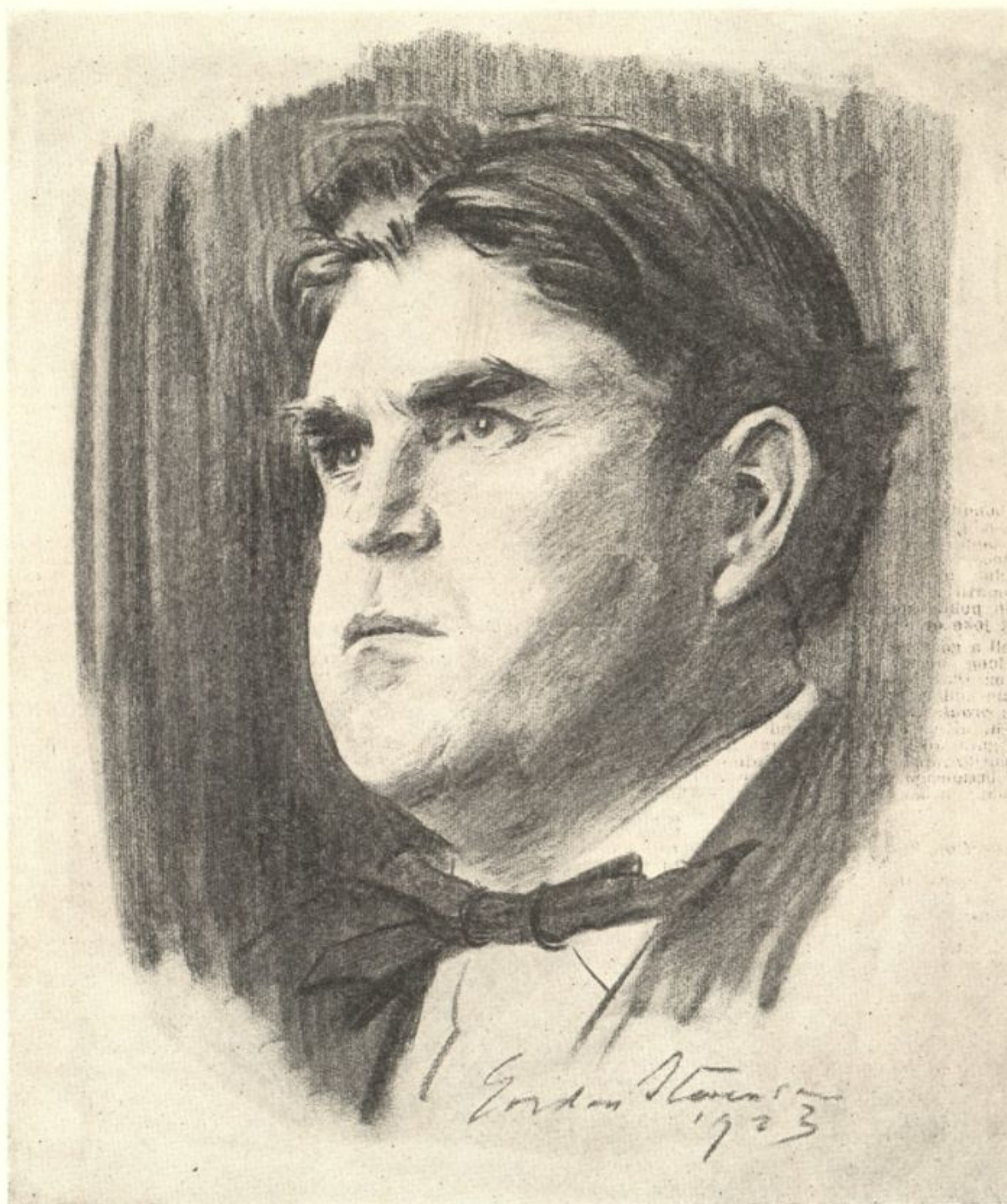


FIFTEEN CENTS

TIME

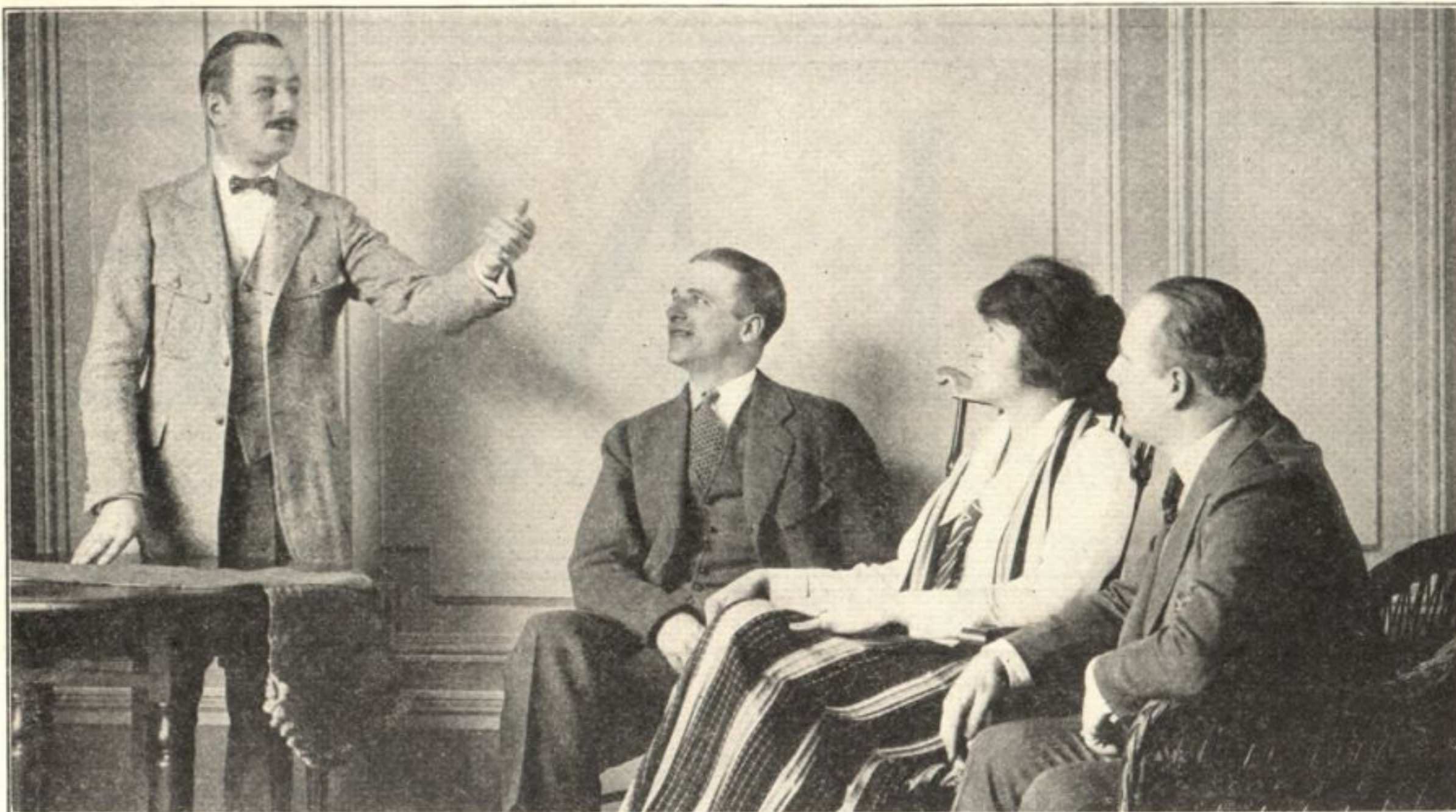
The Weekly News-Magazine



VOL. I, NO. 14

JOHN L. LEWIS
The best poker face west of the Hudson
—See Page 4.

JUNE 4, 1923



The Secret of Personal Popularity

Are you sought after in business and social circles? Do people like to invite you to their homes? Does your presence bring delight or yawns? It lies within your power to make yourself popular, admired and welcome. You can make people eager to serve you. Below you will find the secret—simple as it is, you cannot afford to neglect it.

Friends and popularity surround the man whose presence delights any gathering. Few things bring popularity quite so quickly as the ability to keep "one's end up"—in the office, at the club, on the links, in social circles, before political meetings and school assemblies or in public speaking—with the laugh-provoking joke or anecdote.

If you can tell a good story effectively, it will not be long until you will hear, "George, tell us that story you told the other day at the club." The power to tell a good story is *profitable*—it makes a man or woman sought after in business and social circles. Again and again it takes a man from obscurity and thrusts him into the public eye because of the pleasure he gives at meetings and banquets and similar occasions.

You too Can Be Popular

Thousands of people might possess a popularity so created if only they had the material with which to do it. But good and original stories are scarce, and they are quickly forgotten by him who hears and later desires to repeat them at the appropriate time. SPARKS OF LAUGHTER, entirely new and up-to-the-minute, solves the problem.

This is a book into which we have packed an *entirely new* collection of over 300 of the very best brief bits of laughter—jokes and side-splitting stories—carefully selected from every possible source both at home and abroad. Their laugh compelling power has been thoroughly tested before typical audiences. They hit the spot. They make instant contact with the listener. They go over big. And SPARKS OF LAUGHTER is far removed from the vulgar prints of so-called "Drummers' stories." Each story bubbles over with clean and wholesome wit.

SPARKS OF LAUGHTER has already been bought by more than 50,000 public officials—national, city and municipal—

bank officials, actors, judges, lawyers, physicians, dentists, educators, lodge masters, officers of business and civic organizations, men in all kinds of business, thousands of women, and others who enjoy and have use for laughter.

How to Tell a Funny Story

Besides the jokes and anecdotes, SPARKS OF LAUGHTER tells you HOW TO TELL A FUNNY STORY. Perhaps you are one of those who say, "I enjoy good stories, but I never could tell them." You are *mistaken*! You can tell them—and this simple yet explicit lesson will quickly teach you how.

There is also a lesson in banquet planning and toastmastery, the fruit of a famous toastmaster's lifetime experience. Even if you are already a skilled toastmaster, you will find here many worthwhile hints; if you are inexperienced, you will receive practical and invaluable advice.

Send Today for Sparks of Laughter and Get the Famous Henderson Method of Public Speaking Absolutely Free

The price of SPARKS OF LAUGHTER is only \$2.50—printed on good paper, bound in rich blue cloth with gilt title, containing more than 300 mirth arousing jests and stories, and the two lessons on telling funny stories and toastmastery.

In addition, to those who order SPARKS OF LAUGHTER within the next fifteen days we will send absolutely free THE HENDERSON METHOD OF PUBLIC SPEAKING in ten lessons.

Thousands of men and women have taken courses in public speaking at the Henderson School of Oratory in Aeolian Hall, New York City. Not satisfied with the amazing progress his personal students have shown, nor with the interest displayed by the thou-

sands who have attended his public lectures, Mr. Alfred E. Henderson has prepared this home study course in public speaking and English. The course consists of ten simple and easily understood lessons—the result of twenty years of teaching and platform work. Mr. Henderson is one of the foremost authorities on public speaking and English. His method will make you a finished talker and an accomplished writer. *Don't let this chance escape you!*

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TIME

The Weekly News-Magazine

Vol. I, No. 14

June 4, 1923

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

THE PRESIDENCY *A Palinode*

In Europe the administration of democratic governments is in the hands of the leaders of the parties in power. In this country a party, once it has placed the administration of the Government in the hands of one of its members, continues its functions, separate from, but usually parallel to the administration. There are, in other words, two sets of leaders—the President with his Cabinet, and the leaders of the party committees.

Last week the country was startled when these two groups began to steer in opposite directions. Inasmuch as it was over a question of foreign affairs, it was feared that European countries might not understand the distinction between the two groups. There was a little tempest within the Republican ranks, the party chiefs hastily changing their course to conform, at least overtly with the administration, and then calm once more.

President Harding and his immediate supporters are in favor of the World Court and a modified isolationism. On the other hand are Representative Wood of Indiana, Chairman of the Republican Congressional Committee (responsible for electing Republicans to the House of Representatives), Senator Moses, Chairman of the Republican Senatorial Committee (responsible for electing Republicans to the Senate) and John T. Adams, Chairman of the Republican National Committee (responsible for the general welfare of the party and for Presidential elections). These three are the leading officers of the party organization, and the first two of them are out-and-out isolationists.

Last week the Republican National Committee issued a statement as part of its propaganda for isolation. The prospects, according to the Committee, of our ever getting \$250,000,000 of the German reparations to pay for the expense of keeping our army on the Rhine are indeed remote. "England and her European allies are determined to 'bilk' the United States.

. . . The whole matter is a crooked deal. . . . It is typical of the attitude of England and the European powers." It indicates how they will try to treat us if we enter into "and sort of a league" with them.

The article was cabled to Europe. Secretary Hughes took alarm at this attack upon friendly powers. He and the President made representations to the National Committee, which next day sent all newspapers a notice "withdrawing" the article.

But comment was plenty. Administration newspapers characterize the committee's statement as "incredible stupidity," "brazen impudence." Isolationist journals refer to it as "an accurate statement of events."

Said the Democratic National Com-

mittee: "This is believed to be the first time in the history of the country that officials of a political committee have undertaken to embarrass a President or a Secretary of State at a critical juncture."

The "Thirty-One"

A Boomerang. At the annual luncheon of the Associated Press in Manhattan a month ago (TIME, May 5), President Harding launched what seemed a harmless little trial balloon. Now President A. Lawrence Lowell of Harvard University has turned that balloon into a boomerang.

