign as American Ambassador to the Court of St. James. At any rate, that is the opinion of David Lawrence, correspondent for *The Springfield Republican* and other journals, who ranks with Mark Sullivan, William Hard, Robert Barry and John C. Owens as one of the greatest of political reporters.

"Harvey is through," says Mr. Lawrence. "The name most prominently mentioned as successor is that of Henry Fletcher, Ambassador to Belgium." Lawrence claims that Harvey has disagreed amicably with the President over the World Court. The rift goes back to Harding's campaign, when Harvey disregarded a telegram from Elihu Root, which declared that "it is very unwise to declare that the League is dead." This telegram was sent from Marion, shortly before Harding, then a candidate, made his Des Moines speech against America entering the League.

An "official statement" from the White House contradicts all these remarks with the assurance that Ambassador George Harvey will remain in London. Harvey himself declares that he supports the President's World Court policy.

A Golden Spike

President Harding will drive a golden spike celebrating the completion of the Alaskan Railroad when he visits the Territory this summer.

THE STATES

ARKANSAS: A cloudburst in the Ozarks caused a flood which swept ten feet deep through the streets of Hot Springs, causing damage estimated at \$2,000,000.

FLORIDA: A bill to forbid the use of the whip on convicts was passed by the legislature after a bitter fight. In the Senate the final vote was 15 to 13.

MAINE: The legislature voted to return to the appropriate Southern States Confederate battle flags captured by the Maine troops in the Civil War.

MONTANA: Four thousand five hundred acres of land in Fergus County were thrown open to ex-service men, by order of the U. S. Department of the Interior.

NEW YORK: Police Commissioner Enright of New York City announced that the police would continue to enforce the Constitution in New York, despite repeal of the state prohibition enforcement law. Anti-Saloon League Superintendent Anderson declared that if Smith were to veto the repeal, such a "shrewd stroke would make the Governor a national figure," and that otherwise New York "might temporarily drop to the level of Maryland and Massachusetts." Governor Smith, who was elected on a "moist" platform, announced that a hearing on the subject of repeal will be held on May 31.

PENNSYLVANIA: Governor Pinchot signed a Bonus Enabling bill, which provides for a soldiers' bonus for World War Veterans. The only catch is that this bonus is made subject to the approval by popular vote of a \$35,000,000 bond issue.

TEXAS: The town of Beaumont reports a new record rainfall for the United States. Over 13.5 inches of rain fell inside three hours. All but half an inch of this amount fell inside two hours. Fifty thousand dollars damage was done to property and one serious accident caused by the cloudburst, when an oil storage tank was struck by lightning and a man burned in a pool of burning oil. Two flat-roofed frame buildings collapsed from the weight of water in the gutters. Telephone girls went to work in bathing suits.

WASHINGTON: By decision of the Attorney General it is legal for women to wear trousers where and when they please.

WISCONSIN: By a vote of 44 to 31 the State Assembly concurred in the Burke Senate resolution to petition Congress for 4% beer.

FOREIGN NEWS

THE RUHR

Still More Pressure

Diplomatic negotiations may start and stop, but, it seems, the Ruhr goes on for ever. The French are still busy intensifying their occupation, more troops are being rushed into this already intense area. The Germans are still busy increasing their passive resistance. The position is comparable to an over-inflated balloon; it will not hold any more "air" without bursting. Even as it is, Britain and Italy are itching to supply the almost irresistible pin-prick.

Progress toward a settlement now hangs on the German political situation. Increased pressure is being brought to bear on Cuno by Stressemann, head of the People's Party, and Breitscheid, leader of the Socialists. As reported (TIME, May 12), an understanding is being reached between these two parties with a view to ousting Cuno. This done, the real offer to the Allies will follow as a matter of course.

THE NEAR EAST

The Greeks Won't Pay

The world has once again been treated to a diplomatic stalemate. The Turks and Greeks are still at loggerheads over the question of indemnities. The Turks insist upon being paid. The Greeks refuse to pay. That is not all. Greece threatens a resumption of hostilities with Turkey unless the claim for indemnification is dropped. In view of the fact that Greece would completely estrange the friendship of Europe if she declared war, her threat cannot be regarded as more than a diplomatic bluff. The Turk, however, is the hardest man in the world to bluff.

The fact that the Lausanne Conference is being held to fix, among other things, the terms of peace between Turkey and Greece has been consistently forced into the background by issues which have more closely affected the Allies. The facts which led up to this, the second instalment of the Lausanne Conference, are as follows: In accordance with the terms of the Treaty of Sèvres Greece received a large stretch of Asia Minor and most of Thrace. The terms of peace between Turkey and the Allies were also fixed. The Turks refused to sign the Treaty and attacked the

Greeks in Asia Minor on August 28, of last year. On September 9, Turkish troops entered Smyrna after the Greek army had evacuated the town. September 29, the principal Allied Powers issued a note inviting Turkey to a conference at Lausanne. Another peace egg was laid, and again Turkey refused to hatch it. The present conference is then a peace conference between the Allied and Associated Powers and Turkey on the one hand and Greece and Turkey on the other. The United States is acting separately.

LITTLE ENTENTE

Balkanized Europe

The defensive treaty between Czecho-Slovakia and Yugo-Slavia was renewed for three years. The treaty existing between Yugo-Slavia and Rumania is about to be prolonged. The two treaties constitute what is known as the Little Entente.

There is more than meets the eye in the prolongation of the Little Entente's life. The three countries between them command a standing army of more than half a million men. While the Greco-Turkish impasse at Lausanne lasts, Yugo-Slavia is keeping an army on the Greek frontier. If hostilities should commence, the other two members of the Little Entente might be dragged into another Balkan War. It is vain to point out that this is a result of the Balkanization of Central Europe.

There is another aspect to the case. The Little Entente has been growing more and more hostile to Great Britain and France, especially to France, whose interference in Poland and elsewhere has been much resented. The recent disruption of diplomatic negotiations designed to induce Poland to join the Little Entente, was considered the work of France. The growing independence of the three principal Central European states is viewed with no little misgiving by the "Big" Entente. France is particularly anxious. This anxiety is seen in the hectic way in which she has tried to appease the indifference of the Little Entente nations: the sending of Marshall Foch to Prague, an invitation to the King and Queen of Yugo-Slavia to visit France, the withdrawal of General Leronde from Bucharest to undertake a diplomatic mission to Belgrade. Great political significance is attached to this last move.

BRITISH EMPIRE

The Premiership

Resignation. So Andrew Bonar Law did not go on a very long sea voyage. Instead, he crossed the Channel and stayed in Paris, where his health became worse—so bad, indeed, that his doctor insisted upon his returning to England. Now, after a protracted period of procrastination, he has resigned the Premiership, being physically unable to continue in that responsible position.

Bonar Law found it impossible to present his resignation personally. Instead, he sent his son-in-law, Sir Frederick Sykes, to the Royal Pavilion at Aldershot, where the King was reviewing his troops, with a letter explaining the circumstances which forced him to resign at such a time. The King accepted his resignation.

...

Bonar Law, like President Harding, was elected to office because he is a conservative and therefore could be trusted to administer the country in a quiet, calm and dignified manner, without rushing into new and dangerous legislation. Bonar Law's term of office is conspicuous for its lack of enterprise. Nothing important, excepting the Baldwin Budget, was accomplished. He was content to keep Britain out of the Ruhr, to let trade take its own course, to keep out of foreign politics as much as possible. He cannot claim any credit for the agreement with Washington on the British debt; that was decided upon by Lloyd George. He tried to reduce unemployment by common-sense methods, but even this can only be termed a partial success. In short his policy, if he ever had one, was ultra-conservative.

...

Successor. When Bonar Law resigned, the King, owing to the Whitsuntide recess, had to find someone to fill the vacancy on his own responsibility.

At the time of going to press there were five principal possibilities:

Lord Curzon, Foreign Minister, the favorite candidate in the Conservative party; although it was realized that his appointment would not be popular with labor or with foreign countries.

Stanley Baldwin, Chancellor of the Exchequer, shrewd and tactful business man, but without any personal magnetism.

Foreign News—[Continued]

Austen Chamberlain, ex-Chancellor of the Exchequer. Despite his break with the Conservative party, moves were made to bring him back as its leader.

Lord Derby, Minister of War, Francophile, was supported by pro-Entente conservatives. He could do more toward strengthening relations between France and Britain than any other man.

Lord Balfour, veteran statesman and a former Prime Minister, was also mentioned by his Conservative admirers.

Lord Robert

Lord Robert Cecil, back in London after his recent trip to the United States, says that America doubts whether Europe is really sincere in her desire for peace.

"The American people," he said, "recognize that what happens in any part of the world must have a repercussion and effect in the United States as in other parts of the world, and they are trying to see what modifications of their foreign policy ought to be made to meet the situation."

He also remarked that the presence of Germany, Russia and Turkey is desirable in the League of Nations, but he did not think that Great Britain should invite the United States to join—"as it would not be dignified for her nor successful with them."

Father of the House

"Tay Pay" O'Connor (T. P. O'Connor), Father of the House of Commons, was entertained to luncheon by party leaders on the occasion of his 75th birthday. The Speaker, on behalf of the members of Parliament, presented him with an old French gold snuff box filled with snuff and the original of the caricature of himself by "Spy."

Thomas Power O'Connor is an Irishman, was born on Oct. 5, 1848, and was educated at the College of the Immaculate Conception, Athlone, and at Queen's College, Galway, where he took the degree of M. A. with the highest honors. After leaving college he took to newspaper work and has stuck to it ever since. He started work on *Saunders' Newsletter* in Dublin, migrated to London and worked on *The Telegraph*. For a time he was connected with the London branch of *The New York Herald*. On his own account he founded and was the first editor of *The Star*, *The Sun*, *The Weekly Sun*, *M. A. P.* and *T. P.'s Weekly*. He is considered to be one of the most pro-

lific writers of modern times. He is also official film censor for Great Britain.

His political career started in 1880 when he was elected a member for Galway as a Nationalist. In 1885 he was elected a member for both



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T. P. O'CONNOR

He sits with his hat on and also takes snuff

Galway and the Scotland Division of Liverpool. He chose the latter seat and has represented it in Parliament ever since—38 years.

He is not an Anglophobe, as were most of the Irish Nationalists. He has always advocated a closer understanding between the Emerald Isle and Great Britain, and has done much to foster that spirit in his 43 years in the House.

He is one of the few members—the last surviving Irish Nationalist—who wear their hats in the House and use the snuff provided by the sergeant-at-arms.

Mr. Asquith, proposing O'Connor's health, said that when he joined the House in 1886 "Tay Pay" was already "a firmly rooted institution."

The Block and the Chip

For the first time since the war, King George will race his yacht *Britannia* at the annual Cowes regatta.

The anxiety felt in the Empire over the protracted bachelor days of the Prince of Wales was considerably aggravated by the denial of another marriage rumor. Lady Blythwood said there was no truth in the report

that her daughter Olive was to marry the Prince. In the meantime court circles are growing desperate. Perhaps Edward is already in love with someone unsuited to fill the position of second lady in the land!

George R. I. is a philatelist. He invited Arthur Hind, U. S. millionaire stamp collector, to tea at Buckingham Palace, where they had a good talk about things philatel.

Says the King: "Too bad you beat me at the auction the other day for that stamp."

"Dear, dear," says Mr. Hind, "I had no idea I was bidding against Your Majesty. Will Your Majesty graciously accept it as a gift in token,—etc."

"Couldn't think of it," ejaculated King George, "but I'll swap you."

He Insulted Algy!

John T. W. Newbold, sole Communist member of Parliament, was suspended by a vote of 300 to 88.

It appears that the Communist spoke harshly of the chairman of a committee, one Captain Edward Algernon Fitzroy, Conservative member for Northamptonshire. Fitzroy then called upon Newbold to withdraw. This angered the Laborites, who rebuked the Speaker for not having allowed Newbold to apologize. The Speaker, while thinking that "the gallant and noble member" (Fitzroy) had acted hastily, said he was obliged to put the question to the House. This was done, and the House was left "Communistless."

Lady Rat Catchers

Arthur Brisbane, Hearst editor: "It is not a dull world as you escape from your little corner and look around hurriedly. A colony of women in one part of London have solved their living problem by becoming professional rat catchers, in spite of a woman's ancient horror of rats, dating from days when the cave woman came home to find that cave rats had eaten her baby. They catch the rats alive, 25,000 of them a month, and sell them to doctors and others for vivisection for eight cents each."

A Colossus

At Chatham the largest submarine in the world is under construction. She will displace 2,780 tons when on the surface; submerged she will displace 3,600 tons. It is said that she will carry 12-inch guns.

Foreign News—[Continued]

FRANCE

De Freycinet

Charles Louis de Saulees de Freycinet, veteran French statesman, died at his home in Paris, aged 94. He had lived during the reigns of Charles X and Louis Philippe, through the Second Republic, the régime of Louis Napoléon, through the first 52 years of the Third Republic. He was born at Foix in the Ariège, on November 14, 1828, was the son of Louis Claud de Saulees de Freycinet, celebrated navigator and savant, and belonged to an old Protestant family of Dauphiny—one of the most illustrious in France.

The deceased statesman held no fewer than ten political posts during his lifetime. He was on four occasions Premier—1879, 1882, 1886, 1890; Minister of War, 1870, 1885, 1888, 1898; Minister of Public Works 1877. In 1887 he stood for the presidency, but was defeated by Sadi Carnot. In 1882 he was elected to the Académie des Sciences and in 1890 he was elected to the Académie Française in the room of Emile Augier. In 1915 he was appointed Minister without portfolio in the Briand administration. He wrote many books, the best of which were on such subjects as railway economics, infinitesimal analysis, irrigation and the philosophy of science. That is the outline of his life as a statesman, politician, academician, writer.