The President stated that the Administration "had definitely and decisively put aside all thought of entering the League of Nations. It doesn't propose to enter now by the side door, the back door or the cellar door.

. . . the Senate has so declared, the Executive has so declared and the people themselves have so declared."

The trial balloon rose rapidly through the stagnant political atmosphere of Washington, and at high altitudes struck currents that reveal a danger lest Mr. Harding's 1920 campaign pledges become an election issue in 1924, occasioning a rift in Republican ranks.

Last week Dr. Lowell and John H. Clarke, former Associate Justice of the Supreme Court, addressed the League of Nations Non-Partisan Association at Washington.

Said Dr. Lowell: "When the President . . . said that in his campaign he had declared himself absolutely opposed to entering the League and that the people in the election passed judgment on this question, I think he is going too far. Perhaps he only means that he declared himself against entering the League without substantial changes; and that was what the thirty-one Republicans, of whom I was one, certainly understood him to mean. No one will for a moment suspect him of the least insincerity; but an extremely busy man, burdened with the vast cares of a nation, may err in recollection."

Said Justice Clarke: "With what I am sure is a proper spirit of sub-

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National Affairs—[Continued]

mission, I assert that the President has been so busy during the last two years that he has forgotten the record."

The Record:

1) Mr. Harding's "Marion Speech," Aug. 28, 1920. "If in the failed League of Versailles there can be found machinery which the tribunal [proposed organ to replace 'Wilson's League of Nations'] can use properly and advantageously, by all means let it be appropriated. I would even go further."

2) The Declaration of the Thirty-One Republicans, Oct. 14, 1920.

Prior to Harding's speech there had been a strong pro-League move in Republican ranks, which threatened a split in the Party and the loss of the election.

Accordingly, Harding's campaign manager, Will H. Hays, conferred with pro-League Republicans (especially Dr. Jacob Gould Schurman, the then President of Cornell University, and Dr. Samuel McCune Lindsay, President of the Academy of Political Science at Columbia University), and as result Elihu Root prepared a draft declaration in favor of Harding and an Association of Nations. This draft was discussed at a meeting of the Century Club of New York City. It was finally made public by Dr. Schurman on October 14, 1920, at the University Club, New York, appearing in the press on the following day.

This Declaration of the Thirty-One, so-called from the number of signatories, stated:

"The question accordingly is not between a league and no league, but is whether certain provisions in the proposed league agreement shall be accepted unchanged or shall be changed. . . .

"The conditions of Europe make it essential that the stabilizing effect of the treaty already made between the European powers shall not be lost by them, and that the necessary changes be made by changing the terms of the treaty rather than beginning entirely anew. . . .

"We therefore believe that we can most effectively advance the cause of international coöperation to promote peace by supporting Mr. Harding for election to the Presidency."

Signatures:

Lyman Abbott, Editor, *The Outlook*

Nicholas Murray Butler, Pres., Columbia Univ.

Robert S. Brookings, Pres., Washington U., St. Louis

Paul D. Cravath, New York lawyer and economist

Charles W. Dabney, ex-Pres., U. of Cincinnati

William H. P. Faunce, Pres., Brown U.

Warren Gregory, San Francisco lawyer

Frank J. Goodnow, Pres., Johns Hopkins U.

John Grier Hibben, Pres., Princeton U.

Herbert Hoover

Charles Evans Hughes

Alexander C. Humphries, Pres., Stevens Tech.

Ernest M. Hopkins, Pres., Dartmouth College

William Lawrence, Episcopal Bishop, Eastern Mass.

Samuel McCune Lindsay, Pres., Academy of Political Science of Columbia U.



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A. LAWRENCE LOWELL

"If Mr. Harding does not indorse what we have said, I do not understand the meaning of language"

A. Lawrence Lowell, Pres., Harvard U., Chairman of Executive Committee, League to Enforce Peace

John Henry MacCracken, Pres., Lafayette College

Samuel Mather, director U. S. Steel Corporation, Cleveland, O.

George A. Plimpton, Pres., Board of Trustees, Amherst College

Henry S. Pritchett, Pres., Carnegie Foundation

Charles A. Richmond, Pres., Union College

Elihu Root

Jacob Gould Schurman, Pres., Cornell U.

Henry L. Stimson, Sec'y of War under Taft

Oscar S. Straus, Member Executive Committee, League to Enforce Peace

Henry W. Taft, New York lawyer

Isaac M. Ullman, Member of Executive Committee, League to Enforce Peace

William Allen White, editor *Emporia Gazette*

George W. Wickersham, Attorney General under Taft

W. W. Willoughby, Prof. political science, Johns Hopkins

Ray Lyman Wilbur, Pres., Leland Stanford, jr., U.

Notable exceptions to this list of the most prominent educators of the nation, were:

H. V. MacCracken, President of Vassar College, who declined to have anything more to do with the manifesto after at first showing interest

Harry A. Garfield, President of Williams College, former Fuel Administrator, who on October 27, 1920, spoke at Rochester in favor of Cox and the Covenant of the League of Nations.

James Rowland Angell, present President of Yale University, who was then Chairman of the National Research Council and abstained from politics.

3) Harding's Indianapolis Speech, Oct. 15, 1920: "There is no issue drawn between the President's League and no association. There never has been."

4) Harding's St. Louis Speech, Oct. 16, 1920: "I propose to you, my countrymen, that kind of fraternity of nations which is born of American ideals, that association of nations which leaves America free to make her way in the world."

5) The fact that these utterances so far satisfied Dr. Lowell that on Oct. 20, 1920, he wrote a letter (made public Oct. 31), in which he declared: "Have you seen Mr. Harding's speech immediately following the statement preferred by the thirty-one Republicans? If in that he does not endorse what we have said, I do not understand the meaning of language."

Other Comment. Apparently, from this record, Harding actually persuaded the pro-League Republicans that he favored an "Association of Nations."

This view is born out by Dr. Lindsay, who declared that there was "no

National Affairs—[Continued]

doubt in the minds of the Thirty-One that President Harding actually favored at that time the entrance of the United States into the League with proper reservations."

Secretary Hughes declined to be interviewed, but, according to *The New York World*, has changed his views on the League and is now at one with Ambassador Harvey, in the opinion that "we are damned well out of it."

Other members of the Thirty-One offered no comment.

President Harding made no direct reply to President Lowell's remarks. It was given out at the White House, however, that "you don't always find it possible to carry out all you intend to do." Besides that—there was silence.

The President is in a difficult situation. Advocating the World Court, he is opposed by the irreconcilables. Attempting to pacify them, he damns the League. In so doing he steps on the toes of the pro-League Republicans. It is perhaps necessary to do this in order to get support for the Court, but he doubtless considers it a lesser offense to do so by silence rather than explicitly.

THE CABINET

The "Little Cabinet"

There is a Cabinet, of course, and some say there is a Kitchen Cabinet, but it is not generally known that there is also a "Little Cabinet" composed of the under-secretaries of the various Departments of the Government.

Officially it is a body without any power. But it has a monthly dinner, and its function is to coördinate the Departments so that they may work as a team instead of separately or antagonistically. Neither is it as a whole a body of nobodies and underlings, for all its roster of assistants, even to the fourth power. It includes such men as Dwight W. Davis (Assistant Secretary of War), James M. Beck (Solicitor General), Theodore Roosevelt (Assistant Secretary of the Navy), A. T. Seymour (Acting Attorney-General).

Chief of Commerce

"How is Hoover getting away with his job?" Ask the question, and 20 Washington correspondents are ready to answer: "Big."

Mr. Hoover has revolutionized the

Department of Commerce. Once the Department was ignored or avoided by business men. It was too "theoretical." What value it had was scientific rather than commercial. Now the Department serves the business



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PROF. SAMUEL MCCUNE LINDSAY

"President Harding favored at that time entrance into the League with proper reservations"

man with cable information from every point of the compass, from a chemical expert in Germany, a machinery expert in China, an agricultural expert in Argentina. And it serves them with statistics.

"Hoover is hell on statistics." (The phrase is current). He found that the Bureau of Census belonged to his Department, and now he is even counting the fish.

The change in Department of Fisheries is typical. A ruthless reorganization has resulted in the retirement of former Chief Smith, who grew up in Government service and is an international authority in ichthyology. Today, nobody in the bureau gives a thought to any uncommercial fish. All the talk is Alaskan salmon and Maine sardines.

At Mr. Hoover's right hand is Julius Klein. Klein knows South America, which is the only continent Mr. Hoover doesn't know. Together they have transformed *Commerce Reports* into a valuable weekly which 5,000,000 men can read. Mr. Hoover himself is responsible for the monthly *Survey of Current Business*.

Always, Mr. Hoover works directly with the industry which his Department is trying to serve. For in-

stance, his automotive chief was picked by the Automobile Chamber of Commerce. Working through 70 trade committees which he has created, Mr. Hoover now enjoys such confidence from business men as was never given to any of his predecessors.

CONGRESS

The Seat from Minnesota

Governor J. A. O. Preus of Minnesota, who recently failed to get himself into the Senate by appointment, is now going to try to climb into the seat of the late Knute Nelson by the electoral route. He announced that he would be a candidate in the special primaries on June 18.

There are four other "Republicans" in the race for the primaries—of varying shades of radicalism. It is asserted that so many insurgent Republican voters have gone over to the Farmer-Labor Party, however, that only a "regular," like Governor Preus, can succeed in the Republican primary.

SHIPPING

Build or Rebuild?

The Shipping Board adopted a resolution expressing a change of its plans in regard to rebuilding two of its large passenger vessels. A ship which has borne the names of three famous but ill-assorted men (*Kaiser Wilhelm II*, *President Harding* and now *Agamemnon*) and the *Mount Vernon* (formerly *Kronprinzessin Cecile*) were to be reconditioned at a cost of \$4,000,000 each.

The shipyards were looking forward eagerly to the work which would keep their large forces of workmen busy. But when the specifications for reconditioning were finally completed the minimum cost was discovered to be at least \$8,000,000 for each ship.

The *Agamemnon* and *Mount Vernon* are 20 years old. The Shipping Board estimated that similar ships could be built new for \$12,000,000 each. The conclusion was obvious: \$8,000,000 apiece was too much for reconditioning. Instead, the Board announced its intention of asking Congress for money to build two new ships. It is more or less problematic whether Congress will grant the money and sink more money in the expensive business of ship owning, which at present is popularly supposed to be costing the Government \$50,000,000 a year.

[However, the chief difficulties of the Shipping Board are with its cargo and not with its passenger ships.]

National Affairs—[Continued]

RAILWAYS

Hooper and Hangar

Ben W. Hooper was reelected Chairman of the United States Railroad Labor Board. G. W. W. Hangar was reelected Vice Chairman, but it was known that he refused to stand for the chairmanship, although a majority of the board would have voted for him in preference to Mr. Hooper.

Ben Hooper has had a picturesque history. He first appeared, as far as is known, in a Baptist Orphan Asylum, where his sole tag was the name "Ben." Dr. D. L. Hooper of Newport, Tenn., took a liking to him and adopted him. The doctor sent him to Carson and Newman College and finally financed an expedition to Texas in which young "Ben" made \$150,000 in oil within six months. That done, he returned to Tennessee, became a lawyer, was elected to the legislature, served in the Spanish-American War, edited a country newspaper. In 1911 he was elected Governor of Tennessee, the first Republican Governor in 30 years. He appeared almost unknown at the party convention and within 24 hours received the Republican nomination for Governor—with the aid of a good press agent who devised the slogan, "Whoop 'er up for Hooper."

In 1921 President Harding appointed him to the Railroad Labor Board. His attitude towards labor is well indicated by the following remarks:

"The biggest question in the world today is not how to crush and destroy organized labor, but how to curb and restrain its excesses."

"There is no place in this country for the maudlin ideas of the parlor socialist that any demand of labor must necessarily be a just demand."

"The Court of Force is an unjust court. The strike is not a safe method of arbitration. A justifiable strike may be lost, and an unjustifiable strike may be won."

To Protect the Public

On the grounds that the Interstate Commerce Commission's valuation of the railroads will be from \$5,000,000,000 to \$12,000,000,000 greater than the amount invested in the railroads, "The National Conference on Valuation of Railroads" met in Chicago to "promote and protect public interest." It was called by Senator La Follette and attended by "progressive" members of Congress, railroad labor leaders, Non-Partisan

Leaguers, and advocates of Government ownership.

Senator La Follette was chosen Permanent Chairman. Senators Owen, Shipstead, and Frazer, Governors Sweet (Colo.), Ross (Wyo.), Blaine (Wis.) and Mr. William J. Bryan are members of the Committee on Permanent Organization of which Representative Huddleston of Alabama is Chairman.

Among the speakers at the public session were:

John F. Hylan, Mayor of New York: "The public has been sandbagged and blackjacked both ways, coming and going, by the railroads."

"The Government would conduct the roads with some regard for the health and comfort of the public."

William J. Bryan: The railroads should print on their stationery: "Remember Thy Creator in the Days of Thy Youth." . . . "While I prefer private ownership for the railroads, I fear the country will be forced to give in to Government ownership because private ownership will not endure."

COAL

President Lewis

John L. Lewis has "the best poker face west of the Hudson."

He is one of the most able leaders that the labor movement has yet produced, shrewd, adroit, resourceful, a dangerous opponent either at the bargaining table or on the industrial field of battle.

He is not a radical.

And he is President of the United Mine Workers of America.

Life. He was born in Lucas, a small Iowa mining town, on Feb. 12, 1880, of Welsh parents who immigrated in the 70's. His father was a black-listed coal miner in the "Big Screen Strike" of 1882 and was forced to go to Des Moines. Those were the times of the ten- and eleven-hour day and a minimum wage of \$1.60.

As a young man Lewis had a wandering foot; he worked in various coal mines. He showed early power of leadership, being chosen Manager of his home ball team, President of the Debating Lyceum and Athletic Club, finally Justice of the Peace. He was active in union politics in the State of Illinois.

In 1910 he was elected legislative representative of the Illinois miners. For 5½ years he was general organizer and field representative of the American Federation of Labor, in which capacity he handled the Calumet copper strike and the Akron rubber workers' strike. In 1913 he

handled the unsuccessful campaign to unionize the steel industry.

During the war he was a member of Secretary Franklin K. Lane's National Committee of Coal Production. In 1919, during the illness of Federation President Hayes, he took charge of the bituminous coal strike, winning an unprecedented 27% increase of wages. In 1920 he was elected President of the Mine Workers by a huge majority, receiving, according to Joseph P. Tumulty, "more votes than the Democrats" in the Presidential election.

In 1922 he was in charge of the anthracite coal strike, called to wring a new contract from the operators, which he carried to a successful conclusion, after the personal intervention of President Harding.

Appearance. He is slightly under six feet in height, of a heavy, compact build, with enormously broad shoulders. His face is full and oval, his jaw "one of the squarest and most determined in the United States," with a friendly, boyish and disarming smile. His forehead is high and broad. He has a great shock of brown hair reminiscent of Bryan in his youth. He is described as "a cross between William Jennings Bryan and James J. Jeffries."

Utterances. To a heckling Congressman who stated that the miners had received a 75% increase since 1913: "The miners of the United States are gifted with a number of talents, but they cannot eat percentages."

To a gabby radical union politician: "You can talk your head off, but the minute you start ripping the Constitution of the United States up the back, I'm going to chase you off the platform."

To the public: "The United Mine Workers regards a contract as a sacred obligation. It will abide by its agreements."

Cf. Mitchell. Lewis' career and character are similar to those of John Mitchell, leader of the Pennsylvania coal strike of 1902, which started with the operators' declaration: "There is nothing to arbitrate," was fought through the summer under Mitchell's slogan, "Fight to a bitter end," and was arbitrated by President Roosevelt in October, 1902, after Mitchell had won public fear and respect by his determined and unflinching character.

What Lewis Did

Lewis recently returned from Europe, where he made arrangements with the Miners' Federation of Great

National Affairs—[Continued]

Britain for coöperation in case of another coal strike.

According to Frank Hodges, Secretary of the British Federation, an agreement was reached "in principle," whereby in the event of a strike in either country, an embargo should be laid on export of coal from the other to relieve the strike.

Already there are rumblings of a possible strike in the U. S. in September, since the present agreement ends on August 31. Lewis is supposed to oppose this strike. But on June 26 there will be a convention of three anthracite districts. Brennan, the conservative leader in the Scranton district, faces strenuous opposition from the radicals. If the latter succeed in their plans it is thought that they will be strong enough to prevent a new contract and force a strike.

Lewis last week conferred with the National Coal Commission regarding the emergency, and expressed the hope that moderate counsels would prevail among the anthracite mine workers.

STEEL

Twelve Hours and Why

Steel directors unanimously declare that steel workmen shall work 12 hours per day. The morality of the steel business becomes at once a subject for salon, schoolroom and soap box debate.

Three years ago was published the report of the Interchurch World Movement condemning the steel business as unchristian, particularly in respect of the 12-hour day. The 12-hour day, it said, injured health and ruined home life.

One year ago the President asked the steel directors to investigate. They did. Last week their committee reported that the 12-hour day was in no way injurious, and was essential to the economic happiness of the United States. The report was unanimously accepted by 130 steel directors, assembled at the Hotel Commodore, Manhattan. President Harding is deeply disappointed.

Judge Gary says the steel workmen favor the 12-hour day. Samuel Gompers says he is mistaken.

Judge Gary wants more immigration. That is just what Labor does not want.

Republicans, if they oppose the 12-hour day, will alienate some business men, and they may or may not win votes.

The report summarized:

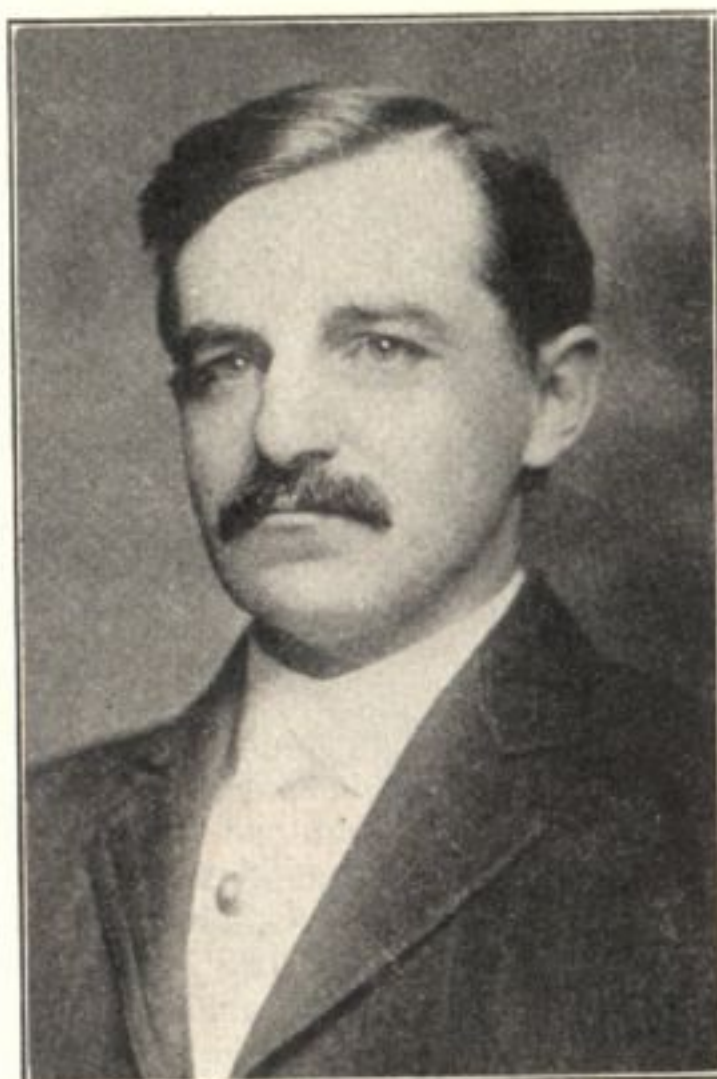
The 12-hour day has not been injurious physically, mentally or morally.

The workmen prefer the 12-hour day because it means more money per day.

Owing to rest periods, steel workers suffer less fatigue in 12 hours than other men in eight.

The world needs large production without increased cost. The eight-hour day would add 15% to the cost.

The eight-hour day would call for 60,000 more workmen. Owing chiefly to the immigration laws, no additional workmen are available. So that even if the public accepted the



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DANIEL WEBSTER HOAN
Milwaukee likes him; he likes Debs

15% rise in prices, the eight-hour day is now impossible.

The signers:

Gary, U. S. Steel.

Farrell, U. S. Steel.

Block, Ireland Steel.

Burden, Burden Iron.

Campbell, Youngstown Sheet and Tube.

Dinkey, Bethlehem Steel (Midvale).

Grace, Bethlehem Steel.

King, Jones and Laughlin.

Topping, Republic Iron & Steel.

The Bible

The report was read by Judge Elbert H. Gary, 76 years old, Chairman of the Board of Directors of the United States Steel Corporation.

During his speech, he collapsed from fatigue, and retired, after asking Charles M. Schwab to finish reading the speech.

Mr. Gary referred to his European trip, was generally optimistic about both European and American business, but did not satisfy public curiosity. He took occasion to praise the Bible as the "Book of Books." Said he:

"There is only one way of fairly and finally settling any controversy or question, and that is in consonance with the principles of the Christian religion.

"Whenever a nation or an individual reaches the point where, as a result of war or shipwreck or otherwise, immediate destruction is inevitable, assent to the idea expressed is natural and well-nigh universal. There are multitudes of people who believe that the fundamental and controlling doctrine of the nation's laws should be in accordance with the principles of the Holy Bible, and that every lawmaker and administrator should be compelled to endorse and practice its undeniable principle."

RADICALS

100%

Eugene V. Debs, according to his own account, is "a citizen of the world," because he is deprived of United States citizenship by being a paroled convict from the penitentiary at Atlanta. That did not prevent Daniel Webster Hoan, Socialist mayor of Milwaukee, from booming Debs for the Presidency of the United States.

At a mass meeting of 15,000 Socialists following the Socialist Convention in Manhattan, Mr. Hoan declared: "If the American people vote for their best interests, Eugene V. Debs will be our President in 1925. . . . The Socialist Party is the only party that took a 100% American stand during the war."

Thus did Daniel Hoan, one-time chef, self-made university graduate, self-made lawyer, self-made politician, open a boom for Debs. Milwaukee is a Socialist city, but Hoan by his own abilities has been in office (as city attorney) even when the Socialist ticket as a whole was defeated. In 1916 he became mayor of Milwaukee and carried the city for the Socialists with the slogan: "Public Ownership of Public Utilities."

National Affairs—[Continued]

ARMY AND NAVY

A. W. O. L.

The percentage of desertions from the United States Navy is steadily increasing. Forty members of the crew of the U. S. S. *Maryland* were missing when she left Brooklyn for her last Southern cruise. Twenty of the crew of the cruiser *Denver* failed to materialize when she recently cleared from Boston for New Orleans.

High wages offered in industry is the principal reason assigned for this unrest. High naval officers further suggest that some of it must be charged to dissatisfaction with the personal relations between officers and men. The Navy Department has requested commanding officers to study the situation and to submit recommendations for relieving it.

A Record

At Fortress Monroe, Va., was performed by the U. S. navy the best shooting ever accomplished with any kind of anti-aircraft guns.

In ten minutes a target towed at an altitude of 6,600 feet was shot to pieces by three-inch rifles. A target towed at 1,800 feet was hit 25 times by machine guns and five times by the three-inch rifles, being completely riddled.

The first achievement was said to constitute a record. The targets were towed on the end of a line 400 yards long. Because the planes were considerably higher than the targets (and fuses were set accordingly) the pilots and observers were in no immediate danger from the firing.

NEGROES

Anti-Lynch

In Pennsylvania, an anti-lynching bill (much resembling the federal Dyer bill, which was talked to death in the last Congress) was passed by the Legislature and signed by Governor Pinchot. It makes lynching and kidnapping which results in death, murder; a person who tries to take a prisoner from an officer shall be fined not less than \$10,000 and imprisoned not more than ten years; a county in which a lynching occurs shall be fined \$10,000; and other drastic provisions design to allow no loophole of escape to participants in a lynching.

Fines

Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina have adopted similar policies to combat the migration of their

Negro laborers to northern industrial centers.

These States seem to rely upon the enforcement of the State Contract Labor Laws, which require all labor agents to have licenses, and provide heavy fines for violation.

Governor McLeod of South Carolina has instructed the sheriffs of the State to enforce this provision of the law. At Greensboro, N. C., a Negro named Charles Hampton was fined \$500 for "secretly enticing" ten Negro laborers to take the train for Harrisburg, Pa. A Police Court at Petersburg, Va., fined a labor agent \$1,000 for soliciting labor without a city license. He was in charge of 25 Negroes on the way to New Jersey.

WOMEN

On National Committees

That Republican women may have their fingers in the political pie as much as Democratic women is the object of a letter which Senator Pepper of Pennsylvania wrote to John T. Adams, Chairman of the Republican National Committee.

In 1920 at San Francisco the Democratic Convention decided that there should be one man and one woman to represent each State on the Democratic National Committee. Republican women want a similar privilege. On the Republican Executive Committee there are eight men and eight women, but since the officers of the Republican National Committee are ex-officio members of the Executive Committee, the women are outvoted. Mrs. Medill McCormick (wife of the Senator from Illinois), Mrs. Arthur Livermore, Mrs. Harriet Taylor Upton are among the women members of the Executive Committee.

Mr. Adams, Chairman of the National Committee, has not the power to decide whether women shall constitute half of the National Committee—that decision will devolve on the National Convention in 1924.

An Advantage

The South Dakota League of Women Voters passed a resolution recommending that when a seat on the Supreme Court next becomes vacant the President appoint a woman in order that women and children may have "an advantage in our highest court."

The occasion of the resolution was the Supreme Court's decision voiding the minimum wage law for women in the District of Columbia.

PROHIBITION

Five Nations

Before the regulations for putting into effect the Supreme Court's decision against liquor aboard ship within the three mile limit were given out, five nations protested the intention of the United States as unfriendly. Spain and England presented notes; France, Italy, Holland had their representatives call at the State Department.

None of the protests were extreme—they pointed out that the proposed regulations were "contrary to international custom," a dangerous precedent, "unjustifiable interference with the internal affairs of a ship."

The Last Spaniard

The Spanish Royal Steamship Line announced through its New York agent, Luis Llanos, that it will discontinue sailings from New York after mid-June. The reasons given are that the Line breaks American law if it carries liquor for its crew, and Spanish law if it does not, and that bookings have fallen off greatly since the Supreme Court ruling.

The Spanish line is not a large line (it has bookings once a month and the *P. de Sotruquegui*, the last vessel that will call at New York, carries only 200 passengers). But the Line has carried on between Barcelona and New York for 40 years. Henceforth its ports of call on this side of the Atlantic will be Havana and Vera Cruz.