He cannot be termed a successful man. He probably made more mistakes than any other French public servant made before him.

His policy cost France her interests in Egypt; he became involved in a religious dispute, which, if he had not fallen from power, might have had serious consequences; once he resigned a cabinet post in a fit of anger; in the war of 1870 he helped the Germans to win through hampering his own generals. Nevertheless, he did much useful work. After the 1870 débâcle he reorganized the army and introduced conscription. He created the General Staff and the Supreme Council as it was during the Great War. As Minister of Public Works he constructed 2,000 miles of railway and 8,000 miles of canals. As a scientific writer he wrote many valuable books, but most of his political works are considered too biased.

When ex-Premier Clemenceau arrived in France from his visit to the United States, he went to pay a call on the aged statesman. The two veterans argued heatedly about the

reparations question, with the result that de Freycinet's physician gave orders that no more visitors were to be admitted and under no circumstances could M. Clemenceau call again.

Nungesser

Captain Charles Nungesser, famous French ace, fourteen times decorated for valor, is engaged to Miss Consuelo Hatmaker, of No. 270 Park Avenue, Manhattan.



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LE CAPITAINE NUNGESSER

"Ace takes Queen"

Nungesser is 32 years of age, and has the most brilliant record of any of the French aces. He was wounded 17 times and has, as a result, a platinum jaw, knee and foot. When he was shot through the jaw and the roof of his mouth, he went on fighting. This cost him nine months in the hospital. He has 105 German planes to his credit, of which 83 were confirmed: 43 shot down and destroyed, 40 forced down within the Allied lines. He was decorated with the Légion d'Honneur, the Médaille Militaire, Croix de Guerre with 30 palms and two étoiles, besides many foreign decorations.

When in the United States in 1921, he walked about jauntily and his many wounds did not seem to bother him one jot or tittle. He says that to be a successful scout pilot a man must have "eyes all around his head."

GERMANY

Living Conditions

The New York Globe, continuing its series of articles on the German industrialists, said about the Reich: "Through the inflation of the currency, the German State (Reich) has reduced its debt to its citizens from over \$30,000,000,000 to a few millions. The rent law which fixes rent at a twentieth to a fiftieth of the normal figure has taken hundreds of millions of dollars annually from the house owners."

About the people: "How do they live? The petty officials of the Government, who receive \$10 a month; the physicians who wear themselves out attending patients who can never pay; the writer who receives royalties of \$50 for a book, which represented a year of research; the officer's widow, who receives a pension of a few cents a month; the artist obliged to sell a fine etching for half a dollar; in short those who once had a little leisure or money and who could transmit and enlarge the nation's fund of knowledge and beauty, how do they live?"

An example: "... a man, let us say, with two children and in good health, has managed to get a Government position at 400,000 marks a month (\$8.20). This is an exceptionally good salary and is a trifle better than that of a skilled workman in unoccupied Germany.

"His rent for a four-room apartment is about 60 cents a month. But coal . . . consumes 90,000 marks (\$1.84) or nearly a quarter of his income. . . . Food for four people . . . would come to 10,000 marks a day (20 cents), or during the month three-quarters of the income (\$6.15). . . . Of all possible articles of food there are just three which are really within the 400,000 mark monthly income—black bread at a fixed price, potatoes and cabbage."

Bachelor Tax

The town of Repelen, near the Dutch border, decided to impose a tax of 2,000 marks a month upon all bachelors over the age of 18. Young men were to be allowed an abatement of 25% if they were between the ages of 18 and 23. Those with little or no income were to be given immunity. The Federal authorities however, were quick to prick this Repelen bubble. They declared that the question of income tax was a matter for the Federal Finance Ministry in Berlin.

Neighboring towns had better luck,

Foreign News—[Continued]

for Hamborn city fathers introduced the same tax under a per capita assessment. In other places bachelors are being subjected to a residence tax.

It seems that bachelorphobia is slowly ravishing the world. It was felt in Austria (TIME, April 14). An outbreak occurred in Turkey (TIME, May 5). Now it has spread to Germany.

Marathon Dance

Professor Albert Moeil of Berlin, who says that marathon dancing is a form of "mass hysteria," animadverts thus: "Such mass hysteria occurs periodically. The present dance marathon is comparable to the dance mania in the middle ages which was followed by flagellantism—monks and others whipping themselves as penitents."

Forceful Bobbing

"Attention! We warn every woman against associating with Indians, Negroes, Chinese, Japanese, Belgians and French." Thus reads an announcement issued by the "Scissors Club" of Bremerhaven—an institution formed for the purpose of cutting off the hair of women caught hob-nobbing with foreigners.

ITALY

Electoral Reform

The reopening ceremony of the Chamber of Deputies took place without incident. The session is expected to be short.

On the agenda of Parliament is a measure to regulate customs tariffs and another to reform Italian codes. The electoral reform bill may also come up for discussion.

It is said that Premier Mussolini intends to summon a general election next Fall, and is therefore anxious to get an early approval of the electoral reform. This is rendered even more urgent by demonstrations favoring the monarchy but hostile to Fascismo, which were held recently in several parts of Italy.

In the proposed electoral reform, Mussolini intends to do away with the succession of ministerial crises, which have been the hall-mark of Italian Governments in the past, by giving future governments a guarantee of four years' power. It is considered that the establishment of such a reform will enable Italy to enjoy the full benefits of the Fascist revolution.

The Fascisti and the nationalists,

who were forced to join the ranks of Fascismo, only hold 50 seats out of a total of 430 in the *Camera dei Deputati*. This huge majority is kept in its place from fear of the Fascist organization outside Parliament.

Footlights on Fascismo

A revue was produced in Rome called the *Mussolini Ide*. It symbolizes Italy before and after the triumphant march of the Fascisti on Rome last Fall. The chief characters are Mussolini, Giolitti, Nitti, Don Sturzo, Lenin, Poincaré and, of course, Lord Curzon.

Says Lord Curzon to Mussolini: "And what remedy did you use to cure the disease of Bolshevism?"

Mussolini: "Merely castor oil, Your Excellency. You would find it very effective in England."

"Don't Blaspheme"

An Anti-Blasphemy Congress was held in Turin. During its session a procession was held, in which banners were carried inviting the populace to abstain from the use of bad language. These banners had printed across them "Blasphemy is ignorance." "Blasphemy dishonors us abroad." "Blasphemy degrades man." After the parade an "Iti" dressed in a frock coat and a tall hat showed the assembled crowd how to take an oath without using bad language. This over, an anti-blasphemy hymn, specially composed for the occasion, was sung by sympathizers.

Conservative Abyssinians

It is reported that Signor Mussolini requested Dr. Seipel, Austrian Chancellor, on the occasion of his recent visit to the Premier, for permission to mint the silver thaler of the Empress Maria Theresa.

The sceptical Abyssinians in Italian Somaliland will not have anything to do with Italian currency. They must have their "German thalers," which they sometimes call "the Father of the Eagle." So the Italian authorities have no other course but to supply the Austrian coins, which have been in circulation since about 1780.

Taxless Students

The Italian Government has lifted the embargo on education. Henceforth foreign students can attend all public educational institutions free of all fees or super-taxes.

Dr. Aldo Sorani in *Il Secolo*, Milan journal, wrote bitterly regretting the palmy days of Italian universities, in which those of Padua and Bologna used to attract the students of the world.

It is now hoped that the removal of taxes on foreign students will help to disseminate Italian culture by inducing foreigners to study in Italy.

RUSSIA

Propaganda

According to the Russian correspondent of *The Morning Post*, London daily, Nikolai Bukharin, Editor of the *Pravda*, Moscow communist daily, informed the Central Committee of the Russian Communist Party and the Praesidium of the Third Internationale that certain "comrades" had spent \$13,750,000 in propaganda, for which there were no accounts or documents available.

He charges G. S. Zinoviev, Chairman of the Executive Committee of the Third Internationale with having paid secret "lady agents" in Great Britain and France the sum of \$1,600,000 during 1922.

He accuses Karl Radek, Chief of Publicity in the Soviet Government, of not having rendered account of large sums of money, with which he was instructed to subsidize Communist organizations in Egypt, Bulgaria, Turkey.

He wants to know what happened to \$790,000 given to Jacques Sadoul, ex-captain in the French army, for the purpose of organizing communist mass movements in French colonies.

Finally he accuses the comrades Narimanov and Rothstein, chiefs of the Foreign Propaganda Department, of not having furnished a statement of accounts since 1921.

Concession to Germans

The Soviet Government granted a concession to the German Eastern Relations Society of 2,000,000 acres of forest land along the Moscow-Rybinsk railway. In return the Society undertook to spend \$3,500,000, completing 200 miles of railway.

More Hate

The Third Internationale at Moscow issued an appeal to the workmen of the world in connection with the murder of Vorovsky at Lausanne: "This bloody challenge must not be left unanswered by you."

Lord Curzon, British Foreign Minister, came in for a good part of

Foreign News—[Continued]

the hate: "Curzon demands that we shall not support the movement for liberty in India and Egypt, but such propaganda-by-action as the shooting of Vorovsky has done more for the East than it would be possible for the Third Internationale to do." Curzon was also cited as the chief "inspirator of the Entente effort at Lausanne to prevent a Russo-Turkish rapprochement."

SWEDEN

Equality of Women

The Swedish Diet approved a bill to allow women to enter the public services on the same footing as men, with the exception of the fighting services, the Church, presiding judgeships in the highest provincial courts.

Universal suffrage is in force in Sweden; every man and woman over 23 years of age, and not under legal disability, has the right to vote.

SPAIN

A Sporting King

It is announced that King Alfonso will pay an informal visit to England, a country which is his second favorite.

Polo is the bait that lures him away from his native land. He is expected to take part in matches at Ranelagh, Hurlingham and Roehampton.

The last time King Alfonso took part in a British match was in June, 1921, when he played against the Prince of Wales at Roehampton.

Cervantes

To commemorate the tercentenary of the death of Cervantes, famed author of the still more famous *Don Quixote*, the Spanish Government issued 125 four-volume sets of that magnificent story. This edition is illustrated with 200 drawings by the Spanish artist, Señor Don Ricardo Marin.

The sets are being given to distinguished Spaniards, but three are earmarked for the Pope, King George and the King of Italy. Those of the Pope and King George will be autographed by King Alfonso.

Miguel de Cervantes Saavedra was born in 1547. The exact date is not known, but as Catholics are baptized as soon as possible after birth, it must have been on the 7th or 8th of October, because he was christened in the Church of Santa

Mariá la Mayor at Alcalá de Henares on October 9. After a life full of exciting incidents, he died from dropsy in the Calle del León, Madrid, on April 23, 1916.

During the war the tercentenary of the death of the great Spanish poet, novelist and playwright took place amid great splendor and national homage.

TURKEY

Mohammed VI

The deposed Sultan, Mohammed VI, appointed a delegation of nine to accompany him to Lausanne, where he intends to plead the cause of Islam against the Kemalists. He



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MOHAMMED VI

"I want to be Caliph again"

has left Mecca in the Hedjaz, where he was the guest of King Hussein, and is now en route for Switzerland.

Islam is very active. A movement is on foot to reestablish the Caliphate at Bagdad. A Pan-Islamic conference to determine the character of the Caliphate (in which King Feisul of Iraq, King Hussein of the Hedjaz and delegates from India, Algeria and Egypt will take part) is to be held at Damar (Arabia) in the near future. The ex-Sultan considers himself both Sultan and Caliph and has a large following in the Islamic world, particularly with regard to his claim to the Caliphate. According to Mohammedan law it is impossible for two Caliphs to exist at the same time. The ex-Sultan never gave up the Caliphate, but was forced out by the Kemalists. His

partisans, therefore, charge the Kemalists with irreligious acts.

Mohammed was born on January 27, 1861, a son of Sultan Abdul Medjid, and succeeded to the throne on the death of his elder brother, Mohammed V, July 3, 1918. On November 3, 1922, he was dethroned by the Kemalists, who declared an end to the Ottoman Empire and elected Abdul Medjid Effendi, cousin of Mohammed and heir to the Sultanate, to the Caliphate. The ex-Sultan then made his escape on a British warship and was later landed at Madeira, whence he accepted the hospitality of King Hussein. In the confusion of his flight he was compelled to leave his harem in Constantinople.

A Box Car

Robert Imbrie, described as "delegate of the American High Commission to Angora," lives with his wife in a railway passenger car, which he has converted into a "model apartment."

Angora has no decent hotels and there is a dearth of houses; so when 35 representatives of European business interests in Turkey announced their intention of going to Angora to settle directly the economic clauses of the peace treaty, the Turkish Government was worried. The Imbrie scheme gave them an idea. They are fitting up a train of passenger cars as living quarters for the busy business delegates.

The Imbries are the center of much admiration in Angora social circles. The wife of Mustapha Kemal Pasha is a frequent visitor to the perambulating residence of the United States representative. She has even expressed a desire to have the apartment given to her in the event that Mr. and Mrs. Imbrie be unfortunately compelled to leave!

RUMANIA

Anti-Shem

The Rumanian Fascisti are in existence. They telephoned Professor Reiner—a Jew—that he would be murdered if he attempted to resume his lectures at Bucharest University. They also threatened Jewish students that they would die if they tried to attend the University.

Another report says 40,000 students have been enrolled in the *Faszia Nationala Rumana* to join in the "life or death struggle against the Jews."

Foreign News—[Continued]

EGYPT

Elections

The first elections in the history of Egypt are taking place. There are reported to be 4,000 candidates fighting for 400 seats in the Parliament.

One of the great differences between this and any ordinary election is that the electors are not being appealed to, but are being bullied. The difficulties of getting the ignorant electors to register their votes are said to be almost insuperable. They are even too frightened to register themselves on the electoral rolls, believing that such a process is a trap set to catch them as conscripts for the army. It is also stated that they believe that their independence is designed "to enrich the autoeracy and the bureaucracy at the expense of the toiling masses."

JAPAN

Belated Compensation

The United States Embassy at Tokyo requested the Japanese Government to indemnify the family of Lieutenant Langdon, who was killed by Japanese troops in Siberia in 1921. Langdon's family were largely dependent upon his salary. No answer has been received from the Japanese Foreign Office.

CHINA

Impotence

A delay in freeing the captives—14 foreigners and about 100 Chinese—held by the brigands near Tsao-Chuang, was due to several causes. The bandits are not so interested in the \$2,000,000 ransom offered by the Peking Government. They take as a matter of course the immunity from punishment offered them. With money and freedom more or less assured, the bandits were in a position to make further demands, which they did. They desire supplies of fire-arms and ammunition, the right to govern Shantung, the withdrawal of all troops from that province. All these demands must not only be met by the Government, but must also be guaranteed by six foreign powers.

Nothing shows up the impotence of the Peking Government so clearly as the present position. Even the note addressed to the Government by Jacob Gould Schurman, American Minister, in which he said: "End these delays and confusion between various departments of the Government. Get the captives out and talk

terms afterward, otherwise there will be drastic action taken," has had little or no effect. The bandits are paramount. The Peking Government is powerless. If they resist the bandits, the captives will be killed. Five Chinese have already been killed as an ungentle reminder to Peking that the bandits are not fooling. Now, they have threatened to kill two foreigners unless troops are completely withdrawn.

Meanwhile official Peking continues to be optimistic. The army surrounding the bandits was withdrawn some few miles from the stronghold, but the Tuchuns (military governors) will not agree to more. The Peking Government offered the bandits posts in the National Army, but at the same time it is reported that grave dissension exists in that army, which is ascribed to their arrears of pay. It is even said that these soldiers are selling arms to the bandits. Under these circumstances the Government's offer does not seem very enticing.

Foreign governments continue to lodge strong protests with the Peking authorities, and unless "something" is "done," there may arise a situation of extreme international gravity.

"In a Hully"

Owing to banditry in the interior, thousands of wealthy Chinese are fleeing to "Hong Kong, Shanghai and other cities situated in foreign concessions, where their life and liberty are safe."

With them comes their cash. They are reported to be looking for good investments. In Hong Kong there was such a rush to buy taxicab stock that two prospective investors were injured and subsequently removed to a hospital with broken arms.

LATIN AMERICA

Mexico

Recognition. — *The Nation* published an article from the pen of Ernest Gruening who has been in Mexico during the past four months. He gives an illuminating account of conditions in Mexico, although the entire article is somewhat of a tirade against United States imperialism. "Too late," is Mr. Gruening's theme. If the United States had recognized President Obregon when he came into power in 1920 the whole question would have been on a different footing. In the interim Mexico has developed; she has come to feel her independence and to rely upon it.

Meanwhile, John Barton Payne and Charles B. Warren, U. S. Commissioners, are in closet conference with the representatives of the Mexican Government, Señores Ramon Ross and Gonzales Roa. The conference is reported to be making "excellent progress." All the delegates are jubilant over a prospective and proverbial happy ending.

The Bomb.—About 2.30 in the morning some unknown person left a bomb on the doorstep of the American Consulate General in Mexico City. Five minutes later it went off, but, fortunately, killed no one and did little material damage.

Evidence points to the fact that it was a Communist bombing outrage directed against Carlos Castillo, a lawyer occupying offices in the Consulate building.

After this explosion it became known that a puerile bomb attack was made on the American Embassy building about three weeks ago.

It also transpired that the American envoys, now in conference at Mexico City, shortly after their arrival were anonymously warned to leave Mexico within 72 hours.

Argentina

President de Alvear is reported to be preparing a message to Congress asking for the reentry of Argentina into the League of Nations.

The Argentine withdrew from the League in 1920 after motion to admit all sovereign nations to membership was defeated by the Assembly of the League.

The President will also ask for an appropriation of funds to meet dues to the League, outstanding since Argentina first became a member.

It is not yet known if Argentina will be represented at the meeting of the Assembly in Geneva in September. It is officially stated that this will depend on whether the League will accept such members as Germany and Mexico, who are still beyond the pale.

Cuba

The Sanitary Department of Havana destroyed more than 8,000 pounds of opium valued at \$800,000 in a special furnace on the "San Francisco" wharf.

United States Secret Service agents tracked the shipment from the Far East, through Asia Minor and France. At Bordeaux they unofficially superintended its shipment to Cuba. Then they cabled the Cuban authorities.

BOOKS

Stella Dallas*

Sweat-Shop Employee, She Looks on from the Street at Her Daughter's Début

The Story. Stephen Dallas had been brought up to consider himself decidedly Somebody—one of the Redington Dallases—an old and respected family. When his father, having embezzled, committed suicide—it rather knocked out the underpinning from Stephen. Being twenty-three, he decided to bury himself in a Massachusetts factory-town, Milhampton. He was through with life.

Stella Martin was one of the Milhampton Martins—in polite language, nobody. Her people were “impossible”—she was the small-time belle of the factory district. She spent her time in doing her best to imitate in dress, manners and looks the fashionable ladies she read about in the society columns. She even managed to build an imitation pergola in the back yard and swung there, in a Gloucester hammock, hoping for a duke. She had an insatiable instinct for what people with private incomes like to call “nice things.” When Stephen came along, he checked completely with all her aspirations. They fell in love and were married.

But it didn't go. Stella just was “impossible.” She loved noise and flamboyant clothes and musical comedies and giggling semi-flirtations. Stephen liked symphony-concerts and improving books and quiet. They produced one daughter, Laurel, at first to Stella's loudly expressed distaste. Then Stephen took a job in New York. They drifted apart—at last were separated. Stella herself was getting commoner and commoner. Meanwhile Stephen had resumed a strictly intellectual acquaintance with a highly refined first-love, now widowed—and had become well-to-do.

A few natural accidents—a sudden “crush” of Laurel's on the widowed first-love—the revival of an ancient and baseless scandal about Stella herself—made the issue plain. Stella saw that Laurel wasn't her kind—that she herself was the handicap on Laurel's becoming “nice.” So she gave Laurel up in the only way that could bring a definite breach between them—let Stephen divorce her and married the wreck of an ex-society-riding-master, a worthy whom Laurel couldn't bear. She smashed Laurel's faith in her, and told her

she was going to South America with her new husband. But she didn't. The novel ends where, an employee in a sweat-shop, she looks on from



OLIVE HIGGINS PROUTY

Her heroine hoped for a Duke and got a Disappointment

the street at Laurel's successful début in New York Society.

The Significance. *Stella Dallas* is an excellently written novel dealing with a genuine problem—the problem of the woman who marries, as the Victorians called it, “above her station,” and does her best to fit into her new environment but cannot, while her children can. The central character of Stella is exceedingly well drawn, without obvious propagandizing or a straining for flashy effect. Stella is first of all a human being, not a type, and the same is almost as true of the other principal characters—even the somewhat pluperfect and super-aesthetic Mrs. Morrison.

The Critics. *The New York Herald:* “A novel of absolutely first-rate importance.”

The New York Times: “There is no reason why *Stella Dallas* should not place Mrs. Prouty immediately amid such writers as Zona Gale and Willa Cather.”

New York Tribune: “The ending is a trifle sentimental but this does not detract from the strength and beauty of *Stella Dallas* as a whole.”

The Author. Olive Higgins Prouty describes herself as being a thorough New Englander. She was born in Worcester, Mass., and went to Smith College (Class of 1904). Her husband is a Boston business man. “Housekeeping she considers her real job and writing her recreation.”

Prizes

Let Us Have Them, By All Means—But Without Strings

The award of the Pulitzer literary prizes for the year of 1922 has aroused the usual flicker of controversy. Amiable ladies and gentlemen have as gallantly as unsolicitedly taken the occasion to rush into print and explain exactly how they feel as to relative justice and intelligence shown in the awards. Meanwhile the weary judges, let us hope, are recuperating in some pleasant clime untroubled by newspaper-clippings. It must be the devil of a business, hunting among contemporary books and plays for a Cinderella to fit the little glass slipper.

Especially when the glass slipper is made to such definite specifications as Mr. Pulitzer's. Most patrons who give such prizes seem quite unable to do it without various qualifications. And, no adequate Bertillon system having yet been invented for literature or the drama, these qualifications—except where they concern matters of ascertainable fact, such as the citizenship of the author, or the year of a play's nativity—must, in general, be dodged when the time comes for the award of the laurel wreath. Very sensibly, too—but, why have the qualifications in the first place? Could there not be one prize, awarded without qualification, to what, in the opinion of its judges, was a good piece of work?

It has been asserted that prizes, like political conventions, encourage safe mediocrity. The present Pulitzer awards in poetry and the novel hardly seem to bear out this statement. Miss Millay's lyrical advice to burn the candle at both ends is hardly the customary slogan of mediocrity—Miss Cather has produced as distinguished and individual writing as any American in our time.

We have not yet reached the present delightful condition of prize-giving in France where, one French newspaper suggests, an author who has written more than three books without receiving at least one prize should be given the Legion of Honor for meritorious service to the State. But we may come to it. And why shouldn't we? The stones of Grub Street are still as flinty as they were in Johnson's day, when the adolescent Doctor was forced to hie him to eating-houses where the back of a Newfoundland dog served the patrons for a serviette. If prizes can rescue some native Arthur Machen from drudgery—give comparative freedom and leisure for so much as a year to some unrecognized Sherwood Anderson—by all means let us have prizes.

S. V. B.

* STELLA DALLAS—Olive Higgins Prouty—Houghton Mifflin (\$2.00).

Floyd Dell

He Can Discuss the Abstract Without Introducing the Personal

Floyd Dell, whose *Moon-Calf* and *The Briary Bush* were ranked high by many critics among contemporary realistic novels, has finished a new story. It will be called *Janet March* and will be published in the autumn. Meanwhile, at Croton-on-Hudson he is attempting to play tennis and to educate his young son Anthony Dell, who, if he has not already commenced to talk, will do so very soon.

Floyd Dell is a slight, shy, sensitive man, essentially poet in temperament, but turned irrevocably novelist. He is a conservative by nature, I believe, but intellectually a radical, his life has been led among radicals. "Politics," he will tell you now, "have nothing whatever to do with letters." For that reason, he has turned his political ideas into critical channels and his ability to analyze our current literary product is appreciable. During many days and nights spent in his home, I have heard only one political discussion, and that one, to my untutored brain at least, as harmless as a revival meeting. There, however, one does hear good conversation. It is one of the few places I know where it is possible to discuss abstract ideas over a long period of time without the introduction of personalities. Dell is keen, fearless and just.

He was born in Barry, Illinois; but literary Chicago claims him as her own. His education, which was never formal after early high school days, is broad, and in some respects, deep. A voracious reader, he has taught himself what most academicians do not know how to teach—the ability to think constructively. His training as a writer began with reporting days in Davenport, Iowa. Later, in Chicago, he became associate, then editor of the Literary Page of the *Evening Post*, a position now ably filled by the wise (as well as clever) Llewellyn Jones. Since then he has been converted in one way or another with *The Masses* and *The Liberator*, but he likes to feel that his active editorial days are past.

He has also written essays, poetry, plays, criticism. Two general books, one of them the excellent *Were You Ever a Child?* were published before his first novel. Dell is a conscientious workman and a profound student of psychology. He has taught himself to write well and he is forever striving to learn more. I have always felt that he will one day rank as a major American novelist.

J. F.

Good Books

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

THE GREAT GRANDMOTHER—G. A. Birmingham—*Bobbs Merrill* (\$2.00). It isn't as good as *Spanish Gold* or *Lalage's Lovers*. Nor does the inimitable J. J. Meldon appear in it—though one of the principal characters, an Irish solicitor named Royce, bears a pleasant family resemblance to him in speech and ways. But, nevertheless, this slight and smiling tale of the adventures of Basil Price, private secretary to Lord Edmund Troyte, will serve the average reader as an acceptably mild antidote for mental fatigue. The hero first tries to get the fishing rights of an Irish salmon-stream for his chief; then foils a deep, dark plot of some rascally picture-dealers to buy an unknown Gainsborough—subject: Great Grandmother of the title—for a song from a ruined Irish squire. Sir Ames Coppinger, so the squire is called, has a barefoot daughter who provides what love entanglements are necessary. But nobody says "begorra!"

THE RETURN OF FRANK CLAMART—Henry C. Rowland—*Harper* (\$1.90). Frank Clamart's visiting card should read, "Virtuous Assassinations—Singly or by the Dozens—No Reduction Made for Quantity." A master-criminal, reformed and now crusading against an international dope ring and murder syndicate, he extinguishes evildoers with nonchalance and celerity. His friend, Shane Emmet, a cartoonist with a camera-eye, assists his adventurous labor with blackjack, revolver and sketchbook, and strings along two high-speed love affairs the interim. When the plot is finally unsnarled, scoundrelly corpses fairly heap the floor, and Emmet, strangely enough, receives the white hand of the more bewitching of his two sweeties.

TIME IS WHISPERING—Elizabeth Robins—*Harper* (\$2.00). Those who like the leisurely novel, especially when it deals with English country houses, five o'clock tea on the terrace, water-gardens and misogynistic squires, etcetera, should enjoy *Time Is Whispering*. Three hundred and seventy-nine pages devoted almost exclusively to the rise and development of a middle-aged love affair, sans fireworks or asterisks, between a retired Indian administrator and a gentle and genteel widow, may seem to those who prefer excitement in their reading a little too placid. A safe book to give an old-fashioned aunt.