A Newcomer

Fishermen-rumrunners, captured by the Coast Guard, declared there was a new ship, the *Gerberviller*, lined up on "rum row," off the New Jersey coast.

The *Gerberviller* is listed by Lloyd's Register as 1,400-ton, five-masted auxiliary schooner owned by the French Government. If the report is true, this is the first time a French ship has joined the seven other vessels on rum row.

Middle Age?

The Anti-Saloon League observed its 30th birthday without a celebration. It was founded by Dr. Howard H. Russell at Oberlin, Ohio in 1893. It does not regard its work as finished and, according to its leaders, it "will agitate for real enforcement of the dry law throughout the country."

FOREIGN NEWS

THE RUHR

General Uneasiness

The Communist strike in the Ruhr, which has reached serious dimensions, a discord developing between France and Belgium over the lines upon which the next note will be sent to Germany after the expected note from Berlin, and the German political situation are the principal factors affecting the Ruhr problem.

Three hundred thousand men are now striking in the Ruhr district for "a dollar a day pay." The Germans are concerned over the strike, which they fear may lead to extensive damage in the mines. The French are confident that the Communist strike will soon die down, but this is far from certain. Meanwhile they decline to allow the Germans to deal with the Communists unless they promise to order every man in the Rhineland and the Ruhr back to work.

The Franco-Belgian discord is only just making itself felt. Belgium wishes to present a separate note to the Germans after receipt of the second Cuno offer. Her reply will be based upon Anglo-Italian support, which is precisely what France desires to avoid. It seems that France must either admit all the Allies into the Ruhr discussion or try to drown the harmony of an orchestra with a noisy trombone. It is, therefore, probable that an Allied reply will be sent to Berlin.

Chancellor Cuno is preparing his second offer to the Belgians and French. It is expected that he will have very little more to offer and that the note will, therefore, be unsatisfactory. Herr Stresemann is scheduled to take the place of Cuno, whose resignation is almost certain if his second note is rejected.

Stresemann, head of the People's Party, is considered the most able man in Germany and the only man who could supplant Cuno.

SOCIALISM

The Hamburg Congress

At Hamburg, Socialist delegates, representing 30 nations and more than 50,000,000 workers, constituted themselves the Socialist Workers' Internationale. Thus the existence of the Second Internationale and the Vienna Internationale (often alluded to as the Second and One-Half) came to an end.

The Second Internationale came

into being in 1899; that of Vienna 1921. Their separate existence was terminated by special meetings of their executives. [The Third Internationale is purely Communist and has its headquarters at Moscow, capital of Soviet Russia.]

The tenor of the new Socialist Workers' Internationale is anti-Bolshevik and anti-Fascist. It looks with



© Keystone

HERR STRESEMANN
Germany's next Chancellor?

disfavor upon the national movement in Germany; it censors the militarist and imperialist proclivities of the French; it denounces the "selfish diplomatic policy" of Britain.

Its program embraces:

1) The substitution of socialist for capitalistic methods of production, so to achieve "the emancipation of the working class."

2) The organization and complete unification of the Socialist Workers' movement.

3) The voluntary restriction of national party autonomy in order to make the decisions of the Internationale binding on all parties.

4) The construction of the organization as a peace or war-time instrument.

A speech well received came from M. Abramovitch, leader of the Menchevich Party. He was pessimistic about his country; there was no freedom, only another despotism by a virulent oligarchy remained. He wanted his country to be made a democracy.

THE NEAR EAST

A Wrinkle Smoothed

As forecast, the trouble between the Turks and the Greeks over indemnities was solved by compromise.

The Turks claimed \$750,000,000 to indemnify them for damage and loss of life caused by the Greeks in Anatolia during their retreat to Smyrna last Fall. The Greeks replied with a counter claim for \$500,000,000 for damage and loss of life caused by the Nationalist Turks prior to the Spring of 1921. Both declined to pay. The Turks pointed out that it was unusual for the vanquished to demand an indemnity from the victor. The Greeks contended that they were invited by the Allies to administer a mandate in Turkey in accordance with the terms of the Treaty of Sèvres. They had failed in their attempt to exercise that mandate, but it was for the Allies and not Greece to pay any indemnity the Turks might ask. Neither side would give way and the situation began to assume serious proportions as the Turks and Greeks mobilized their armies.

The Allies (backed by the United States) bluntly told them that they would not tolerate a renewal of hostilities, which, they said, might involve all Europe.

The terms of the indemnity agreement are:

1) Greece acknowledges responsibility for the damage. Owing to the financial situation Turkey will not demand an indemnity.

2) Turkey to receive Karagach (junction suburb of Adrianople, across the river Maritza) and the railway line from Luli Gurgas, on the Bulgarian Frontier, to Karagach. This means shifting the Turko-Greek boundary in Thrace further west.

3) Mutual restitution of ships captured since the Mudros armistice of 1918.

The Bulgarians, however, were not so pleased about Karagach passing into Turkish hands; nor do they relish the growing power of Turkey (their age-old enemy) in Europe.

It is now confidently expected that a general peace treaty will be concluded at Lausanne. The capitulation question was also solved, it being agreed to negotiate separate treaties between Turkey and other nations, to determine the privileges of foreigners in Turkey. These treaties are to be completed within a year. In the meantime Turkey guarantees to keep the status quo.

Foreign News—[Continued]

BRITISH EMPIRE

At No. 10

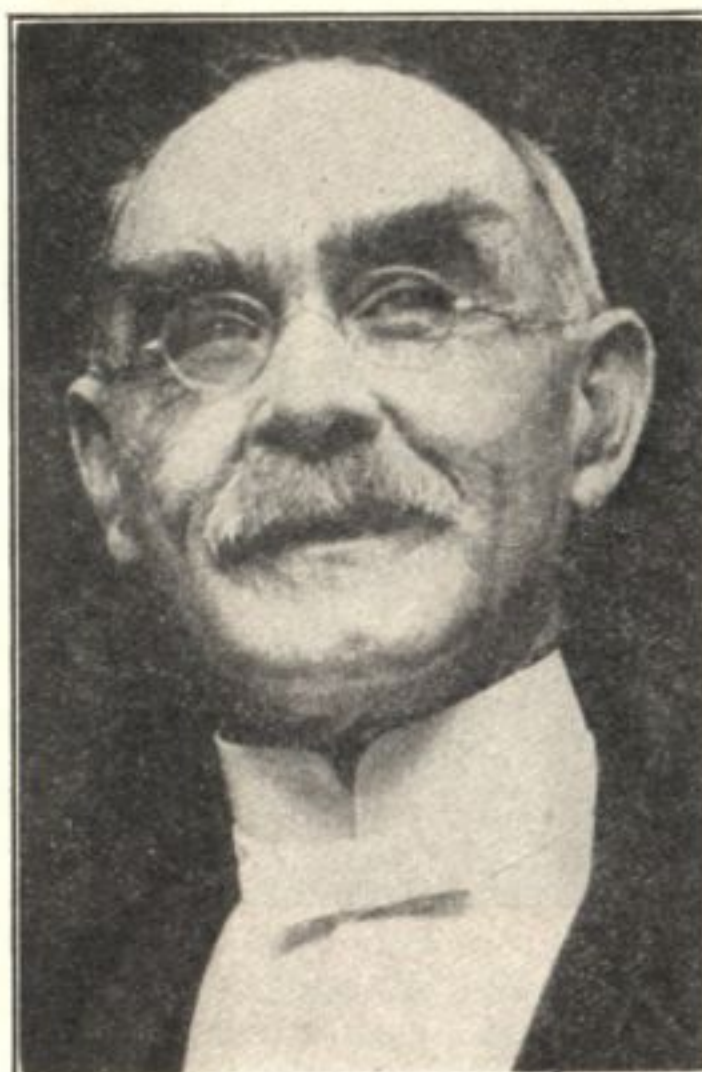
New Premier. After a period of exaggerated suspense in England Stanley Baldwin, hitherto Chancellor of the Exchequer, became entitled to take up his residence at No. 10 Downing Street, official dwelling place of Britain's Prime Ministers. The suspense abroad was real. There is no telling what a Conservative party will do in an emergency. Curzon was in the offing, but did not get the job. The world breathes again and Mr. Baldwin becomes a popular choice. His appointment, however, is convenient rather than fortunate.

Baldwin. Stanley Baldwin is a man of 55 years of age. He was educated at Harrow and Trinity College, Cambridge, where he obtained honors in mathematics. He then became immersed in business and succeeded his father, Alfred Baldwin, as chief partner of Baldwins Ltd., an iron foundry. His political career commenced in 1908 when he was elected to Parliament for the Bewdley division of Worcestershire. It was not until 1917 that he attained any degree of political prominence. In this year he was appointed Financial Secretary to the Treasury, retaining that position until 1921, when he became Secretary of the Board of Trade. His fine business brain and the manner in which he had discharged his duties under the Coalition Government induced Bonar Law to appoint him as Chancellor of the Exchequer last Fall. This office he also filled with excellent business efficiency. His experience has not been great as politicians go, and he is confronted with enormous difficulties. It is safe to say that his policy will be chiefly directed on economic grounds. Asked by reporters if they might congratulate him, Baldwin replied, "Thanks, I am a subject for prayers rather than congratulations."

Cabinet. The Cabinet is identical—except for one change—with that of the Bonar Law ministry. Lord Curzon will remain as Foreign Secretary, Lord Derby as Secretary of War, Lord Salisbury as Lord President of the Council, Lord Cave as Lord High Chancellor, Mr. Bridgeman as Home Secretary, the Duke of Devonshire as Colonial Secretary, Lord Peel as Secretary for India, Lord Novar as Secretary for Scotland, Mr. L. C. M. S. Amery as First Lord of the Admiralty, Sir Philip Lloyd-Greame as President of the Board of Trade, Neville Chamberlain

as Minister of Health, Edward F. L. Wood as President of the Board of Education, Sir Robert A. Sanders as Minister of Agriculture and Fisheries, Sir Montagu Barlow as Minister of Labor. Baldwin combines the Chancellorship of the Exchequer with the Premiership for the time being. This is the first time that the two offices have been held by one man since 1880, when Gladstone combined them for the second time.

The only change is the appointment of Lord Robert Cecil as Lord Privy Seal. The duties of this office



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RUDYARD KIPLING

He is first cousin to the Prime Minister

are in no way onerous, so it is evident that Lord Robert is to be used as "pinch hitter" for the Cabinet.

Sir Laming Worthington-Evans, ex-coalitionist, was appointed Postmaster-General, an office outside the Cabinet.

Horne. A determined effort was made by Baldwin to induce his old friend and colleague, Sir Robert Horne, to take the portfolio of Chancellor of the Exchequer. Sir Robert was not so minded. He said that he was too busy, but he found time to visit the Premier on more than one occasion. Possibly he is not able to reconcile himself to the passing of the coalition idea. It is curious to note that the two men started their cabinet careers in the same way. Both became Secretary of the Board of Trade; both held as their second position the Chancellorship of the Exchequer.

McKenna. It was announced semi-

officially that Reginald McKenna, Chairman of the London Joint City and Midland Bank and formerly Chancellor of the Exchequer, would again take that office under Baldwin. Mr. McKenna is at present recovering from a serious illness, and he will, therefore, be unable to take up his duties for some months. If McKenna joins the Cabinet it will add one more business head to the Government and undoubtedly strengthen its position.

Baldwin Family. Stanley Baldwin, hale and hearty at the age of 55, with good looks and youthful energy, comes from a remarkable family. His maternal grandfather was the proud father of four distinguished daughters. Alice married Rudyard Kipling's father. The name Rudyard was given to him by his parents in memory of their betrothal at Rudyard Lake. Agnes became the wife of Poynter, the celebrated painter. Georgiana, famed for her beauty, became Lady Burne-Jones, wife of another celebrated painter. It is said that her beauty inspired her husband to paint "that saintly type of woman known as the Burne-Jones woman." Louisa married Alfred Baldwin, the iron founder, who established the firm of Baldwins, Ltd. All the sisters are dead except Baldwin's mother.

Mrs. Baldwin. Not since the days of Mrs. Lloyd George has No. 10 been graced by the wife of a Premier. Bonar Law was a widower; his daughter acted as hostess for him.

Mrs. Baldwin has moved from No. 11 (official residence of the Chancellor of the Exchequer) into her new home. She is an excellent hostess, well known in society for her charm and unusual intelligence. As wife of the new Prime Minister she will have two official residences, No. 10 Downing Street and Chequers in the country, besides their own place, Astley Hall, near Stourport.

Baldwin's Son. The new Premier, die-hard Tory, has a socialist son. Oliver Baldwin, one of the Premier's six children, went to Armenia in 1920 as an instructor to the army. Later, when that country was overrun by the Bolsheviks he was cast into prison and starved. After six weeks he was freed. He remained in Armenia and took part in the counter attack on the Bolsheviks, but when the country was again overrun by the Reds he set out for Turkey over the Caucasus. At Alexandropol he was arrested by the Turks, was thrown chained into prison and again starved. During his second term of imprisonment the Bolsheviks asked for his return to them. Their request was, fortunately for him, refused. After

Foreign News—[Continued]

five months of incarceration he was freed and made his way back to England. At least he is a courageous and sincere socialist.

Lloyd George. Lloyd George, thrust into the political hinterland, commented in a speech in Wales upon the change. He said: "It is quite clear that it was a cruelty to force Mr. Bonar Law to remain when he was not in a position to face the weather and to bear the anxieties of the position." As to his loyalty to the new Premier, he gave solemn promise that he (a member of the British crew) "would not throw a marline-spike at the skipper."