ART

"Can't Sign Buildings"

Henry Bacon was awarded the gold medal and highest honor of the American Institute of Architects—a tribute to his Lincoln Memorial in Washington.

President Harding presented the medal, after Mr. Bacon had been escorted to the Memorial by hundreds of artists and statesmen who walked along the lagoon under the light of torches.

Royal Cortiossoz, *New York Tribune* critic, spoke for the artists. He said that America has done more in architecture than in any other art. Despite that fact, architects are not famous. Buildings are not signed. Thus, men know of Whistler but not of Richardson who did the Trinity Church at Boston. Thus men know Sargent, but not McKim who did the Pennsylvania station in New York. Other great architects: Bulfinch, Latrobe, McComb, Pope, Platt, Hunt, French.

Bacon was described as "an embodied conscience." A classicist, who has made the "the classic idiom" his own, he designs with scrupulous care. The Lincoln Memorial is the culmination of his art.

Beauty in Machines

A piece of machinery is to be exhibited as a work of art at the Spring Salon of the Salons of America. Walt Kuhn of the Salon Committee declares that "some of our contemporaries have recognized the artistic beauty of machinery. Knowing that a piece of machinery contains all the qualities of modern sculpture, as it shows invention of form, quality of material and beauty of design, a few manufacturers have been invited to present the pieces that they deem most expressive."

Government Officials

Rockwell Kent went to Terra del Fuego to paint. On his return to New York, his canvases were classed as merchandise and seized for duty. Once more, a Philistine and uncultured government has given artistic souls cause for just wrath.

Twenty-five Cents

As a reward for having designed the newest 25-cent piece, the Architectural Medal and the Pan-American Exposition Medal, Hermon A. MacNeil, received the J. Sanford Saltus Medal. MacNeil is President of the National Sculpture Society.

THE THEATRE

New Plays

Dew Drop Inn. This is a dancing show—whenever the plot lags or the music becomes too plaintively reminiscent of every other musical comedy of the year, the cast livens things up by bursting into a spasm of dancing—and someone is dancing nearly all the time. Which is as it should be, for all the dancing is good, and James Barton's eccentric shuffling and fandangoing are incomparable. There seems to be practically nothing this stringy personage cannot do with his feet and legs—they are flexible as spaghetti—you feel that he could tie them behind his ears in a true-lovers' knot if he chose. The show contains nothing else noteworthy except a delightfully stupid trick dog.

Alexander Woolcott: "Barton . . . you should mention him in the great company of Nijinski and Charles Chaplin."

Heywood Broun (who protested loudly the wisdom of this year's Pulitzer award): "More than possible that *Dew Drop Inn* will win the Pulitzer Prize for next year."

The Comedy of Errors. The Ethiopian Art Theatre offered, as the second bill of its repertory season, Shakespeare's *Comedy of Errors*, played in the interior of a circus tent, with ringmaster in a top-hat and false moustaches directing the change of scenes, and a jazz-band titivating itself offstage in the pauses of the action. Most of the critics seem to agree in the opinion that the jazz was good, the performance fair and Mr. Shakespeare could do better if he really tried.

To many, the daring experiment of farcing what was obviously written as a farce, instead of playing it in the more usual "Oh Lord, here's a classic!" manner, seemed highly successful. As successful as could be, considering the fact that most of the Elizabethan cross-fire and comic patter, has, like nearly all good topical stuff, lost much of its sting with the passage of the slang and catchwords of its day. The plot (mistaken identities) was, of course, a hardy perennial even before Shakespeare—and there are few "familiar quotations" in the *Comedy of Errors* to help or hinder the audience into a feeling that they are being educated instead of amused. But the misadventures of the various Antipholuses and Dromios—played with speed and nonchalance wherever possible, as the Ethiopian players did it—can still

entertain those not too acutely conscious of "The Possible Future of the Drama," or "Shakespeare as They Performed him When I was a Boy."

John Corbin: "... high spirits refused to be Conan Doyle."

Heywood Broun: "... even *I'm Just Wild About Harry* could not stir exceedingly dead Elizabethan bones."

Bombo. A slightly revamped edition of one of Al Jolson's greatest successes, returning to the Winter



AL JOLSON
"All's right with the world"

Garden for a short sojourn. Mr. Jolson is as unctuous, ingratiating, plaintive and humorous as ever.

The Playgoer: "Al Jolson is at the Winter Garden and all's right with the world."

The New York Evening Post: "... amusing every minute . . . show is as good as ever and that is saying a lot."

Sweet Nell of Old Drury. Innocuous, sentimental, pleasant claptrap of the days of Charles II, written by Paul Kester, revived for Laurette Taylor. Brocade and periwigs, exclamations of "Oddsfish!" and "me lud" and "la!", a couple of "big scenes," Laurette Taylor charming and well assisted.

Alexander Woolcott: "A sleazy piece."

James Craig: "Sentimental, romantic and old-fashioned play."

Stock Companies

They Rove the Whole U. S., Manhattan Excepted

To the average New Yorker (if there is one) the theatre is apt to mean a playhouse within walking distance, at least, of Broadway, and the theatrical season a period that begins in the Fall with the appearance of an A. H. Woods bedroom-farce and ends shortly after straw-hat-day with a wave of musical comedies. Of course the a. n. y. has heard about stock companies—but, if he reads theatrical reviews, he doubtless connects them with the grand old days.

Such an interesting and successful organization as the Cleveland Playhouse of Cleveland, Ohio, for instance, is outside his ken. And yet this admirable group of amateurs and semi-professionals has recently concluded a repertory-season including such plays as *Candida*, *Six Characters in Search of an Author*, *Hindle Wakes*, *Hamlet*, presented with skill and intelligence and receiving the unforced support of its audience entirely upon the merits of its productions. The newly organized Theatre Guild of Philadelphia has already scored a distinct success with two Clare Kummer plays, featuring Lola Fisher as a "visiting star." The Bainbridge Players of Minneapolis, also employing the "visiting star" system with such actresses as Mrs. Leslie Carter and Florence Reed, has shown that it is possible for a stock-company to produce good plays and make money in the Northwest—a region vaguely thought of by the a. n. y. as entirely surrounded by flour and Mounted Police.

As for summer stock, you have only to glance at the professional theatrical journals to discover that it is nation-wide. Troy, N. Y., Lewiston, Me., Newark, Binghamton, Cumberland, Md., Trenton, are only a few of the localities where stock companies are playing at present. The Root Bros. organization is about to tour the Dakotas under canvas. Brown Bros. dramatic stock is tenting the fields of Illinois. Miss Jessie Bonstelle, having just begun a stock season at the Harlem Opera House with *The Second Mrs. Tanqueray*, is now in Detroit, at the opening of her summer stock company there.

Some day, perhaps, every city of any importance in the country will have its own group of repertory-players. And there is a need for just that sort of thing. Not all the alarums and excursions of a possible American National Theatre with any sort of an all-star cast, situate exclusively in New York, could possibly take its place.

Notes

The "mummified body of John Wilkes Booth," assassin of Abraham Lincoln, is advertised in a professional theatrical publication as being "for lease." The man who wants to let it is named Bates, and his address is No. 1234 Harbert Avenue, Memphis, Tenn.

Startled by the threatened conflict between the Producing Managers' Association and Equity on the "closed shop" controversy, and fearing that should the clash come next fall, no matter what the result, the playwrights would be the grist between the theatrical millstones, the Dramatists' Guild of the Authors' League of America is trying to reconcile little brother manager and little sister Equity. Should the efforts of the dramatists prove unavailing, they propose to organize as a labor union and join the A. F. of L. Then, if either actor or manager should try to start anything with them—well, just let them try it!

Another worm has turned—a managerial one. Among the pieces which Oliver Morosco intends to try out on the Coast this summer is one called *Schemers* by William Irving Sirovich—a satire upon New York theatrical critics. The chief characters are Alan Gale, A. Wood Brown, James Corbett and Alex Olcott, and ah, what a rapping they get! Now can any clever little boy or girl tell just what New York critics Mr. Sirovich has in mind? Thank you—the next puzzle competition will consist in guessing the missing letters in Ph-ladelp-ia.

Henry E. Dixey and Wilton Lackaye had been on the road together in *The Circle* for the last eight months not without—ahem—some differences of opinion. So "Let's fight it out—10 rounds to a decision" said Mr. Dixey (64) to Mr. Lackaye (61) when the last performance came. But the shade of the Marquis of Queensbury or somebody interrupted the threatened fisticuffs and now Mr. Lackaye says he is just going to keep on ignoring Mr. Dixey. "Or if I don't," said Mr. Lackaye, "It is my right, as the challenged party to choose the weapons and I shall fight Mr. Dixey with books at 20 yards, I to be armed with the deadlier weapon—*Dixey's Reminiscences of 40 Years on the Stage*."

In the Theatre Guild's revival of *The Devil's Disciple*, the heroine faints for nine hours. G. B. S. says he meant nine minutes. But the Guild has the manuscript on its side.

The Best Plays

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

RAIN—A powerful and well-acted indictment of a rabid missionary in the South Seas. For three acts the audience squirms with delight while Jeanne Eagels discredits "the eleventh commandment": *Thou shalt not commit enjoyment*.

YOU AND I—H. B. Warner plays a kindly part in a comedy of disillusionment. He turns from soap manufacture to painting, puts his soul on canvas, and sells it—as the skin you love to touch.

ICEBOUND—Grim New England and grasping relatives make a powerful play, relieved only by one admirable character and a reforming reprobate.

ROMEO AND JULIET—Street brawls, a moonlit balcony, young love, clandestine marriage—Jane Cowl and Rollo Peters prove that these are the prerogatives of youth.

MERTON OF THE MOVIES—From the duckpond of Simsbury, Ill., Merton Gill (Glenn Hunter), unsophisticated duckling, takes flight to Hollywood, imagining he is a swan. The dream collapses, but the duckling succeeds in an hilarious parody of other waddlers.

SEVENTH HEAVEN—Illustrating the joys of a literal ascent from the sewer to the gutter. Its seventh heaven is only the top floor of a tenement from which Helen Menken succeeds in driving out the angel of darkness.

THE DEVIL'S DISCIPLE—Bernard Shaw's version of rebellion—half psychology, half melodrama. Sophisticated snorers had best instruct the ushers to wake them before the last act in which Roland Young's performance is more than worth any half hour's sleep.

POLLY PREFERRED—A pretty face (on Genevieve Tobin) and Paris gowns (on the rest of Miss Tobin) carry a virtuous and unsuccessful chorine from the Automat to Fashion Row—from Fashion Row to Fame (Hollywood variety).

ZANDER THE GREAT—Alice Brady plays an engaging foster mother, taking the orphaned Alexander to find his father in Arizona. They encounter instead a "brutal" bootlegger in chaps—whom the little child leads into a vale of righteous happiness.

C I N E M A

The New Pictures

Trailing African Wild Animals. Mr. and Mrs. Martin Johnson are the latest tripod nimrods to return to Broadway with the pelts and carcasses (in celluloid) of giraffes and jungle tigers. In the classic English of a recent advertisement they bring the "mighty monarchs of the murky morass, pinioned and pictured."

Mr. and Mrs. Johnson have gone one step beyond any of their predecessors in photographing snakes, leopards, zebras and lions in private life. It's getting to the point in Africa where no zebra can take a drink without suddenly perceiving the camera click in the bushes of the water hole. And as for elephants taking a bath—they might just as well give it up as far as any privacy is concerned. All of which is a manner of saying that the present film is uncommonly realistic. For sceptics who refuse to accept this statement on the grounds that the critic's African information is derived solely from childhood visits to the zoo, it may be said that the film has been placed in the archives of the American Museum of Natural History as a scientific record.

The Girl of the Golden West. This picture, by Puccini's opera, out of David Belasco's play, reveals movies prepared in the Rockies, seasoned with Mexican spurs and served with a garnishing of pistol shots. To make the result completely satisfactory, the cook (Director Edwin Carew) followed Belasco's original recipe carefully. Accordingly his play combines plausibility with excitement. For such a movie may the strange gods of Hollywood be praised.

Sylvia Breamer is consistently entertaining in the title role. With the exception of Warren Kerrigan, her satellites twinkle pleasantly in their several spheres. Kerrigan has apparently been touched by the Valentino influence and plays his highwayman a trifle daintily.

The spirit of the piece is sustained in the direction and the titling. Example: "In the days of '49 mails were scarce and females scarcer."

Soul of the Beast. Here are two widely different points of appeal. One is the curious fascination of an amiable trick elephant (Oscar); the other the uncommon good looks of the heroine. Though the rest of the production be negligible, for those who have a friendly feeling for Madge Bellamy and elephants it will afford a modicum of entertainment.

MUSIC

London

One of the strangest of song recitals was given here the other day. The soloist was a recently released convict who was billed with no further name than his prison number—562. He sang half a dozen songs in a magnificent tenor. One of these, dedicated to his wife, was a member of a group of 150 compositions that he wrote in prison.

No. 562 was at one time a well known opera tenor. He committed a crime, the nature of which is not revealed, and was sentenced to three years of imprisonment. To the jail in which he was incarcerated came a soprano of prominence to give a recital for the prisoners. No. 562 volunteered to join her in a duet. She sang with him, and was astonished at the power and beauty of his voice. He told her something of his history, but kept his name from her. Now he is free, and has embarked upon a recital career. But still he keeps his true identity secret. People who knew him in his other life cannot recognize him any more, he has changed so much. He wants to obliterate the days that were his before he passed into prison, and make for himself another existence. He stands No. 562, concert tenor.