At Court

At the first court of the present season there were presented to Their Majesties, King George and Queen Mary, 24 ladies of the United States: Mrs. Ira Copley, Illinois; Mrs. Francis Clark, New York; Mrs. Edward Everett, Boston; Mrs. Charles Hamlin, Miss Hamlin, Washington; Mrs. Frederick Manning, daughter of Chief Justice Taft of the United States Supreme Court, New Haven; Mrs. Percy Morgan, Miss Kathleen Gelshannen, Miss Philippa Wendell, New York; Miss Mary Murray, Miss Helena Caperton, Virginia; Miss R. L. Abernathy, Kansas City; Mrs. Cyrus H. K. Curtis, Philadelphia; Mrs. Harvey Norman, Washington; Mrs. W. L. Walter, Mrs. W. L. Rice, Miss Rice, New York; Miss Sylvia Lathrop, England, formerly of New York; Miss Rebecca Smith, Mrs. E. T. Sweeney, Columbus, Ind.; Miss Elsie Sweeney, Miss Elaine Ulman, Miss Margaret Emmett, Miss Lennihan. (The home addresses of the last four were not made public.)

Piccadilly Circus

The Daily Mail, London's largest journal, announced that a plan has been approved for the reconstruction of Piccadilly Circus.

The work may involve the removal of the Shaftesbury Memorial fountain. This fountain was erected in 1893 in memory of the eighth Earl of Shaftesbury, whose philanthropic work among the poor of London was the pride of the mid-Victorian era. The fountain is adorned with eight plaques of scenes from the philanthropist's life, and is surmounted by a figure of Eros, God of Love.

On the whole, architects and aesthetes view with concern what is called "the haphazard manner in which rebuilding is taking place." Mr. Henry Aldridge, Secretary of the National Housing and Town Planning

Council, says: "London is not an ordinary city—it is the heart of the Empire and should be made worthy of it. If a calamity like the Great Fire overtook us again, we should be in exactly the same position, with no definite scheme of rebuilding to turn to and no Christopher Wren to devise a scheme as he did at the request of Charles II."

FRANCE

Poincaré Resigns

Raymond Poincaré, Premier, tendered his resignation to President Millerand; later, he withdrew it.

The reason for Poincaré's flurry was the refusal of the Senate to try Marcel Cachin and 33 other Communists, charged with making seditious speeches in the Ruhr. Poincaré evidently felt this to be a direct slap in the face for him on his Ruhr policy. He marched to the Elysée, official residence of the French Presidents at Paris, interrupted an important dinner party, tendered his resignation. M. Millerand, however, refused to accept it, stating that the issue involved was not political but juridical. Poincaré then withdrew his proffered resignation.

Speculation on the part of newspapers points to the fact that the incident has grave political import. This is not true. There may have been forces at work to make it appear so, but it is undeniable that the Poincaré Ministry enjoys the overwhelming confidence of the *Chambre des Députés*. The Senate has never been over friendly to Poincaré on his Ruhr program, but at the same time it has not been antagonistic as a whole. Its decision on the Communist case was juridical and directed against abusing the use of the Senate as a High Court. It is now announced that M. Colrat, Minister of Justice, is preparing a plan for the creation of a Supreme Tribunal to try crimes of a political nature.

It must not be overlooked, however, that insidious plans were on foot to upset the Poincaré Ministry on the Ruhr issue. One plan had in view a rapprochement with Britain, the creation of a separate Rhineland state, immediate negotiation with the Germans and the formation of an industrial ministry under the leadership of Loucheur. Poincaré was too strong. It was felt that an attack on his Ruhr policy would be tantamount to admitting the weakness of France. The scheme was dropped. Another plan is on foot, however, to force the Premier to resign on the Near Eastern

question; but Poincaré is proving a difficult man to remove, principally because he is backed strongly on account of the Ruhr, and the Near East question is becoming brighter. France cannot afford to change its Government until the Ruhr question has at least been brought to the conference stage. The mock resignation of the Premier is entirely unconnected with this plot; although, no doubt, efforts were made to take advantage of the situation.

Fly François

The Flaubert prize of about \$3,000, instituted by an unknown benefactor to literature, was awarded to François Robiscon de la Querinière for his novel, *The Spanish Grandee*.

Paris became annoyed; the book was bad, it was published three years ago, every one had been glad to forget it.

Inquiries were instituted into the past of M. Robiscon. He was a retired business man who dabbled in literature as a hobby. He is very rich. Yes, he was the originator of the Flaubert prize! "C'est très gentil," remarked the Latin Quarter contemptuously.

Plus de Modestie

Approved by the Roman Catholic Church, invented by Signor Rossi, an Italian dancing master, "modesty bumpers" for modern dances were sponsored by the Dancing Masters' Congress at Paris.

The bumper is a spiked belt designed to keep the amorous at a respectable distance. The deterrent is three projecting steel bars about three inches in length. French maidens have entered no public protest at this attempt to rail them in.

A Warning

Georges Taupin, a young man, self-admittedly an anarchist, strode into the office of *L'Action Française*, Royalist journal, and fired a revolver shot into the ceiling. "Don't be afraid," he cautioned the staff, "I have come from the anarchists to warn you." He was then overpowered and arrested.

His action caused a great sensation in Paris, as it was only last January that Germaine Berthon, also an anarchist, killed M. Marius Plateau, an editor of *L'Action Française*. She intended to kill Léon Daudet, proprietor of the paper.

Daylight Saving

France, after much procrastination, adopted daylight saving. Following

Foreign News—[Continued]

the passage of the bill in the Chamber of Deputies, the Senate voted by 180-109 to advance the clock by one hour.

It was previously decided (see *TIME*, April 7) by an Order-in-Council to start and end the working day half an hour earlier. At that time the Daylight Saving Bill was blocked by the Deputies.

GERMANY

Jockey Pay

According to an Associated Press report, jockeys in Germany receive from 40 to 50 cents for every race they ride in, plus 2% of the purse for the winner.

Apprentice jockeys fare worse. They are paid half the rate of their fully trained companions and their share of the first purse won is only one quarter of 1%.

He-Girls

Heidelberg women students are not permitted to duel. They have received all the privileges accorded to the male members of Germany's famous university except this one, but the fair creatures insist that they should have the right to slash one another's cheeks open with swords.

An American student at the University before the war was admitted to one of the celebrated dueling clubs—an almost unprecedented honor. After a wait of a few weeks he was called upon to take part in a duel. It is an inviolable rule that the opponents may cut, parry and lunge, they may also move in any direction, but they cannot under any circumstance duck their heads to avoid a blow—scars on the head being a mark of the highest honor. The young American in the heat of the duel forgot this rule and when his opponent made a lunge at him—he ducked and was ignominiously expelled from the club.

ITALY

"A Moron Dictatorship"

"Viva Padovani! Viva Mussolini!" These are the cries that reached the ears of Il Capitano Padovani, leader of the Neapolitan Fascisti, from his 40,000 followers, who, on bended knees, declared their undying devotion to him and with more vivas promised to follow him "anywhere."

On account of the admittance of Signor Greco, ally of Giolitti, into the ranks of the Fascista Party, Cap-

tain Padovani and some of his supporters sent in their resignations to Mussolini—but he was too subtle to accept them. Instead, Benito convened a meeting of the Fascista Executive Council which unanimously decided to expel from the party Padovani and such Fascisti as remained faithful to him. The decision is said to affect 40,000 members.

The secession movement is not anti-Fascist nor anti-Mussolini. It is just plain antipathy to the Nationalist Party element which was absorbed into Fascismo. The Neapolitans want a thoroughbred Fascista Party and will not fall in line with the northern organizations in effecting the coalition. Captain Padovani himself said: "It is absolutely untrue that either myself or other Fascisti in this (Naples) district are disaffected with the Government. My admiration for Premier Mussolini and my devotion to the Fascista movement are unchanged and untouched by personal differences about Greco, which have arisen because he is imbued with the old ideas and ideals. . . . I and my brother Fascisti . . . are against all political or financial interest that does not support Mussolini and Fascism. I refuse to work with those who betrayed every noble, healthy initiative and from whom this district formerly suffered so much."

The firm handling of this incident by Mussolini is to remind the rest of the Fascista Party that discipline is the first duty of a Fascist. Recently there have been sporadic outbursts of a minor nature within the party, which caused some apprehension to the Government. It is felt that only by handling such recalcitrant eruptions with requisite firmness and severity can discipline in the Fascista Party be maintained and strengthened.

The New York Call, animadverting upon the revolt, says: "One of the most important items of news from Italy is the report that 40,000 Fascisti have resigned en masse from the organization. It is the first break that has occurred since the windbag (Mussolini) marched on Rome and established a moron dictatorship over Italy."

British Academy

The centenary of the founding of the British Academy of Arts in Rome was celebrated by a brilliant reception and an address from Sir Oscar Browning, English Historian.

The Academy is situated in the Valle Giulia near the Borghese Gardens and was founded 100 years ago

by Lord Hamilton, then British Ambassador to the Court of Naples. At the conclusion of the 1815 peace, many British artists began to visit Rome. A subscription of £100 was given by Lord Hamilton to provide a home for these artists. Both George IV and Queen Victoria were among the subsequent benefactors of the Academy.

Pontifical Patronage

The Convent of the Franciscan Sisters at Cairo, in Egypt, houses a nameless nun who is no ordinary exponent of the paint brush.

The Mother Superior sent two of her canvases to the Vatican. They were examined by connoisseurs and declared masterpieces.

The nun, who wishes to remain anonymous, received two orders from the Pope for portraits, which when completed will be represented to King George and Queen Mary.

RUSSIA

Anxious Trotzky

A visit of General the Earl of Cavan, Chief of the British Imperial General Staff, to Poland, where he reviewed troops at the great training camp at Rembretow, has caused Trotzky no little anxiety. He says Lord Cavan's visit means "military peace between England and Poland," the shipment of ammunitions to the Polish army, finally that Poland is being used by Great Britain against Russia in the same way that France is using her against Germany.

Warsaw declared, however, that no alliance exists between Great Britain and Poland.

RUMANIA

New Constitution

The Constitution recently passed by Parliament was published.

It provides for the abolition of capital punishment, except when a state of martial law has been proclaimed. Real estate can be owned by Rumanian subjects only, and cannot be confiscated as a punishment. Election to the Chamber of Deputies is by "universal, direct and equal franchise." Equality of the sexes was not recognized, but the political rights of women are to be defined. Class distinction and use of titles are prohibited. The press is free in every respect. Freedom of assembly and of education is assured. Free schools are provided; attendance at a State or private school is compulsory for children between the ages of 6 and 14. The Greek Orthodox religion is

Foreign News—[Continued]

the State religion. This Church is given preferential rights over other Churches. Full liberty of conscience is expressly confirmed.

The Constitution was passed by Parliament on March 28; the following votes were recorded: ayes, 247; noes, 2; did not vote, 114.

SWEDEN

New Premier

In succession to Premier Hjalmar Branting, resigned, Mr. Earnest Trygger accepted the portfolio of Prime Minister.

The new Premier is a lawyer, has been active in Swedish politics for some time, was formerly Chief Justice.

POLAND

Sikorski Is Out

Premier Sikorski resigned. President Wojciechowski asked Mr. Witos to form a cabinet.

The Premier had been expelling refugees from the Ukraine. His policy was disapproved by the Diet.

HUNGARY

In Poverty

The ex-Empress Zita of Austro-Hungary is reported to be living near Vienna in indigent circumstances. Her entire revenue is something less than \$5,000, derived principally from the sale of wine from the Imperial cellars. Contrasted with the magnificence of the Habsburg Court, her impecuniosity is a greater hardship than it would be to an ordinary person, especially as she has five children to support.

For a time, she enjoyed the hospitality of King Alfonso and Queen Victoria of Spain, but that came to an end.

EGYPT

The Camel's Tonsil

Two campaigns are in progress; the General Elections campaign and one for prohibition.

Dr. J. Morton Howell, U. S. Minister, gave his support to the dry drive by addressing the "largest meeting ever held on prohibition in Egypt." He commenced his oration by stating that the occasion was memorable. No one, not even anti-prohibitionists, disagreed with him. He quoted a long line of United States diplomats, physicians and business men as favoring prohibition, Dr.

Howell said there was no truth in the report that the 18th Amendment was a failure or that it would be repealed.

SPAIN

The Golden Rose

Queen Victoria, "best dressed woman in Europe," and granddaughter of the late Queen Victoria of Great Britain, was handed the Gold-



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QUEEN VICTORIA
She is both pious and fashionable

en Rose by Monsignor Tedeschini, Papal Nuncio to the Spanish Court. The ceremony was carried out in the presence of cabinet ministers and members of the diplomatic corps.

Pope Pius XI revived an ancient custom when he awarded the Golden Rose to the Spanish Queen. In days of old the Popes used to make such awards to the individual who, during the year, performed the most pious deeds for the Church.

TRANSJORDANIA

Abdullah Celebrates

Sir Herbert Samuel, British High Commissioner for Palestine, and other notables from neighboring countries foregathered at Amman, capital of Transjordan, to celebrate the recently acquired independence of that State.

The Emir Abdullah, ruler of the country, read a declaration agreed

upon by the British conferring rights of autonomous government on Transjordan. Sir Herbert Samuel, replying, said: "Great Britain would continue her interest . . . the country would be what the Arabs made of it."