It is announced that Sir Richard Haget, well known experimenter, has devised an artificial throat capable of uttering with close perfection the tones of human speech and song. In this is recalled the age-old attempts to create a human-like mechanism that could talk like a man. Albertus Magnus is said to have constructed one so perfect that his pious pupil, Thomas Aquinas, smashed the machine with a cane, saying that it was the work of Satan and that Satan was in it. In more recent years mechanical reproductions of the human throat have been attempted, but some of the vowel sounds could not be made to sound truly. For a long time organ manufacturers have tried to fashion a genuine "vox humana," a mechanical singing voice.

It is said that the new device will bring the ideal of speaking dolls.

Paderewski

During one of his early tours of the United States, Paderewski played a concert at San Jose, California. Two ambitious students at Leland Stanford University managed the recital. They had guaranteed the pianist \$2,000. The affair was not

much of a success. Only a small audience appeared. The box office receipts were only \$1,600. The two despairing students went to the pianist's secretary, and, in tones of anguish, told him that they could turn over only the \$1,600 at the moment, but that they would pay the other \$400 if they were given a little time to raise it.

According to the story, as told in *The World's Work*, the arrangement did not please Paderewski at all. He directed that the two students should



© Underwood

A YOUNG COLLEGE MAN
He financed Ignace Paderewski

pay out of the \$1,600 all the expenses that they had incurred, should deduct from what was left 20% for their labors, and should turn over the remainder to him.

Years afterward Paderewski was moving heaven and earth for the relief of the suffering people of Poland. He sought aid on every side. One of the two students who had managed that disastrous concert at San Jose was Herbert Hoover.

New York

Phillip Berolzheimer, City Chamberlain of New York, is a square set, ruddy faced, stolidly teutonic sort of man from the Middle West. He is rather a beguiling person—an instance of that rare creature, a holder of high political office who is not self seeking. He got his post with the present Democratic administration for the purpose of furthering the cause of music, specifically to organize park concerts for the people of the poorer sections of the

town. This system of concerts required more money than financial authorities would spend. Berolzheimer was a rich man. He put up the money.

He has a deep, inarticulate devotion to culture that is characteristically Germanic. He tells you, simply and seriously, that he has devoted himself to the advancement of music, but he cannot sing, play or compose, and must find his service in the organization of musical affairs; moreover, his philosophy is that musicians are as important people as politicians, big business men, generals or admirals. Politicians, big business men and generals and admirals receive ceremonial welcomes and honors from the authorities. Musicians should have the same. Celebrations and banquets are a necessary part of achievement. Berolzheimer serves music in his dignity as City Chamberlain by arranging official receptions at City Hall and other civic honors for instrumentalists, singers and composers. A singular man doing a singular service.

The Classic Manner

There are signs that the romantic movement is nearing the end of its course. After Wagner and Debussy were through with it little remained, save imitation, or "futurism," "imagism," "realism," in a word—unskilled dissonance. The musical world is a little weary of liberty and has turned back to the classical restraint of Bach.

Bach is increasing in popularity throughout the Western world. In Germany, the Max Heger Festival featured Bach, in fugue, fantasia, choral and chamber concertos.

On May 25 and 26, 1,000 admirers of Bach from 16 states and from Canada, were scheduled to assemble for the 19th annual Bach Festival at Bethlehem, Pa. The entire seating capacity of the Lehigh University Chapel was sold out long in advance.

In Paris, Gabriel Faure's opera *Pénélope* has been revived at the Opéra Comique, after ten years. This piece is in the "noble and intelligent Classic mask," conceived as a piece of chamber music, with the delicacy and original vigor that is associated with Bach's chamber music. It has achieved a *succes d'estime*, and testifies to the growing popularity of the classic manner.

Paris

At the Théâtre des Champs Élysées, John McCormack, the great Irish tenor, gave his last public performance here to an enthusiastic audience composed of the "American Colony."

RELIGION

Dr. Bryan

The focus of interest last week was the annual Presbyterian General Assembly at Indianapolis. William Jennings Bryan, a layman from Florida, was nominated for Moderator. Opposed to him were two liberal ministers, and the president of a college where evolution is openly taught. On the first ballot Bryan led, and Dr. Silsley, the liberal minister of Oakland, Cal., transferred his votes to Dr. Walker, of Los Angeles, for the second ballot. On the second ballot, Mr. Bryan polled 421 votes, with only 439 necessary to election. Dr. Wishart, president of Wooster, Ohio, College, took all the liberal votes except 56 for Dr. Walker. On the third ballot Dr. Walker withdrew, and Dr. Wishart was declared elected with 451 votes to Bryan's 427. The cheers that attended the announcement made it seem like a political convention. It meant that the Presbyterian Church had "gone liberal."

It is customary to make the defeated candidate Vice Moderator and Chairman of the Committee on Bills and Overtures, which is really the steering committee of the whole Assembly. This post was offered to Mr. Bryan, but he took so long to think it over that Dr. Wishart finally appointed Spencer Chapman, a Philadelphia lawyer.

Mr. Bryan refused the chairmanship of the Home Missions Committee, declaring that he would be able to carry on his fight against Darwinism better on the Education Committee, of which he is a member.

The Moderator of the Assembly has the power of appointing the chairman of the 21 leading committees in the Presbyterian Church—and is a liberal. Aside from the Moderatorship struggle, the most important business to come before the Assembly was Will H. Hays' plan, as Chairman of the Committee on Ministerial Relief and Sustentation, to raise an endowment of \$15,000,000 to enable retired ministers to look toward a decent old age. The 10,000 Presbyterian ministers in the United States to-day receive an average weekly salary of \$34.67.

Dr. Fosdick

While Mr. Bryan, Dr. McCartney and others may carry on from the floor, and try to see that the ten overtures against Dr. Harry Emerson Fosdick are pushed to the extreme, the real battle will be fought out in the Committee on Bills and Overtures. Since liberals are in control of this committee, and since there are five overtures asking that the oth-

er ten (against Dr. Fosdick) be ignored, there is little chance that the popular preacher will be ousted from the First Presbyterian pulpit of New York. The New York Presbytery has already appointed a committee to investigate the charges against Dr. Fosdick's alleged heresy. This committee will not report until after the General Assembly has dissolved, and the General Assembly could not, with very good grace, ask the New York Presbytery to appoint a committee which is already working. Victory rests on the standards of the liberals.

Other May Conventions

The Baptist Church, representing 7,000,000 members, has the congregational system of government, with each church a law unto itself. Last year, at Indianapolis, the Fundamentalists barely missed controlling the Northern Baptist Convention. This year the convention is being held in Atlantic City (May 23-29). The Fundamentalists held a meeting there on May 22. They may try to stampede the convention into an anti-evolution statement, such as the Southern Baptist Convention, meeting last week in Kansas City, has made. They may also seek by ballot to control the appointment of the Foreign Missions and the Home Missions committees, both of which are now held by Liberals.

The Unitarian churches of the United States are holding their annual convention in Boston (May 20-27). There is no danger of their being stampeded into the Fundamentalist camp. They will be addressed by Rev. A. W. Slaten, late professor at William Jewell College, in Missouri—a Baptist College which expelled him for teaching evolution, and so "subverting Christianity."

Trends

"Fear God and Keep Your Powder Dry." The 416 members of the United States Naval Academy at Annapolis were presented with Bibles last week by the American Seaman's Friend Society. This is the 50th presentation of the kind which the society has made to the future Admirals. Possibly Farragut got his "Damn the torpedoes! Go ahead!" from this source.

No Wireless Salvation. Cardinal Dubois, Archbishop of Paris, is a radio enthusiast and has a receiving set in his Archiepiscopal Palace. But he thinks that radio is powerless to save souls. "Broadcast sermons cannot be expected to convert anyone. Wireless is too dry and cold to have an effect. Personal magnetism is lacking."

EDUCATION

"Mind Own Business!"

The latest cry of exasperation with politicians comes from Dr. Neilson, President of Smith College, who demands that scholars be "let alone" in their teaching and writing of history and that legislators "keep their hands off." Like President Farrand of Cornell, he believes that "we are getting into an era of parochial patriotism" which will do little credit to our national intelligence.

Said he (in a speech before the English-speaking Union, in Manhattan): "The histories studied in this country have been getting better and better," he continued. "But the fact must be faced that within the last few years this progress has been checked. There has set in a wave of reaction, and in almost every state of the union there is going on an agitation for the reintroduction of parochial patriotism into the histories and colleges."

"The scholars of this country, then, ask no support in the pushing of particular views. They ask and all they need is to be let alone."

Mary Minini

The problem of educating the foreign elements in our population is now complicated by the case of Mary Minini, aged twelve. Although born in Italy of Italian parents, she won a spelling (English) contest in Columbus, O., over 40,000 other pupils.

Movies

In 20 years children will be taught through motion pictures and not through books. Thomas A. Edison says so, and he is the accepted mentor of current civilization.

With characteristically poor logic, Mr. Edison bases his contentions upon the hypothesis that "Knowledge is received 85% through the eye," thereby implying that books are absorbed through a sense either of hearing, feeling, tasting or smelling.

Chemistry is the subject which Mr. Edison has used in his successful experiments with the pedagogic film. But it remains to be shown whether the irregularities of the French verb can be demonstrated by the silent portrayal of a Parisien in the act of verbal gesticulation.

J. J. Tigert, United States Commissioner of Education, is more cautious. He simply states that the educational use of motion pictures will gradually overshadow the commercial.

MEDICINE

Millions for Health

In the ten years since it was chartered, May 14, 1913, the Rockefeller Foundation has expended \$76,757,040, roughly divided as follows:

Public Health, \$18,188,838.

Medical Education, \$24,716,859.

War Relief, \$22,298,541.

All other philanthropic work, \$10,445,628.

Administration, \$1,107,174.

Its largest single gifts were for Peking Union Medical College, which it built, \$10,572,976, and Johns Hopkins University School of Hygiene and Public Health, \$7,096,088.

While the purpose of the Foundation includes "the well-being of mankind throughout the world," its work is now concentrated on public health and medical education. It has carried on preventive activities, particularly against hookworm, malaria, yellow fever, in coöperation with 27 American states and 50 foreign governments.

The Foundation's outstanding achievements during 1922 included: a pledge of \$2,000,000 toward the site, building and equipment of a school of hygiene in London; endowment of chairs of medicine and surgery in the University of Hongkong; emergency aid by medical literature, laboratory supplies, fellowships, etc., to institutions in Germany, France, Czechoslovakia, Poland, Austria and other European centers; support of international disease-reporting service and interchange of health personnel through the Health Section of the League of Nations.

Increased Endurance

Dr. Weichardt, of Leipzig, isolated a poison which he calls kenatoxin from the muscles of small animals which had died of excessive exertion. A small quantity of this injected into a normal animal produced an increase in endurance, and a resulting antitoxin was secured which has since had remarkable effects in revitalizing tired human beings. It should be used only in emergencies.

X-Ray Runs Wild

Suit has been brought in France against a physician for injuries alleged to be due to X-rays penetrating from his clinic across a street and into a house. A committee of the Ministry of Hygiene, including Madame Curie, is investigating the possible physical effects of X-rays at a distance and through intervening matter.

"Food Boss"

"Sarah's Food Boss Is Here to Diet Us" was the way Mr. Hearst's New York *Journal* announced the arrival in this country of Dr. Julie La Salle Stevens, of Paris, former dietitian of Sarah Bernhardt. She proposes to impart to the American populace some of the dietetic principles which made the divine actress one of the seven wonders of the modern world for her vitality at an advanced age. Bernhardt's diet was simple and salutary—orange juice, stewed fruit, eggs, whole wheat bread, baked potatoes, salads, etc. Many Americans are undeniably foolish eaters, but Dr. Stevens will find that American dietitians have been proclaiming such principles with good effect these many years.

"Germ-Eater"

European bacteriologists have been aware for some years of the important researches of Dr. F. d'Herelle, of the Pasteur Institute, Paris, but it was not until an English translation of his book* was recently published that American medical men became aroused to its significance.

It is well known to microscopists that bacteria are sometimes destroyed—apparently dissolved—in the blood stream. The process is called "autolysis" and the unknown causal agent a "lysin." D'Herelle's theory is simply that this lytic agent is an ultra-microscopic organism which preys upon the visible bacteria by the secretion of a powerful virus. He calls it the "bacteriophage" or "germ-eater." He conducted a series of investigations in various parts of the world and found evidence that the bacteriophage is present in the case of such diseases as typhoid, paratyphoid, dysentery, bubonic plague and barbone (a malady which attacks the East Indian buffalo).

When a disease-producing microbe is introduced into the body, one of two things may happen: 1) the bacteriophage attacks the bacterium, destroys it before it can develop, and disease does not appear; 2) the bacteriophage remains inactive or the bacterium becomes resistant, and disease results.

Although many bacteriologists are taking d'Herelle's discoveries and somewhat dogmatic theories with a grain of salt, there is a general disposition to recognize their potential importance for preventive medicine, and further developments of far-reaching value are looked for.

*THE BACTERIOPHAGE: ITS ROLE IN IMMUNITY—F. d'Herelle, translated by G. H. Smith.—Williams and Wilkins, Baltimore.

In Kansas City

A Kansas City physician is treating, with some success, rheumatism, neuritis and other diseases which respond to an increased supply of oxygen, by putting the patients into a huge steel cylinder of compressed air.

Seasick Cure

A new adaptation of the gyroscope, invented by Elmer A. Sperry, consisting of a huge steel top in a case, running at 800 revolutions a minute, is expected to so stabilize ships that seasickness will be eliminated. One has been installed on the *Hawkeye State*.

LAW

Andy Gump

Andy Gump, a rancher at Scots' Mills, near Salem, Ore., announced that he will resort to the courts "to protect the dignity of his honorable name." Only recently has he learned that a fictitious comic character of the same name has been a source of income to cartoonists, and that his patronymic no longer commands the respect that it once did. Said he in a letter to the ex-police chief of his home town: "I want it understood that I am a God-fearing man and will protect my rights."

Mr. Gump's situation is like that of a Mr. George Babbitt, a "realtor," who appeared last year with threats of an action against Sinclair Lewis, on the ground that the author had subjected him to "contumely and ridicule."

While the law recognizes the value of a good reputation, and protects every man from libel, slander or unfair competition involving the use of a trade-name, it does not allow any man such an unqualified jurisdiction over his own name as Mr. Gump seems to believe. There is, for instance, nothing to prevent any scoundrel from changing his name to Andy Gump, with or without court sanction, and casting his new name into disrepute. And there is no reason why an author or playwright cannot use any name he wishes, if he does not undertake such uses with the intention of bringing disgrace or ridicule upon the owner of it. If he has such an intention it does not make any difference whether he uses the name or not, if he makes his caricature sufficiently like that of the real person to make him ridiculous.

SCIENCE

What the World Needs

Sir William Bell, of the British Institute of Patentees, has published a list of inventions which the world needs, including glass that will bend, a smooth road surface that will not be slippery in wet weather, unshrinkable flannel, a noiseless airplane, a motor of one pound weight per horsepower, methods of reducing friction, practical ways of utilizing the tides.

A Shrine

Prof. Karl Pearson presented, through the press, a moving appeal for American financial assistance in preserving the home of Charles Darwin at Down, Kent, offered for sale, as a memorial museum and experiment station for research in evolution and genetics. Darwin lived there from 1842 until his death in 1882, and most of his books, including the *Origin of Species* and the *Descent of Man*, were written there. *The New York Evening Post*, commenting on Prof. Pearson's plea that the war has left England too poor to do this, says: "Americans should be proud to raise part of it and Englishmen ashamed to let them raise it all."

Dr. Pearson himself is one of the world's greatest scientists, a man distinctly in the Darwinian tradition, and exponent of the eugenics movement founded by Francis Galton, professor of applied mathematics at University College, London, Director of the Galton Laboratory there. He has built up almost single-handed the modern science of higher statistics, including the coefficient of correlation, and is editor of *Biometrika*. One of his greatest works, *The Grammar of Science*, is the Bible of statisticians and exact scientists. Presumably he hopes to make the Darwin property another such intellectual center as he has founded in London.

Women

The twelve "greatest" women chosen by the League of Women Voters have, of course, aroused rabid discussion. The burden of many criticisms is: "We never heard of some of them!" Some of the less known:

Dr. Annie Jump Cannon, curator of the Harvard College Observatory, was born in Delaware 59 years ago, and educated at Wellesley. She has been at Harvard continuously since 1896 and ranks among the most distinguished American astronomers. Her main subjects of research are photographic spectra of stars and variable stars. She has discovered more one hundred and fifty new and variable stars, compiled a bibliog-



MARTHA VAN RENSSELAER
She follows Science to the Kitchen

raphy of 45,000 references, and completed a catalogue of 220,000 stellar spectra which will fill nine volumes of the Harvard Observatory *Annals*.

Anna Botsford Comstock, professor of nature study at Cornell, is 68 years old and studied at Cornell. She is the wife of Prof. John Henry Comstock, eminent entomologist, with whom she collaborated. She has made a special study of wood engraving and entomological illustration, and received medals for engraving at the Buffalo and Paris expositions. She is widely known as a lecturer and writer on nature study, the author of numerous handbooks on butterflies, bees, trees, etc., and the editor of the *Nature Study Review*.

Dr. Florence Rena Sabin is professor of histology at Johns Hopkins Medical School. She is 51 years old, a B. S. and Sc. D. of Smith and an M. D. of Hopkins. After a varied teaching experience, she became an intern at the Hopkins Hospital in 1901 and worked up through the ranks in the department of anatomy until she stands today among perhaps a score of the leading anatomists of the country. She is favorably known for her work on the medulla oblongata and the lymphatic and vascular systems. When American women presented Mme. Curie with a gram of radium on her recent American visit Dr. Sabin was selected spokesman as the greatest American woman scientist.

Martha Van Rensselaer, another Cornell light, is head of the department of home economics at the Ithaca institution. For almost 40 years she has taught in the schools and colleges of New York State, bringing through

extension work a more scientific knowledge of dietetics and home-making to thousands of less accomplished women. During the war, she was a member of the executive staff of the U. S. Food Administration.

If the League's list can fairly be criticized, it is for its incompleteness. Women have made their marks in all branches of science, and to limit their professions to anatomy or astronomy is arbitrary. There are 404 of them among the 9,500 names in *American Men of Science*. The League might well have mentioned, for instance, Margaret F. Washburn (president of the American Psychological Association, 1922), Lillian J. Martin, Mary W. Calkins, Ethel Puffer Howes, Christine Ladd-Franklin or Helen B. Woolley, psychologists; Florence Bascom, geologist; Alice C. Fletcher (who died last month) or Elsie Clews Parsons, anthropologists; Cornelia Clapp, Katharine Foot or Mary J. Rathbun, zoölogists; Lydia DeWitt or Louise Pearce, pathologists; Anna Johnson Pell or Charlotte Scott, mathematicians; Mary E. Pennington, chemist; Ellen Churchill Semple, geographer; S. Josephine Baker or Daisy Robinson, sanitarians, and several others. All of these women have national or international scientific reputations.

Synthetic Gems

Prof. Alexander Silverman, head of the Chemistry Department of the University of Pittsburg, an authority on glass, ceramics and gems, says that synthetic jewels of as good practical and esthetic value as the natural gems are now being made in quantity. Artificial rubies and sapphires of various colors are made from alumina, by the addition of varying chromic or ferric oxides. They sell at \$2.00 a carat.

Giant Tortoise

William Beebe, curator of ornithology of the New York Zoölogical Society, and a party of eminent scientists returned on the steam yacht *Noma* from a thorough exploration of the little known Galapagos Islands, 600 miles west of Ecuador. They discovered a mile-wide harbor deep enough for large ships formed by a sunken crater, naming it Darwin Bay. Charles Darwin first scientifically explored the Galapagos on the *Beagle* voyage. They brought back one of the rare giant tortoises, weighing 400 pounds, no one knows how old.

IMAGINARY INTERVIEWS

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

Marshal Ferdinand Foch: "Returning to Paris from Poland and Czecho-Slovakia, I brought with me: a portfolio of honorary diplomas from Polish Universities, a pair of socks knitted by a woman 80 years old, an obelisk of coal from Silesian miners, several rugs woven by Polish peasants, a bottle of wine of the vintage 1652."

The Mayor of Marion, Ohio: "The town has no money, the banks won't lend it any more. The policemen object to not being paid."

Ambassador Harvey: "I arrived in Washington from London to be the two weeks' guest of the President and Mrs. Harding. The White House truck had to make two trips from the station to bring our 20 trunks."

Henry Mayo Bateman, cartoonist for *Punch*: "Visiting Manhattan, I exclaimed: 'Your girls are dynamic, your humor stimulating, your skyscrapers magnificent, your traffic terrifying, your bathrooms overwhelming and your Broadway electrifying. When I want a trip to Hell, I simply enter the subway. I never dreamed there was a place where a man could put out people's eyes, smash them in the jaw, knock them down, kick them about and throttle them to his heart's content without anybody minding it in the least. It is a spiritual panacea, absolutely.'"

Jules Jusserand, French Ambassador to Washington: "At a dinner of the Authors' Club in my honor, Oscar S. Straus, former U. S. Ambassador to Turkey, told an anecdote about the late President Roosevelt and me. According to him, I called at the White House one day in cut-away coat, high hat and lavender gloves. The President was about to go for a swim and I accompanied him. On the banks of Rock Creek we undressed, but I kept on the lavender gloves. 'Aren't you going to take them off?' asked Mr. Roosevelt. 'No, Monsieur le Président,' I returned, 'I shall keep them on because we might meet some ladies.'"

William Eugene ("Pussyfoot") Johnson: "In Kansas City, Mo., I declared: 'The liquor situation is getting better. Every country in the world is watching America.'"

Nicholas Murray Butler, President of Columbia University: "I set out for England on a lecture tour of the English universities. I have been elected to the Athenæum Club, one of the most select in Great Britain—with a membership confined to statesmen, literary men, philosophers, prelates."

Ewald Kretschmar, German hotel magnate: "On returning from America, I told hotel men in Berlin: 'A profusion of cuspidors and unused Bibles in every room were the first impressions I received in American hotels. Both are typically American.'"

Georges Clemenceau: "I superintended the production of my own play, *The Veil of Happiness*, at its revival in Paris. I reproved an actor who was playing the part of a god: 'Is that the way a god should speak? When a god grumbles it is like thunder!'"

Thomas A. Edison: "Testifying in a moving picture trial in Manhattan I declared: 'There is nothing so powerful as motion pictures in influencing people. It is my opinion that in 20 years children will be taught through pictures and not through books.'"

Dr. Henry van Dyke: "Said I of Mr. Edison's tribute to the movies: 'If you will pardon me for using such an expression, I'll say it's all poppycock.'"

Charles E. Brickley (who in 1914 kicked five field goals for Harvard against Yale): "I was indicted in Springfield, Mass., for illegal stock negotiations and released on \$10,000 bail. Since the dissolution of my stock brokerage concern in 1921, this is the second suit in which I have been involved."

William A. Brady, theatrical producer: "In a speech before the Chicago Woman's Club I said: 'Motion picture censorship in un-American. . . As a matter of fact, every reputable producer would send to Sing Sing any person who deliberately put a filthy scene on the screen.'"

Rosa Ponselle, Metropolitan Opera Star from Meriden, Conn.: "I confided privately to friends in San Francisco that I should never marry a singer."

Johnny Kilbane, featherweight boxing champion: "Newspapers put this lyric in my mouth: 'I have no fear,' says John Kilbane, 'Of any Eugene Criqui; 'Why, bless my honest Irish soul, 'I'll make his voice sound squiki.'"

Edward of Wales: "In strict incognito I attended the Alhambra Music Hall at Lille, France. The orchestra struck up *God Save the King*—but I wasn't noticed. The honor was for the British Consul, also present."

Battling Siki: "I was obliged to postpone my match with the British middleweight Moore because my arm was bitten by a lion I was trying to tame."

Henry Ford: "An interviewer asked me about my presidential ambitions. Said I: 'I wouldn't step as far as from here to that rug to become King of England!'"

Alvaro Obregón, President of Mexico: "Ban Johnson, President of the American League, presented me with a handsome trophy on which are depicted George Sisler and Ray Schalk in action. It is much admired in Mexico City."

The Gaekwar of Baroda: "I am credited with being one of the twelve richest men in the world: Henry Ford, \$550,000,000; John D. Rockefeller, \$500,000,000; The Duke of Westminster, \$150,000,000; myself, \$125,000,000; Sir Basil Zaharoff, \$100,000,000; Hugo Stinnes, \$100,000,000; Baron H. Mitsui, \$100,000,000; Baron K. Iwasaki, \$100,000,000; T. B. Walker, perhaps less than \$100,000,000."

Georges Carpentier: "I announced that after my return fight with Battling Siki on September 16, I shall retire from the ring—win or lose."

Leon Trotzky: "My brother, M. Bronstein, in Berlin lost a fortune speculating in marks. So I sent him \$125,000."

Jack Dempsey: "I set up my training camp for my fight with Gibbons at Great Falls, Mont., on the site of the first brewery established there. Its picturesque ruins are beside my training ring."

Judge Elbert H. Gary: "I set up a monument in memory of Thomas Murray in Jersey City. A facetious editor remarked that I have a habit of erecting tombstones to my friends—many of them at Wheaton, Ill.—and suggested that I erect another with the inscription: 'Here lies the twelve-hour day. Nothing in his life became him like the leaving of it.'"

Alvin W. Owsley, National Commander of the American Legion: "Loy J. Molumby, Commander of the Montana Legion, is promoting the Dempsey-Gibbons match. Said I (in a statement to the press): 'Molumby has never received the authorization of the Legion to act as its representative in arranging the match. . . The Legion has never opposed the manly art of boxing. . . The Legion holds no enmity for Dempsey, but its members cannot forget that the heavyweight champion of the world remained safe in the shipyards in America while the finest men of our nation were advancing in the face of almost certain death on the battlefields of Europe!'"

AERONAUTICS

Unshaken Confidence

An airplane operated by a French company on the London-Paris route caught fire in the air and crashed in flames to the ground. Among the six victims were Mr. Laurence Schwab of Oelrichs & Co., New York, Yale graduate and well known business man, and Miss Juanita Bates, young society woman of Ithaca, N. Y.

Shocking as an occasional disaster is, the margin of safety is large and increasing. And public confidence appears unshaken. The day after the accident 13 transport machines traveled over the same airway, carrying practically a full complement of 70 passengers.

Danger!

According to the Aeronautical Chamber of Commerce, for the last statistical period of 12 months' commercial flying in the United States there was a total of 130,736 separate flights, covering 2,907,245 miles and carrying 122,512 passengers without a single fatality. This bears out comment in the item above. But to ensure safe flying, good equipment is essential, and aviation circles are bitterly protesting against the policy of the Army Air Service in recently selling surplus war airplanes by the hundreds. If used by irresponsible aviators in carrying passengers, this equipment, now five or six years old, may seriously increase the number of accidents.