Transjordan, or more properly Kerak, lies south of French Syria, to the east of Palestine and Hedjaz, to the west of Iraq and to the north of the Emirate of Jebel Shammar. The present Ruler is Abdullah, second son of King Hussein of Hedjaz and his seat of Government is at Amman. Transjordan became a definite country after the 1918 armistice. Previously it was an area without distinct frontiers, inhabited by nomadic tribes who only gave effective allegiance to their own chiefs while admitting a loose overlordship of one of the great Emirs.

MONTENEGRO

Secession?

Montenegro (tiny country—mostly mountains) has an active godfather: Hamilton Fish, Jr., of the U. S. House of Representatives.

Montenegrins desire to regain independence from Yugo-Slavia. Congressman Fish leads an American committee to assist them.

Before the war, Montenegro was free. Its boundaries were defined: north by Austro-Hungary, south by Albania, east by Serbia, west by the Adriatic. After the war a movement was started to join Montenegro to the newly formed Serb, Croat and Slovene State (Yugo-Slavia). The "Big Four" (Lloyd George, Clemenceau, Orlando, Wilson) decided that a plebiscite should be held. Meanwhile, Yugo-Slavian troops occupied the territory; the Montenegrin population for the most part fled to the hills. When the plebiscite resulted in a favorable vote for adhesion to Yugo-Slavia, it was held that this result was not the will of the majority of Montenegrins. But the country was definitely joined to Yugo-Slavia after the death of King Nicholas on March 1, 1921.

One argument advanced by those who favor Montenegrin union with Yugo-Slavia runs to the effect that "King Nicholas had more than one string to his bow during the war"; it is felt that he did not whole-heartedly espouse the cause of the Allies. Whether or not that question affects the status of Montenegro or Montenegrin liberty today, it is always brought up in that connection.

It is important to remember that the present King of Yugo-Slavia,

Foreign News—[Continued]

Alexander I, is a grandson of King Nicholas.

Hamilton Fish, Jr., is a young Republican with a record.

It took him only three years to graduate from Harvard (cum laude in political science). In 1909 he was football captain, but his team lost to Yale, 8-0.

In 1916 Fish left the New York Legislature to lead a company of Colored Infantry to the Battle of Champagne. He returned with a *croix de guerre*; went into the insurance business; married Grace, daughter of Alfred Chapin, former Democratic mayor of Brooklyn; was elected to Congress. He it was who introduced the bill into Congress to honor "The Unknown Soldier."

CHINA

Bandits, Continued

Developments of the week in the "bandit story":

1) Serious talk of foreign (American) monetary and military intervention to rescue the prisoners. This is inadvisable except as a last resort because:

a) It will lift responsibility from the Peking Government.

b) It is likely to boom the bandit business.

2) The Governor of Shantung, old-timer Tien, piqued by the failure of his negotiations, attacked the bandit mountain. Shots were fired, lives lost. Tien would like to get credit for settling the affairs, as otherwise he may be made the official goat.

3) There have been at least three new attempts to derail the Peking-Shanghai train de luxe.

4) Two theories, not entirely different, are aired:

a) The bandit raid was part of a huge political plot to make Marshal Tsao Kun (Tsao Kwen) dictator of China. Tsao, an aristocrat, was to play Mussolini au Chinois.

b) Japan.

5) The President of the United States and his Secretary of State refused to become excited. Most observers believe that the prisoners will come out little the worse for Chinese diet. Melodramatic utterances are to be found only in a few organs—like the *Chicago Tribune*.

Pao-Tzu-Ku is a steep and cloud-swept mountain, whose summit has for centuries been a bandit lair. It is near Tsao-Chwang (Zau-jwang), a petty town in southern Shantung, and travelers know that Tsao-Chwang is as famous for its good-humored

bandits as its neighboring Chü-fu is sacred for its associations with Confucius. Spring is the bandit season. After a bitter winter and before the summer crops are edible, the bandits take to the adventurous road.



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HAMILTON FISH, JR.

His eleven was soundly thrashed by Yale

The bandits of Mount Paotzuku were reinforced this year by unpaid mercenaries who deserted from various "war-lords," and by some of the 200,000 Shantung coolies who served as hod-carriers in France. And their methods were brought up to date by one of the soldiers who had seen a wild west moving picture.

Politically all that can be safely said is that the bandit affair may bring on the annual crisis in Peking. Possibly it may arouse the merchants of China to greater political activity through the merchant-guilds, which, beginning with the economic boycott of Japan in 1919, have been developing a national economic consciousness. They expressed themselves in newly formed Chambers of Commerce. China needs more business men in politics, more education everywhere, less foreign intrigue.

Rickshaw vs. Trolley

The construction of the first electric street car line in Peking, now under way, aroused the bitter antagonism of the rickshaw men, who foresee their ruin if the project is pushed through to completion.

The Chinese General Chamber of Commerce lent its complaining voice

to that of the rickshaw experts. It petitioned the Government to cancel the contract on the ground that it would ruin thousands of rickshaw coolies. "Besides, there is foreign money behind the trolley car company."

The work continued, however, and already the wall to the east of the city has been partly demolished to make room for the first section of the lines.

That Coltman Case

The United States Legation at Peking handed the Chinese Foreign Office a demand for \$25,000 as an indemnity for the death of Charles Coltman, a United States citizen. Mr. Coltman was shot on December 11, 1922, by Chinese soldiers in an alleged dispute over the export of silver.

JAPAN

Goto Takes a Hand

Baron Shimpei Goto, "Roosevelt" of Japan and ex-mayor of Tokyo, took a hand in the movement to force the Japanese Government to recognize Soviet Russia. He says he has paved the way for the Premier to make a treaty of amity and commerce with the Russian Government.

According to the correspondent of *The Boston Transcript* Baron Goto is not essentially pro-Bolshevik. Asked if he thought the Soviet régime permanent, he answered: "It is the only Government existing in Russia now, Japan's needs are urgent and therefore the question of permanency is irrelevant. If it fails Japan can negotiate with its successor."

The Japanese Cabinet is meanwhile considering Russian proposals for recognition by Japan. As the tension between Britain and Russia has been removed, it is felt in some Tokyo quarters that the Government may give favorable consideration to the recognition question.

The Russian terms included a proposal to abrogate the Portsmouth Treaty of 1905; but it is considered extremely unlikely that Japan will give way on this point. This treaty was the one that ended the Russo-Japanese war (1904-1905).

LATIN AMERICA

Mexican Recognition

The conference for recognition of Mexico by the U. S. continued behind closed doors its sessions at Mexico City. An arbitration agreement is expected.

MUSIC

The Oldest Tenor

The "come back" of Jess Willard, the shutting out of the Giants by decrepit, old Babe Adams, and a few other prodigies of belligerent age have featured sufficiently in newspaper philosophizings to make it stale and unprofitable to dwell upon any subject in which a man mocks at his years and refuses to succumb to them. However, here is an instance of hale antiquity found in a world quite different from that of sports. A small musical item from Connecticut relates that one of the tenors with an opera troupe playing in Stamford is Giuseppe Agostini. Now, Agostini is a man of very uncertain years. Sixty is a usual guess at the figures. Certainly the man is a prodigious veteran. He has been singing year in and year out here in America for a vast stretch. It is related that he sang the tenor role in the first American performance of *La Bohème*.

Of course, you may mention the name of Battistini. This prodigious baritone is well past 70, and still sings regularly all over Europe. Many critics say that ten years ago, when he was 60, he was the world's greatest baritone, with a prodigiously fine voice, an exquisite and distinguished style and a personal bearing that made him the last gentleman of the old grand manner. Today his voice has diminished in quality, but he still sings with all of his great mastery of style and interpretation. Our own Scotti of the Metropolitan Opera House is no callow youth, neither is Didur nor De Lucca nor Rothier. But these fellows are baritones and basses, who are notable for being devils hard to kill. The marvel of Agostini's case is that he is a tenor. A tenor with a voice at 50 is a great rarity. Caruso, who was 49 when he died, was esteemed a wonder because he had a voice left at that age, although it had sunk to a high baritone. The tenor throat is a delicate instrument that survives few misfortunes, least of all that of time.

Out-of-Doors

It has long been something of an axiom among musicians that for outdoor concerts the band is the thing. It has been thought that the weaker voice of the orchestra, with its soft strings and wood-wind, was lost in an open space. This idea is changing. The cause of the change is to be found in the improvement in sounding boards. An orchestra playing in front of and partly under a

great, cavern-like sound deflector contrives to project its tone to the audience quite acceptably.

Outdoor symphony concerts in New York's Stadium have been a summer feature for several years. They are announced in increasing elaboration for the coming warm months. The Stadium concerts have demonstrated the merits of the improved sounding boards. In the front seats, perhaps in the front half of the audience, the volume orchestral tone comes in about the same ringing fullness that you get in a concert hall. In the first several rows you do not get the deafening ill-balance that you get in a similar position in an auditorium. The distant rumbling of street cars and elevated trains and the honking of automobile horns in the middle of quiet passages give interruptions that are not essentially unpleasant, but which raise a characteristic mood for the outdoor performance.

In the back seats, say those as far from the orchestra as are the final rows in a concert hall, much of the nuance of the orchestra is lost. The pianissimi are apt to be inaudible. For this reason the best programs for outdoor performance are vigorous ones, with heavy masses of tone and brazen climaxes. Tschaikowsky is ideal.

The Right of Womanhood

It is estimated by one of the prominent New York critics that there are half a million music students in the United States and that out of that number several will probably make wide success and perhaps one will arise to greatness. That seems a very small proportion. Yet all of the students do not look forward to major successes. Many of them study to become orchestra players and to gain a sound, well-paying profession. Of course, the number of people who study singing in this country is out of all proportion to sense. The American woman is possessed of a gnawing ambition to sing. She studies voice in great numbers and at vast expense. The eager intention to sing and the study of singing are praiseworthy enough—if the aspirant has any voice. In Italy, where singing is a most natural act for anyone and where music has been long established as one of the best professions, far fewer ladies study voice than here, because in Italy some show of vocal promise is regarded as a more or less necessary prelude to vocal study. Not so here. With our sublime optimism and idealism, we transcend mere physical limitations. The lofty aspiration is the thing.

ART

St. Gaudens' Lincoln

Augustus St. Gaudens' statue of Lincoln was found recently in the old Fine Arts Building in Jackson Park, Chicago, after lying forgotten for 15 years.

This statue was considered by St. Gaudens to be his masterpiece. It represented the labor of twelve years.

Augustus St. Gaudens was born in Dublin, Ireland, in 1848. After study in Paris and Rome, he opened a studio in New York in 1872. At his death in 1907 the statue of Lincoln was boxed up and put away in a basement. Trustees for a \$100,000 fund, which was to provide for the erection of this statue in Chicago forgot the statue and also died.

"Little Jimmy" Paints

James Swinnerton is known to readers of Mr. Hearst's papers as the cartoonist who draws the comic strips that deal with the adventures of "Little Jimmy."

Swinnerton's ambition has taken him into art as a side-line and he has recently exhibited a painting in the spring exhibition of the Salons of America. This painting is called *His Last Trail*. It represented a lone Indian, unidealized and with a wealth of realistic atmosphere, who has come to the end of his wanderings. Peculiar reddish tints predominate in the painting, which represents the result of a recent trip to Arizona by the Hearst cartoonist.

Cheese al Fresco!

Parmesan cheese mixed with lime, spread over canvas, was used to waterproof the back of the frescoes of the Church of Santa Maria de Mur, of Catlonia, Spain, recently transferred to the Boston Museum of Fine Arts.

The frescoes, which are 800 years old, are the work of an unknown artist. The central oval seems to be an inspiration from *Revelations, IV*: "After this I looked . . . and behold a throne was set in heaven and One sat on the throne. And He that sat was to look upon like a jasper and a sardine stone: and there was round about the throne, in sight like unto an emerald." The rest of the painting treats of the Apostles and the Nativity. After the casts over the fresco were removed, the cheese was scraped off by hand.

Prix de Rome

The Prix de Rome (for sculpture) offered by the American Academy at Rome, was awarded for next year to Alvin Meyer, of Cambridge, Maryland. Meyer is at present a student at the Academy. There are two other Prix de Rome awarded annually, for painting and architecture.

THE THEATRE

New Plays

Aren't We All deserves all the usual reviewer's adjectives beginning in "s." It is smart and suave and sophisticated and sparkling—as amusing an English comedy as Manhattan has seen in some time. The plot turns about one of those kisses that are administered just to pass the time away—this time by a pleasant young gentleman, who thinks his wife is abroad, to a pretty girl, slightly under the influence of her own voice singing a love song. The wife discovers the kissers—and complications begin. Of course all are finally reconciled after many humorous misadventures that offer Cyril Maude any number of delightful chances to score as Lord Grenham, the father of the osculatory husband, a charming old beau, who believes in kissing early and often, even in the wastes of the British Museum.

Heywood Brown: "First class foolery. Mr. Maude at his very best."

Kenneth Macgowan: "A thoroughly amusing comedy, fresh and witty and finely acted."

J. Ranken Towse: "In this fragile but amusing piece, which hovers constantly on the border line between farce and comedy, Cyril Maude fairly comes into his own."

Not So Fast. As many critics commented, the title of this opus is apt. If Southern dialect were the only requisite of great drama, *Not So Fast* would be another *Hamlet*—but that is the most that can be said in its favor. The action concerns the usual city fellers who attempt to be-fool the honest but apparently boobish guardian of the two girl orphans and their fortune. Of course, he be-fools them instead. Allegorical triumph of virtue. Curtain.