Metal vs. Wood

Once upon a time automobiles were built of wood. Metal is now displacing wood in aircraft as it has done in the automobile. The Aero-marine Company has built for the first time in United States aviation, a flying boat hull made entirely of duralumin. The use of this metal, which is as strong as ordinary commercial steel but only one-third as heavy, resulted in a saving in weight over wood, and will effectively prevent soaking of water and rapid deterioration which accompany wooden construction.

Ill Wind

A violent gale brought disaster to several of 20 spherical balloons entered in Paris for the Grand Prix of the Aero Club of France. Some were smashed against the walls of the Tuilleries Palace; others torn from their moorings with pilots on board

are headed for Germany. It is feared that unauthorized landings will mean fines and imprisonments for the occupants.

Arrest

Anxiety for the balloon pilots is well grounded. On the same day, a French pilot flying to Prague made a forced landing in Schwaig near Munich and was arrested by the German authorities. His plane was seized.

British Interest

British Governmental activity and interest in aircraft is unceasing. Sir Samuel Hoare, Air Secretary, who is undertaking a Continental tour of inspection of aerodromes and airways, will travel wholly by air and familiarize himself with many types of commercial planes. The Hambling report is being acted upon by the House of Commons and will establish what is now popularly known as the "Million Pound Monopoly"—a national flying service between England and the Continent with this amount of capital, all other lines being deprived of their subsidies. A House of Commons Committee is also examining a serious proposal for air mail service from London to Halifax, via Plymouth, Lisbon and the Azores.

Major Baldwin

Not in the air but on a bed of sickness Major Thomas Scott Baldwin died in Buffalo at the age of 69. Long associated with aeronautics, "Cap" Baldwin was the originator of the parachute and was the first man to dare descend in one—in San Francisco in 1885. For many years he flew and manufactured balloons, dirigibles and planes. In 1893 he operated at the World's Fair in Chicago the first balloons owned by the United States Army. During the war he was Chief of the Army Balloon Inspection Service.

Save Sugar

The skillful aviator who writes "Lucky Strike" in Manhattan skies, will for a change write "Save Sugar" and drop pamphlets in the campaign for sugar abstinence.

Being Riveted

At Friederichshafen, home of Zeppelins, skilled mechanics are now riveting together the enormous frame of the ZR-3, greatest aircraft the world has ever known. The ship (which is being constructed for the American navy) will be completed "in October or November." Estimated in terms of Woolworth's well known building—it would top that building by 93 feet, if set on end.

THE PRESS

Unbecoming Advertisement

In journalism, modesty is not catalogued as a virtue. On the face of things, therefore, it was not "poor taste" for *The New York World* to announce:

"On March 29 *The World* published the first of its stories telling how Martin Talbert, a North Dakota farm boy, died in a Florida convict camp after a brutal flogging by the whipping boss.

"Yesterday, 47 days later, the Florida Legislature passed a bill abolishing corporal punishment in county convict camps, and Gov. Hardee announced he would sign it.

"Other newspapers followed *The World's* lead in exposing the evils of the peonage system practised in Florida. . . ."

But it so happens that *The New York Call* (Socialist) also printed accounts of the Florida outrage. *The Call* overlooked an excellent opportunity for self-laudation when it failed to announce:

"On March 19 *The Call* began its expose of the Florida outrage.

"Fifty-seven days later convict whipping in Florida was abolished.

"Ten days after *The Call's* first article *The New York World* followed *The Call's* lead"

Sarcasm?

The World, desirous of bringing the next Democratic National Convention to New York City, addressed a letter to William Randolph Hearst, interrogating his view of the proposal.

Wrote Mr. Hearst:

"By all means have the Democratic Convention in New York City—and let us hold it in Tammany Hall, or in the New York Central Station, or in the spacious offices of Banker Morgan, under the smiling portrait of King George."

The Best Reporter

Among the Pulitzer prizes awarded annually is one of \$1,000 for the "best reportorial work of the year"—the tests being accuracy, terseness and "the accomplishment of some public good." The prizes were recently awarded for 1922. The "best reporter," however, did not expose a great graft ring, did not describe a great national catastrophe, did not report a momentous political event, made no great "scoop." What he reported was a convention of the American Association for the Advancement of Science in Cambridge,

S P O R T

Mass. (last December). The man was Alva Johnston, then with *The New York Times*, now with *The New York Herald*.

The headlines employed by *The Times* and *The Herald* in reporting Mr. Johnston's winning of the Pulitzer prize were noteworthy. Said *The Times*: "Alva Johnston Receives \$1,000 for Reports of Scientists' Convention in *The Times*." Said *The Herald*: "Pulitzer Prize for Reporters Goes to Alva Johnston, Now of *Herald*."

Abbotts

Executive duties stole too much time from literary pursuits; so Lawrence F. Abbott, for 32 years President of the Outlook Company, has resigned to become Contributing Editor. His post is taken by Harold F. Pulsifer, who has been Literary Editor since the retirement of Hamilton W. Mabie.

Ernest Abbott, younger son of the late Lyman Abbott, becomes Editor-in-Chief. Thus, the direction of editorial policy does not leave the family.

The Outlook, once a weekly of "generally entertaining and instructive literature," edited by Henry Ward Beecher of Plymouth Church in Brooklyn, first rose to national prominence under Lyman Abbott, who became joint editor in 1876. The late Colonel Roosevelt was for five years Contributing Editor.

For Boys

At Albion, Michigan, is a private school for "bad" boys called The Starr Commonwealth for Boys. Mr. Starr, founder of the Commonwealth, rebuilds boys by keeping them occupied and giving them good influences. To do this, according to *The Christian Science Monitor*, he selects and reads "every book and magazine that comes to the school."

What is more, he addressed a gathering of Rotarians and told them: "I was particularly careful about choosing the newspaper the boys would read. . . . *The Christian Science Monitor* was selected because I believe it to be the cleanest paper in the country. It prints no accounts of crime or scandal; it is reliable; it carries international news and articles of educational worth. . . . *The Christian Science Monitor* is the only newspaper I allow the boys to read."

Walker Cup

After a decidedly uneven showing in the English Amateur Championship, the American Golf Team won the Walker Cup from the English at St. Andrews. The trophy carries with it the world's championship in international team play.

After the first day's play (four ball matches) England led, 3 to 1. The Americans were forced to take five matches in the final seven (two-ball) to win. The startling up-hill play of Francis Ouimet, Boston, against Roger Wethered, British Amateur Champion, was the brilliant feature of the tournament. Three down to Wethered at the turn, Ouimet holed a curling 18-foot putt against a dead stymie to square his match on the final green.

With the point score all even Dr. O. F. Willing, of Portland, sank an eight-foot putt on the home hole to win the final match and bring the cup to America.

While the American amateurs were winning the Walker Cup, Walter Hagen, British Open Champion, was finishing 2 down to R. C. Jolly, of Foxgrove, in the finals of a £700 professional tournament conducted by the *Yorkshire Evening News* at Leeds. (Hagen had previously eliminated Gene Sarazen, the only other American entry who qualified.)

Zev

Zev, "the colt that came back," won the Kentucky Derby, most important race in America. The previous week Zev went to the post a heavy favorite in the Preakness and faltered badly, losing to Walter J. Salmon's Vigil. His reversal of form at the Derby vindicated his backers and, incidentally, paid those who still retained their faith in him \$40.40 for a \$2 ticket. Over 75,000 saw the race on the historic Churchill Downs. Zev's owner, H. F. Sinclair, collected \$53,625 as the stake of victory.

Fights

The boxing world was briefly disconcerted by the ukase of the New York Boxing Commission forbidding the Firpo-Willard fight in the Empire State. Willard's advancing years, about 42 of them, was the published reason. Tex Rickard, who has signed the fighters for the bout, was undismayed. Rickard owns the largest boxing arena in the world,

Boyle's Thirty Acres in Jersey City. He will stage the bout in the Jersey ring on June 30.

Meanwhile word comes that the Shelby, Mont., ring which is under construction for the Dempsey-Gibbons fight, July 4, is similar in shape to Rickard's arena, and will accommodate 40,208. Fifty dollars will be the top price for tickets. If the bout draws capacity the promoters will net a million dollars. Dempsey has started training at Great Falls, Mont., while Gibbons is working at Havre.

Polo Champions

Yale won the intercollegiate polo cup with comparative ease, defeating Princeton in the final match, 12 to 3. The old Meadow Brook formations, which have won international matches on occasion, were played to great advantage by the Blue four. Baldwin and Muir played decidedly brilliant polo. The latter was offered a place on the Meadow Brook team for the summer tournaments as a result of his work in the intercollegiate matches. Every member of America's international team with the exception of Tommy Hitchcock was present at the final. Immediately after the match the University of Arizona challenged. But Yale declined the offer owing to the extensive difficulties of the Southwestern trip.

Skoal!

An American bowling team, wandering far from home in search of honor, was defeated by a Swedish team in Stockholm. The Americans thus lost the American Bowling Union Trophy, a \$500 cup, which they had taken abroad with them to be placed in international competition as a perpetual challenge trophy.

Leader

The Yale eight, trained by Ed Leader, from the Pacific Coast, defeated Cornell and Princeton. Leader's crew, rowing a stroke unfamiliar to Yale eights since the days of the late Bob Cook, thrashed along at 33 for virtually the entire race, wearing down first Princeton and then Cornell to win by open water. The slow stroke and the magnificent reserve apparent in the crew are considered excellent omens for Leader's ultimate success against Harvard at New London. Meanwhile the only boat in the East that can challenge the Blue's superiority is the Navy eight. Yale and Navy are not scheduled to meet.

McGraw's Book*

He Has Written A Piercing Satire, More Brilliant Than Mr. Edison's

If the average sporting scrivener should step out of the press box at the Polo Grounds and exchange his ordinary raiment for a Giant baseball uniform there might be a riot. Certainly the sight of a writer's calves in the Old-Glory barber-pole sox of the Giants would arouse something more than comment. If the fans remained in their seats, content to hurl epithets and hot dogs, the outbreak would be postponed only until the scribe scuttled savagely in from third to field a bunt. In other words, the scrivener, be he ever so brilliant as a baseball writer, would probably make a cumbersome third baseman.

On the other hand, John J. McGraw has written a book.* Not only written a book, but had it published, rather smartly too, by Boni and Liveright. As may be expected, the content is fairly instructive, but the "form" is terrible. As Mr. McGraw comes plunging in for a tricky simile, he falls on his face. He marches confidently to bat and takes a prodigious clout at literary emphasis with his infinitive. The infinitive splits and the emphasis falls badly foul over by the water cooler. As a writer Mr. McGraw will remain in the shaggiest bush league.

With these drawbacks firmly in the reader's mind, the book will probably prove decidedly interesting to a follower of professional baseball. Who, for example, knows that Hans Wagner made the longest throw on record? That Bugs Raymond once took the Keely cure? That McGraw raised Fred Snodgrass' salary \$1,000 after the fielder muffed the fly which cost the Giants a World's Series.

McGraw is naïvely convinced that college training is ideal for the professional ball player. In fact, this idea is almost the central theme of his book. He dwells on it so fondly that the uninitiated might suspect the colleges existed solely for the purpose of producing intelligent ball players. Unconsciously Mr. McGraw has thus produced a piercing satire, far more brilliant than Mr. Edison's, against our reverent institutions of the so-called higher learning.

The Author. John J. McGraw is too well known to the world of ball to require extended biography. Even those who are uncertain of the difference between a single and a signal have read McGraw's name in the headlines. He has figured in one or two street brawls. Has played in

"vodvil," is not unknown to horse racing. He was a member of the famous Baltimore Oriole team of 1894 and has been a forceful figure in the game ever since. He has seven



JOHN J. MCGRAW
His enemies rejoice

National League pennants to his credit and four world's championships. His is generally considered to be the shrewdest mind in baseball.

Horses

Blue Ribbons are now being manufactured by tens and dozens for the following horse shows:

Devon, Pa.....	May 29-June 2
Avon, N. Y.....	June 2
West Point, N. Y.....	June 5-6
Chicago, Ill.....	June 6-9
Tuxedo, N. Y.....	June 8-9
Huntington, L. I.....	June 22-23
Babylon, L. I.....	June 29-30
Long Branch, N. J.....	July 26-28
Lake Forest, Ill.....	July 27-28
Stamford, Conn.....	Aug. 2-4
Sedalia, Mo.....	Aug. 20-25
Shrewsbury, N. J.....	Aug. 25
Newport, R. I.....	Aug. 27-29
Columbus, Ohio.....	Aug. 27-31
Wilmington, Del.....	Aug. 27-31
Toronto, Ont.....	Aug. 27-31
Des Moines, Iowa.....	Aug. 27-31
Warrenton, Va.....	Aug. 29-30
Worcester, Mass.....	Sept. 3-6
Rochester, N. Y.....	Sept. 3-8
Hamline, Minn.....	Sept. 3-8
Louisville, Ky.....	Sept. 10-15
White River Junction, Vt.....	Sept. 11-14
Smithtown, L. I.....	Sept. 15
Greenwich, Conn.....	Sept. 16
Springfield, Mass.....	Sept. 17-22
Batavia, N. Y.....	Sept. 18-22
Morristown, N. J.....	Sept. 20-22
Mineola, L. I.....	Sept. 26-28
Bryn Mawr, Pa.....	Sept. 26-29
Brockton, Mass.....	Oct. 2-6
West Chester, Pa.....	Oct. 5-6
Orange, N. J.....	Oct. 20
Portland, Ore.....	Nov. 5-10
New York (National).....	Nov. 12-17
Chicago (International).....	Dec. 3-8



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John J. McGraw—Boni (\$2.00).

MISCELLANY

"TIME Brings All Things"

In a dusty corner of the Louvre a Paris antiquarian discovered Napoleon's bay mare—that he rode at Waterloo.