Taylor Holmes deserves mention for his pleasant portrayal of the guardian. So do James Dyrentforth and Theodore Westman, Jr., who played the parts of two collegians ostensibly from Yale in a way to delight the hearts of all honest Harvard men.

Kenneth Macgowan: "A fairly dull play that might have been better written and a great deal better acted."

Alan Dale: "Decidedly slow."

Sun Up. One of the few convincing and unusual pieces of writing about the Southern hill-billy and his environment, somewhat spoiled by a frenetic rah-rah finale.

The Widow Cagle, moonshiner's relit, hated Yankees and Yankee

laws. The War was a Yankee war—she couldn't see why her only son, newly married, should go off and fight in it—fight in this queer place, France, that she thought of as a few miles away from Asheville. But he goes—and is killed. So far, the tragedy is moving, individual and complete. And then comes an act of creaky melodrama—the son of old Pappy Cagle's slayer (a former revenooer) turns up as a deserter from the army—the Widow is about to kill him—business of spiritualistic music offstage—business of the deserter boasting patriotism—and the Widow drops the gun—convinced by special wireless from the lands of ectoplasm that *It's a Grand Old Flag*, be it Yan-



CYRIL MAUDE

He is not grumpy in his present role

kee or no, that her son is happy and that everybody ought to love everybody else (except the Germans).

Lucile La Verne couldn't be better as the mountaineer Mrs. Cagle. And even considering the messy last act, Lulu Vollmer, the author, should rate sincere applause.

John Corbin: "As precious a collection of fine acting as has been on display the past season. . . . First demonstration of a playwriting talent that held forth the clear promise of better things."

Heywood Brown: "First two acts . . . of unusual fidelity and power. Third act villainously inept."

Burns Mantle: "Something very like a human play."

Cold Feet. The usual bedroom antics, neither wicked nor daring—only stupid.

Some Aspects

Good Plays, Good Props, Good Acting—The Year in Review

Now that they have started putting linen slip-covers over the theatre seats, and critics everywhere have made out lists of the five or ten best performances they ever saw—now that most people are beginning to prefer to stay at home with the electric fan and a highball rather than perspire before the most thrilling of theatrical performances—now, in fact that summer is icumen in and the cut-rate ticket agencies are ready to cry "Cuckoo!" at their more expensive brethren—it is not out of order to consider some aspects of the season now moribund.

The outstanding fact would seem to be, at first sight, the unquestionable success of an English dramatist, William Shakespeare, upon the American stage. New York has seen *Hamlet* and *Romeo and Juliet* break all their previous long-run records for America—besides a good production of *The Merchant of Venice*, an expensive, if unsuccessful, one of *As You Like It*, and productions of *The Comedy of Errors* and *King Lear*. Of course none of these performances can be compared to, say, *Abie's Irish Rose* as a solid box-office attraction—but all in all Mr. Shakespeare did well.

The season has also seen exceptional acting. Leaving aside the visit of the Moscow Art Theatre and its demonstration of what gorgeous teamwork a repertory company can display—Jane Cowl as Juliet, Jeanne Eagels in *Rain*, Alice Brady in *Zander the Great*, Katharine Cornell and Haidee Wright in *Will Shakespeare*, Helen Menken in *Seventh Heaven*—on the masculine side, John Barrymore's *Hamlet*, Rudolph Schildkraut's performance in the *God of Vengeance*, Glenn Hunter's "*Merton*" in the young-man-by-that-name of *the Movies*—these are only a random few selected from a great number of striking individual successes.

For the Friends of the American Drama there are promising retrospects: in particular, Philip Barry, John Howard Lawson, Lulu Vollmer among the novices; *Icebound*, the Pulitzer prize play by the reformed Mr. Owen Davis—a solid if unspectacular contribution; *The Adding Machine*, with its satire, gloom and power; tangled recollections of a score of interesting things—the robots—James Barton's dancing—the lace-ballet in the Follies—the *Texas Nightingale*—the war scene in *The Insect Comedy*—Stanislavsky—the unfortunate "49ers"—Cyril Maude—et cetera.

At all events it was a rich and entertaining feast. S. V. B.

Notes

Two productions of the Shubert operetta *Blossom Time* are now running simultaneously in Manhattan—one at the 44th Street Theatre, the other at the Shubert. Why? Well, the Shuberts say that they want to present *Blossom Time* in London and they just can't decide upon the exact personnel. So ballots listing the cast of both companies are distributed at both performances among the audience who are invited to vote as to who they think should travel over the water.

The Shuberts have apologized to the *Chicago Evening Post*. You see, they thought that the *Post's* dramatic critic, Charles Collins, was too unfriendly, without adequate critical cause. So there were going to be law-suits and all that about it. But now they say: "As a result of the controversy several years ago between the *Chicago Evening Post* and the Messrs. Shubert, statements have appeared in the Shubert theatre programs regarding the *Evening Post*. Upon further investigation the Messrs. Shubert have withdrawn these statements, as they found them to be unwarranted." Dignified—eh?

Next fall old London will have a chance to see the cowboys 'n wild Indians. Captain Bertram Mills, owner of Olympia Circus there and a well-known whip, witnessed the first American rodeo of the year in Wichita, Kans., and was so impressed by the show possibilities of bulldogging, lariat-throwing, bucking bronchos, etc., that he intends to stage a real American rodeo at Olympia Circus in the autumn.

If the Columbia Burlesque management has anything to say about it, the over-bushy crêpe hair and elaborate "comic" make-up will no longer befriend comedians on the Columbia wheel. The Columbia solons declare that their funny men in future must depend on their own ability rather than on grease-paint and artificial bald-spots. Drastic?

Number of performances of New York shows that had the longest runs up to June 1:

<i>Abie's Irish Rose</i>	434
<i>The Cat and the Canary</i>	392
<i>Whispering Wires</i>	344
<i>The Old Soak</i>	333
<i>So This Is London</i>	330
<i>The Fool</i>	277

Best Plays

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

THE SCHOOL FOR SCANDAL—(Scheduled to appear only during the week of June 4-9.) The cast includes John Drew, Robert Mantell, Walter Hampden, Francis Wilson, Ethel Barrymore and others almost as famous. If it is as good as "The Players Annual Classical Revival" last year, it is decidedly worth seeing.

RAIN—The winds of religion blow over the mountains of psychoanalysis, while Jeanne Eagels, as an engaging harlot, battles with a rabid missionary. Rain, rain, South Sea RAIN beats down on one and all.

SWEET NELL OF OLD DRURY—Laurette Taylor enjoying herself in a very old-fashioned melodrama-romance in which ladies wear yard-wide hats and gentlemen lace pants. A clean show about Charles II.

ICEBOUND—A picture combining New England character at its worst, womanly character at its best, a prodigal son at his prodigalest.

POLLY PREFERRED—Genevieve Tobin, a Cinderella of the movies, meets a go-getter godfather, who clothes her in splendor and wins her the right to tread the sacred soil of Hollywood in the slipper of fortune.

ROMEO AND JULIET—Jane Cowl shows that the philters of the great apothecary, Love, are still as potent as in the golden days of great Elizabeth.

SEVENTH HEAVEN—The Bowery of Paris reflected in the mirror of Romance, where a "very remarkable fella" (George Gaul) wins a "yellow haired wife" (Helen Menken). A new actor, the World War, takes the same old thrilling part that the Civil War played in the melodramas of 20 years ago.

YOU AND I—The humorous and pathetic struggle between utility and art, first visited upon a father, is again visited upon his son. A play polished with good acting and garnished by all the devices of the Harvard Workshop.

THE DEVIL'S DISCIPLE—A brilliant last act and Roland Young, as the cynical and disillusioned "Gentlemanly Johnny Burgoyne," give Bernard Shaw another success with one of his early plays.

MERTON OF THE MOVIES—Glenn Hunter and Florence Nash, tenderfoot and a sourdough of Hollywood, soften many a dour face with a satire on "the art of motion pictures."

C I N E M A

The New Pictures

Garrison's Finish. The usual race-horse story. The jockey is drugged, the barn burned, the steed stolen shortly before the race. In the accomplished hands of Jack Pickford and Madge Bellamy these wrinkled devices become almost credible.

The Man Next Door is all about a ranchman's beautiful daughter who deserts the range for Northampton and a higher education. Her father follows her footsteps four years later and together they attempted to scale the heights of Park Avenue society. For several reels they fail badly. The daughter-of-the-range manages a runaway rescue of a prominent debutante who is more potent in the ballroom than she is on a horse. Meanwhile the cultured cowgirl has roused romance in the breast of the youth next door. And so it goes. The best of the acting is done by a trick bulldog named "Peanuts."

The White Rose. D. W. Griffith has honored the aged story of the unmarried mother by giving it the most beautiful photography of the year. The surroundings, laid in the Bayou Teche country of Louisiana, alone suffice to make the play worth while.

It is one of those plots where the penniless heroine and her baby are not received socially. After being thrown off respectable people's door steps three score times and ten she finally meets the man with whom she was *in virtute delicto*. He is a minister. They marry.

The picture serves to introduce Ivor Novello, a youth of brilliant promise. Unfortunately his work is overshadowed by the acting of Mae Marsh who puts into the part of the luckless working girl one of the finest performances in screen history.

Fog Bound. The heroine's papa is murdered following a raid on a Florida Casino. To everyone but the audience the hero looks like the bad boy with the knife. He isn't. But the cast has a chance to wear a lot of expensively terrible clothes. It is one of those full dress suit movies where everything appears to have been hired for the occasion.

Slander the Woman. The opening title explains that Yvonne Demarest is a noble young girl to whom honor is dearer than life itself. Those who remain after reading that deserve all they get.

BOOKS

A German Classic*

He Tells the Story of His Fameword Climb

The Story. Hermann Sudermann, novelist and dramatist, one of the most significant and important figures in recent German literature, turns, in *The Book of My Youth*, to reminiscence, and sets down, at some length, the exterior and interior events of his life as far as the middle twenties.

Born on a farm in East Prussia, in a back room built on to a brewery, descended from Mennonite peasant stock, he was a delicate child whose bent for reading and things literary developed early. His mother, saving from her "milk money," managed to send him to school, where he proved neither a model boy nor a sissy, developed a passion for the theatre and had several timidly distant affairs of the heart, which never got beyond the dumbly adoring stage. When not yet 15, he, like Keats, became an apothecary's apprentice, but an injured knee forced him to give up the trade and he returned to school, and later went to the University of Königsberg. Meanwhile, he had become somewhat of an innocent lady-killer, but an experience with an anonymous married lady of easy virtue brought its not uncommon legacy of revulsion and bitterness. Already he wrote in secret.

At the University he fell easily into the beer-drinking, dueling, heavily jovial life of the student clubs. He was never able to drink more than 18 mugs of beer at a sitting, however. An attempt to conquer Berlin with his pen failed utterly—he went back to his father's farm—a failure—known everywhere as "the student who had wasted his time."

Berlin again—utter poverty—furious labor, this time on a novel—failure once more—an attempt as a tutor—as an actor—as a tutor again, and this time an interval of peace, of what was almost luxury, as the protégé of a rich banker. Then a deliberate return to the slums—the impulse to write—to probe into odd corners of life too strong to be denied. At last the edge of the precipice—no reasonable future in sight—abruptly followed by what proved salvation—the offered editorship of a new political weekly. The book ends there. "I was to be a politician and journalist until I had learned the Art of Writing to its limits. But then I was going back to

writing, to writing novels or even plays."

The Significance. *The Book of My Youth* is a vivid and sincere picture of the arduous and unflinching struggle toward maturity of a powerful and independent personality. For the most part it may be fairly said to lack the charm and grace with which Anatole France, for instance,



HERMANN SUDERMANN

He was never able to drink more than 18 mugs at a sitting

recounts his early years—the manner is solid rather than suave—much of the description, were it written of a fictitious character, would lack the fortuitous interest it attains from its concern with Sudermann himself.

The book can by no means be called dull—its portraiture of German life in town and country during the late sixties and seventies is faithful and exact—its description of a section of that international Grub Street on which nearly every writer of prominence in our day has earned difficult bread, while singularly lacking in bitterness is unflinchingly real.

The Author. Hermann Sudermann shares with Gerhart Hauptmann the perhaps dubious honor of being considered a contemporary classic by his own nation in his own time. He is chiefly famous as a novelist and dramatist and his reputation in both fields is international. Among his best known novels are *Frau Sorge* (Dame Care), *Der Katzensteg* (The Cats' Bridge) and *Es War* (It Was). His plays include *Ehre* (Honor), *Es lebe das Leben* (Long Live Life!) and *Heimath*, the last of which, under the name of *Magda*, is particularly familiar to English and American playgoers. Much of his work is available in English translations.

Mass Production

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Mr. Haldeman-Julius is an American of the Americans. He believes in quantity production, dominant advertising, bargain-sales, small individual profit but big turn-over and all the rest of it. He has adapted the methods of Ford to the business of publishing.

His "University in Print"—350 small books, bound in heavy card cover stock, to sell at present for 5 cents the volume—is truly remarkable. The typography is not like that of the Oxford Press, but it is legible. The paper is fair. And the books themselves, in general, are unimpeachable, for they include many of the best known classics. On most of them, of course, the author's copyright has expired, so Mr. Haldeman-Julius does not have to bother about paying royalties. At this very moment he has three million of these books in stock.

Besides which, he publishes various scientific books, *Haldeman-Julius Weekly*, *Life and Letters* (a literary and educational magazine) and is about to bring out *Know Thyself*, a monthly "devoted to investigations of sex, health, psycho-analysis, psychology and science."