In Tasmania many houses have iron roofs. A radio amateur at Hobart discovered that they may be used as aërials.

Orange and black are the colors which, by order of the warden, convicts are painting the buildings of Sing Sing.

At Salisbury, Md., a baby girl was born with six toes on each foot—rare, because they were all completely developed.

At Lahr, Baden, Germany, was completed a "king of casks," holding 36,250 gallons—10,000 gallons more than the famous Heidelberg tub. According to mathematicians it would hold enough beer to supply an average German family for 1,000 years.

At Compiègne, France, society people and actors took part in a "living" game of chess. The squares were fifteen feet on a side, and each piece consisted of one person and four attendants. Edouard Pape and André Muffang were the masters who contested the match.

A horse bought by a man of Paris, Ky., from a farmer of Jefferson City, Mo., disappeared from his new owner's farm. Two weeks later came a letter from Jefferson City saying that the horse had reappeared in its own stall, 500 miles away.

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MILESTONES

Engaged. Captain Charles Nungesser, French ace, who brought down 83 German aeroplanes, to Miss Consuelo Hatmaker. (See page 10.)

Married. Edith Day, star of *Wildflower* (musical comedy now playing in Manhattan), to Pat Somerset, English actor, in Greenwich, Conn.

Died. Brigadier General Florenz Ziegfeld, 82, U. S. A., retired, Chevalier of the Legion of Honor, founder and President Emeritus of the Chicago Musical College, father of Florenz Ziegfeld, Jr., theatrical producer, in Chicago. Dr. Ziegfeld, as a young music student, knew Wagner, Liszt, Rubenstein. Born in Germany, he came to the United States just before the Civil War, in which he served as Lieutenant Colonel of an Illinois regiment.

Died. Orville Taylor Waring, 84, a colleague of John D. Rockefeller in the Standard Oil Co. and one of its original incorporators, of cancer, at Plainfield, N. J. He is survived by his second wife and eight children.

Died. Juan Altamarino, 115, citizen of Cuba, leaving 72 sons and daughters, 41 grandchildren, 33 great-grandchildren, 32 great-grand-grandchildren.

Died. Major Thomas Scott Baldwin, 69, pioneer in aviation and the inventor of the parachute. (See page 23.)

Died. George J. Gould, 59, capitalist and son of Jay Gould, the railroad magnate, of pneumonia, at Mentone, France.

Died. Professor Arthur Gordon Webster, 60, eminent physicist at Clark University, suicide because of despondency over the lack of recognition, financial and public, which his work received, at Worcester, Mass.

Died. Mrs. Ethel Kissam Train, wife of Arthur C. Train, the novelist, of bronchial pneumonia, in Manhattan.

Died. Captain Horatio McKay, 86, retired Commodore of the Cunard fleet, in London. At various times he commanded 17 Cunard ships and was for ten years commander of the fleet.

Died. Mrs. Thomas E. Watson, widow of the late Senator from Georgia, at Thompson, Ga. She was the first woman ever offered an appointment in the Senate.

Died. Charles Louis de Saulces de Freycinet, 94, former Premier of France, in Paris. (See page 10.)

BUSINESS

Construction Halts

An Organized Hiatus in the Building Industry—It Costs Too Much

The Building Situation. By all the accepted signs, the building industry has for some time been the victim of speculative construction, attended by a labor shortage and constantly mounting prices for materials and labor. Recently, large projects have been curtailed in Chicago, New York and other centers.

Most significant has been the step taken by the Board of Governors of the American Construction Council. Headed by Franklin D. Roosevelt and representing all factors in the construction industry, this national organization has recommended that all new construction be deferred for several months, that bankers restrict speculative building loans till fall, that wide publicity be given to the rising costs of construction and that all building by the government be halted over summer. The Federal Reserve Board in Washington has announced itself in agreement with the Construction Board's advice to curtail loans, while Chambers of Commerce all over the country have promised coöperation and support.

Several facts are apparent with relation to the building situation: demand for buildings still outruns the supply, but prices are now so high that the demand may remain potential only and not effective, with the result that a disastrous collapse in the industry may occur. It is better for all parties that this should not happen; on the other hand, the renter must not be forgotten. As the speculative builder loses, the tenant will benefit. Rentals in most parts of the country are now very high, even compared with other prices, and business cannot proceed on a sound foundation until they rest on a lower level. Too much curtailment of speculative building now would therefore prove just as undesirable as a continuance of building under present conditions.

Scope of the Industry. In other words, it costs too much to build. That is the discovery of the day and everybody is interested except the picturesque minority whose only roof is the starry sky.

Although construction is, next to agriculture, the greatest of all American industries; although 11,000,000 men and women, one-tenth of our population, are connected with it; and although nearly 50% of the

savings of American people are put into construction; very little is known about the construction industry as a whole.

"Construction" includes building of roads, railroads, houses, industrial plants, docks, sewers, mines, etc.; it is intimately associated with insurance, banking and public policy; it embraces architects, engineers, contractors and all manner of workmen; it directly affects the pocket book of every man from his log-cabin birthplace to his marble mausoleum.

The American Construction Council surveys the entire industry. And gradually it is evolving a code of construction ethics, so that eventually the plumber will cease to be the classic example of robbery-within-the-law. Simultaneously, the Council is educating the 99,000,000 people who are not constructors or constructor's wives. In normal times it teaches them, for instance, when to build, when not to. Apartments and office buildings must be built according to renting seasons which for the first is October, and for the second, February. But public buildings, private houses, industrial plants should be built to be completed at other seasons, thus giving steady employment to laborers and thereby reducing labor costs.

Franklin D. Roosevelt, President of the American Construction Council, refuses to be categorized with Hays and Landis as a "Tzar." He apparently seeks to make his position one of moral influence rather than of responsible authority. The first step, in either case, is to bring together into a coherent whole the 1,001 varieties of building trades.

Twenty years ago F. D. Roosevelt took office as President of the Harvard *Crimson*. He has been a leading citizen ever since.

Parallels are not hard to find with Theodore Roosevelt,* whose neice he married. Both went to Harvard, to Albany, to the Navy Department on the eve of war, and both were shuttled into vice presidential candidates. Franklin is as good a Democrat as Theodore was a Republican. He fought Tammany as the other Roosevelt fought the Old Guard. And both are associated with a love of books, people and the out-of-doors. Both favored large families.

Poor health and the Cox catastrophe relegated F. D. Roosevelt to the comparative seclusion of Long Island. But he is no longer an invalid.

"See young Roosevelt about it" was once a by-word in Washington, as it now is in the World of Construction, our second-biggest industry.

* Franklin D. Roosevelt's father and Theodore Roosevelt were fourth cousins.

Manufacturers' Convention

Hard on the heels of the U. S. Chamber of Commerce meeting, the National Association of Manufacturers held its annual convention in Manhattan. It concerned itself with many separate questions, including the protection of patents and trade marks, the stabilization of the coal industry, national defense, the national budget, foreign relations, loyalty to the Supreme Court and the protective tariff, appreciation of the service of the U. S. Department of Commerce and the National Industrial Council, and selective immigration.

In general, the Association is optimistic as to business conditions this fall, and sees especially good prospects for the auto, building, drug, food, iron and other industries. The position of the Association has not changed regarding the issue of the "open shop," which it has advocated for several years.

Current Situation

The stock market, thus far the most accurate barometer of public opinion regarding future business, has been in the main dull and hesitant, indicating the inability of the ablest judges at the present time to read any clear meaning in the confused and contradictory trade outlook. To the confusion of the pessimist, the iron and steel output continues at record-breaking figures, while the optimist is bewildered by the evident climax reached in speculative building, the strange unfavorable trade balance, and other disturbing events. In the absence of a willingness to undertake either buying or selling commitments, it is natural that the business man should do neither unless he can help it—which accounts for the tendency in trade toward dullness. It is not, however, the dullness of stagnation, but of intensely watchful waiting.

Assets—\$1,123,000,000

The annual report of the Standard Oil Co. of New Jersey showed a gross income for 1922 of \$328,000,000, which was \$150,000,000 less than the gross of \$478,000,000 reported in 1921. Net income, however, was larger than in 1921, being \$7,500,000 in the latter year and almost \$13,000,000 in 1922. Total assets of the company aggregate \$1,123,000,000, consisting of \$441,000,000 fixed assets, and liquid assets of \$681,000,000 (including Government securities and investments in affiliated companies). Current assets were \$457,000,000, as against current liabilities of \$212,000,000.

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POINT with PRIDE

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

King George, not adverse to swapping. (P. 9.)

Sarah's "food boss" and d'Herelle's "germ-eater." (P. 20.)

Alaska's golden spike. (P. 7.)

The statesman who wrote Washington's Farewell address. (P. 1.)

The enterprise of a young promoter of a great virtuoso. (P. 18.)

"Tay Pay," Father of the House of Commons. (P. 9.)

Mrs. Jay J. Morrow. She ended a stupid prejudice by being friendly to the wife of a President. (P. 5.)

The Federation Bank of New York. It is owned and controlled by labor, patronized by Al Smith and Ethel Barrymore. (P. 6.)

Elmer A. Sperry. He cures seasickness by gyroscopes. (P. 21.)

The destruction of four tons of opium. (P. 13.)

A cask that holds enough beer to supply the average German family for 1,000 years. (P. 26.)

An Archbishop who prefers personal magnetism to radio sermons. (P. 19.)

Maine. She returned the Confederate battle-flags. (P. 7.)

The end of unemployment in the United States. (P. 6.)

An American delegate who lives in a box-car. (P. 12.)

Henry Bacon. He cannot sign his work. (P. 15.)

A shipping representative who will "do nothing undignified" to get drinks for thirsty passengers. (P. 4.)

Women ratters. (P. 9.)

VIEW with ALARM

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

The mummified body of John Wilkes Booth. (P. 17.)

Princeton colors on Sing-Sing prison. (P. 26.)

The Open Side-Door in our Immigration Law. (P. 3.)

The Camera dei Deputati, where 50 out of 430 members constitute a "majority." (P. 12.)

A tax on bachelors. (P. 10.)

\$13,750,000 not accounted for by the propaganda department of the Third Internationale. (P. 11.)

The exile of the Leviathan to Hoboken as result of a petty affront to the Mayor of New York. (P. 2.)

The cinema. It may replace the text-book in the schools. (P. 19.)

The prose style of John McGraw. (P. 25.)

Brigands who prefer murder to \$2,000,000. (P. 13.)

The "honorable name of Gump," which may cause a libel suit. (P. 20.)

A "Million Pound Monopoly." (P. 23.)

The death of Charles Louis de Saulces de Freycinet, whose political experience might still serve France. (P. 10.)

Women wearing trousers "when and where they please." Surely there is only one proper place for anybody to wear trousers. (P. 7.)

A "paper majority" to make the Senate more difficult to manage. (P. 2.)

Charles Darwin. His book may cause many devout people to commit themselves. (P. 19.)

Officers who regard reading the Constitution of the United States to be a breach of the peace. (P. 6.)

LLOYD GEORGE

Ex-Premier of Great Britain

writes on

"Politics as a Career"

in the June Issue of

THE WORLD'S WORK

More than any other man of our times, Lloyd George has made a success in the political arena. Starting out as a country lawyer in an out-of-the-way community, he entered politics and fought his way to the top—until he was virtually dictator not only of the British Empire but of all the Allied Nations at war. What he has to say about politics as a profession is intensely human, instructive and entertaining.

KU KLUX SALESMEN OF HATE

Robert L. Duffus followed the trail of the Ku Klux Klan from New York to Texas. He has found the facts behind the legends. He discovered that the Klan was a romantic dream of an ex-preacher, which never amounted to much until a firm of publicity agents in Atlanta got into it. These folks had sold garters, popular beverages, and political propaganda. They knew they could sell race prejudice and religious intolerance just as easily. So they joined the Klan and started peddling hate. The regalia and the mystic rites were thrown in—at so much per uniform and so much per member. The combination sold like hot-cakes. Everybody that had a grudge, or a grouch, or an enemy was strong for the Klan. Even some misguided good people bought. What next? Mr. Duffus has trailed the Klan into business, into politics. He has got at its true inwardness, and his article in THE WORLD'S WORK will tell the whole story.

Mark Sullivan

Generally recognized today as the foremost writer on national politics, Mark Sullivan knows personally every man in line for the presidency. In the coming months he will write on the personalities of probable presidential candidates such as Harding, Hoover, McAdoo, Johnson, Pinchot, La Follette, Underwood, Borah, and others.

Martin Johnson's Jungle Action-Photos

Carl E. Akeley, the noted explorer, says that the pictures appearing in THE WORLD'S WORK are the greatest wild animal photographs ever taken. They are all reproduced as full-page illustrations.

Adventures of an American Ruler of Savages

When an American with a highly developed sense of humor is called upon to rule picturesque savages who are uncomfortably handy with knives and spears, you may be sure he will have some amusing stories to tell afterward—if he lives. Lieut. Col. Sydney A. Cloman was fortunately spared and we challenge you to find anywhere an adventure series as interesting and entertaining as that now running in THE WORLD'S WORK. We believe he will come to be known as the Mark Twain of the Army as a result of his merry story of his experiences as a ruler of Moros.

Sir Philip Gibbs' Best Inside Stories

The best known newspaper reporter in the world tells the kind of stories which lie behind the "scoops" for which he is celebrated the world over. In the June issue he tells of his meetings with G. K. Chesterton, Sarah Bernhardt, Sir Beerbohm Tree and other celebrities. His July article is entitled "Getting Acquainted with the United States" and sets forth in graphic manner his impressions of this country.

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By General Ch

The First The Budget

"A clear insight i government at Was personalities of pers Chicago *Journal of*

By James Harv

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By Elie Faure

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