Nor is Mr. Haldeman-Julius unique in his field. The recently organized Kingsport Press, of Kingsport, Tenn., has established there a huge printing plant, with pulp and paper mill attached, to have a capacity of 250,000 copies a day. The Press's first order is an edition of 155,000 copies of the New Testament. After that it will turn to secular authors and produce a series including Stevenson, Kipling, Conan Doyle, Fenimore Cooper—256 page books, printed on standard paper, bound in cloth covers and sold at a price as low as costs will allow.

The significance of all which industry to the average reader is—what? This, briefly: Good reading never was cheaper, except for those who besiege the weary book clerk with cries of "I want a new book—is this 'un really new?"

* BOOK OF MY YOUTH—Hermann Sudermann—Harper (\$2.25).

Zona Gale

*One Moment She is Pollyanna,
the Glad Girl; Another,
Grandma Bett*

In her latest novel, *Faint Perfume*, Zona Gale has slipped back slightly into the sentimental vein that characterized her earlier work—things like *Friendship Village* and *Neighborhood Stories*. There is fine writing in this last book; but it counts little when she allows herself to end it with a curiously mystical love story. *Birth* and *Miss Lulu Bett* were finely conceived stories, faithful in detail and written with a photographic accuracy that still preserved a certain measure of beauty. To meet Miss Gale is to realize the two distinct sides of her character. As a person, she is thoroughly charming in both moods. As an artist, she is annoyingly inconsistent.

Born in Portage, Wis., she has lived there most of her life, except while she was at the University of Wisconsin and in Manhattan working on *The Evening World*. As a newspaper woman, she was successful at writing the "sob-sister" variety of feature article. She was eager, ambitious, sympathetic. She had the ability to dramatize the optimistic side of events. She is the type that champions pacifisms avidly and has principles about kindness to animals. She worked night and day in New York until she had succeeded in gaining the attention of various editors for her poems and short stories. She then returned to Wisconsin, where she remains. Occasionally she arrives suddenly in town, sees her friends, produces a play (there are two, it is rumored, waiting in the Broadway offing now), indulges in a round of gaieties, then turns again to the native state and her charming mother.

Miss Gale is slight, delicate, pretty, shy but firm. She dresses inconspicuously. She is quiet in her gestures and her voice is soft. Yet she is exceedingly determined. She will derive great pleasure from such an emotional experience as helping a crippled boy to write, and finding in him something which is, presumably, quite beyond his actual talents. Yet she has a dry, detached manner of viewing life. At one moment she speaks with the accents of "Pollyanna," the next with those of her own "Grandma Bett." She has taught herself to believe that life is sweet and beautiful; but she knows better than that. A writer of distinction, she has yet reached no stable ground. She is an artist only in part. Perhaps she is too much the woman to be the uncompromising craftsman.

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:

THESE UNITED STATES—Edited by Ernest Gruening—*Boni & Liveright* (\$3.00). Twenty-seven Americans each consider the state with which by birth or residence he is best acquainted. The result shows how far—oh, how very far!—our present intellectuals have departed from the naïve spread-eagleism that so shocked the sensibilities of Dickens and Mrs. Trollope. Poor eagle—he scarcely has a pinfeather left by the time that H. L. Mencken, William Allen White, Sherwood Anderson and their kind are through with him. The United States appears as a terrified lion in a den of extremely lusty and critical Daniels. Kansas is a Puritan survival, prosperous but joyless—Maryland, a dull-medioerity—Michigan, Fordized and cheap—Southern California, a Gopher Prairie de luxe—in general, no good could ever be expected to come out of Nazareth. Too much of which produces in the reader, be he never so melancholic himself, an unconscious desire to wrap himself in the Stars and Stripes and burn candles to George M. Cohan.

BLACK ARMOUR—Elinor Wylie—*Doran* (\$1.50). A book of poems which combine the purest and most authentic lyric gift with an intellectual acuteness as sharp and brilliant as the edges of a diamond. Seldom if ever in modern poetry has such high accomplishment been so amazingly sustained as in the 39 poems that compose this volume. Magic, gorgeousness, color, music, intellect, fancy—Mrs. Wylie has them all, and each in a degree sufficient to furnish out a dozen other poets with that one quality alone. The only adequate review of *Black Armour* possible would be to quote the contents entire.

DANGER—Ernest Poole—*Macmillan* (\$2.00). Maud Brewster could not forget the war, and was not willing to let anyone else forget it. She was one of those people who are unwilling to let others be happy in their own way. The war had given her her one moment of greatness; its aftermath found her pitiful, useless but dangerous—as dangerous to the normal lives around her as a machine-gun spraying a peaceful street. In the end the normal, the peaceful, the human, defeated her—but only after she had wrecked the life of her idolized brother and well-nigh destroyed his wife and his best friend as well. A searching study of some of the mental poisons that endanger individual men and women in particular and the peace of the world in general.

LAW

Crime Investigators

Marcus Cavanaugh of Illinois, Wade Ellis of Ohio, Charles S. Whitman of New York, members of the American Bar Association's Committee on Law Enforcement, arrived in London on a tour of inspection of crime conditions abroad. This same committee studied conditions in Canada last year and submitted a report showing that crimes in Chicago alone more than doubled in number those in the entire Dominion.

Recent utterances by Scotland Yard men indicate that investigations in England will disclose even more startling contrasts. The committee will then submit its annual report, which will be published as part of the Report of the Bar Association. While there is no direct connection between the committee's work and the passage of remedial legislation in the various states, its report will be considered authoritative and will aid those seeking statutory changes.

"Ambulance Chaser"

A recent Pennsylvania case discloses what appears to be the "ambulance chaser" par excellence. A man was injured in an automobile accident on April 25, 1920, and died two days later, having remained continuously unconscious. A suit for damages was started on April 26 in his name.

It was almost fatal to his widow's rights. She later brought an action under the so-called Wrongful Death Statute, and, having no remedy at common law, was forced to show that she came within the provisions of the Statute. It gave a widow the right to sue only if "no suit for damages be brought by the party injured during his or her life," and it was argued that a suit having been brought a day before the husband's death, his widow was barred. But the court held that the husband's suit must have been unauthorized, as it was brought while he was unconscious and that the widow was not prejudiced.

Amicable Arbitration

Under the auspices of the Chicago Chamber of Commerce an effort is being made in Illinois to introduce commercial arbitration in certain trades in place of court proceedings in commercial disputes. The Chicago plan differs from that in vogue in New York, in that arbitration is not compulsory but may be declined on payment of "liquidation damages." Efforts to have the state legislature furnish a definite legal basis for the plan have not yet been successful.

EDUCATION

Teaching the Truth *What Shall Children Be Told About War?*

Education has always consisted of an alloy of education and propaganda; and there is no evidence that more scientific methods have produced a purer product. At a recent conference of Congregationalists in Massachusetts, a resolution was proposed looking to the education of children in the sinfulness "of attempting to settle international disputes by means of war." There was apparently a good deal of discussion as to the proper form of words and the convention refused to resolve that children should be brought up "to the idea of the futility and wrong of war." It seems that there is a distinction between the wrong of attempting to settle international dispute by means of war and the wrong of war itself. But however that may be, the fact remains that the convention labored to phrase a resolution which would lead to the teaching of a certain view of war.

At the same time a Baptist clergyman was complaining to a fundamentalist conference of that Church that the German religious philosophy "which led to the world war" was being taught in many American schools and colleges. His intention was, of course, to oppose, so far as he might, the teaching of such doctrine.

In both cases it might very well be urged that the sanctity of the purpose sanctified the means. But purposes and objects are only relatively noble. There are intelligent people who believe in war as a spiritual Katharsis and who have held to that belief in spite of the years 1914 to 1918. And there are intelligent people who believe in communism and atheism and easy divorce and a number of other creeds and panaceas which the Congregational and Baptist Churches would hardly countenance. If the teaching of one faith is justifiable, the teaching of any faith is justifiable and the question is simply one of majorities and minorities.

The purpose of education should be truth and not theories of truth. And truth in education means the observations of experience. If the schools would teach human experience of war without fear of the result and without favor to popular heroes there would be no need to use the schools for propaganda. The case would prove itself. But when they are asked to teach, not the truth about

war, but the theoretical wrongfulness of a certain use of war, they are diverted from their purpose and debased, and all to no purpose. A brass band and bronze buttons outweigh volumes of that kind of exhortation.

The debating team of Columbia sailed for England to engage with teams from English and Scotch universities. The trip reciprocates a similar visit to America by the Oxford debating team last Fall.

At Princeton the preparation and sale of syllabi and reviews of courses has been prohibited by the Faculty.

Plans to open a Labor College in New York City in the Fall have been formulated.

The Southern Illiteracy Conference representing 14 southern states proposes to "eradicate illiteracy in the South by 1930."

The University of California is graduating 2,379 students this month.

RELIGION

Fosdick

William J. Bryan and a slight majority of the governing body of the Presbyterian Church know how Jesus Christ was born. Dr. Harry Emerson Fosdick and many leading Presbyterian ministers do not know. The difference is typical of all differences between Christian "Conservatives" and Christian "Liberals."

At the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church Dr. Bryan lost his fight to keep evolution out of the schools, but won his fight to condemn sermons delivered by Dr. Fosdick (a Baptist) in a New York Presbyterian Church.

The anti-Fosdick resolution adopted by the Assembly provides that if Dr. Fosdick continues to preach, he shall conform to the following doctrines:

- 1) The men who wrote the Bible made no mistakes because the Holy Spirit guided them.
- 2) Jesus Christ was born of Mary, a Virgin.
- 3) He went to His death "to satisfy divine justice and to reconcile us to God."
- 4) He rose from the dead with the same physical body with which He died, and He is now sitting on the

right hand of His Father, making intercession.

5) He worked miracles.

All of these doctrines, votes the Assembly, are "essential."

Dr. Henry Sloane Coffin, a leading Presbyterian of New York, sharing Dr. Fosdick's views, declares that none of the aforementioned doctrines are essential.

Dr. Coffin's attitude:

1) The Bible is not without error. It is the Word of God only in so far as it accords with the Word made flesh in Christ.

2) "I do not know how our Lord was born, and I certainly refuse to teach the Virgin birth as essential doctrine."

3) Christ died for our sins, but no single interpretation of the Cross is adequate.

4) Death did not conquer Christ, but the Scriptures do not teach a physical resurrection.

5) Jesus did not consider faith in His miracles essential.

Dr. Coffin teaches that loyalty to Christ is the one essential.

In agreement with Dr. Coffin are Rev. William P. Merrill, of the Brick Presbyterian Church, and Rev. John Kelman of the Fifth Avenue Presbyterian Church. Thus, the four leading Presbyterian Churches of New York City are absolutely opposed to the reactionary theology which the General Assembly would like to force upon them.

An analysis of the Presbyterian Church indicates that it is divided into two groups: the ultra-conservatives and the "tolerants." The "tolerants" include both conservatives and liberals, who, while differing in their views, do not believe that their differences justify a refusal to work together for greater common purposes.

One subtle point remains to be recorded: the Presbyterian Church, by condemning Dr. Fosdick, took its stand on old conservative theology; but previously, by rejection of Bryan's anti-evolution program, it also took its stand in favor of modern science.

Baptists

The session of Northern Baptists at Atlantic City was calm. Dr. John Roach Straton was hissed, but that was soon forgotten. (He had fulminated against liberal Baptist college presidents such as Faunce of Brown and Burton of Chicago.)

The so-called "Fundamentalists," lacking a Bryan, fared badly, and protested against machine politics in the convention. Their fight will be carried on through a new-formed Bible Union which has flatly de-

nounced Dr. Woelfkin of New York.

Seventeen thousand baptisms by foreign missionaries in the last year were reported—a record.

Science Serves God

A great and glorious manifesto of liberalism has been issued. It says to the world that there is no warfare between science and religion. It is signed by Secretaries Hoover and Davis, and by 40 other distinguished Americans of various denominations, who include: Bishops Lawrence, Manning and McConnell, President Angell of Yale and President Burton of Chicago, Dr. William J. Mayo, Frank O. Lowden, Admiral Sims, Julius Kruttschmitt, Frank A. Vanderlip, Victor Lawson, Henry Van Dyke, Professor Henry Fairfield Osborn.

The manifesto:

"We, the undersigned, deeply regret that in recent controversies there has been a tendency to present science and religion as irreconcilable and antagonistic domains of thought, for, in fact, they meet distinct human needs, and in the rounding out of human life they supplement rather than displace or oppose each other.

"The purpose of science is to develop, without prejudice or preconception of any kind, a knowledge of the facts, the laws and the processes of nature. The even more important task of religion, on the other hand, is to develop the consciences, the ideals and the aspirations of mankind. Each of these two activities represents a deep and vital function of the soul of man, and both are necessary for the life, the progress and the happiness of the human race.

"It is a sublime conception of God which is furnished by science, and one wholly consonant with the highest ideals of religion, when it represents Him as revealing Himself through countless ages in the development of the earth as an abode for man and in the age-long inbreathing of life into its constituent matter, culminating in man with his spiritual nature and all his Godlike powers."

Trends

An Ecumenical Council, the twentieth, will almost certainly be held in Rome in 1925. The first was in Nicea in 325; the last in Rome in 1870 just before Italian troops occupied the city. Each and every archbishop and bishop attends.

Pilgrimages. July, not the Chaucerian April, is the month of pilgrimage for American Roman Catholics. Several hundred New Englanders are arranging to go to Lourdes and Rome under the auspices of the Holy Name Society. The Pope will give them audience.

MEDICINE

Cancer Cure?

A reported remedy for cancer developed by Dr. W. Blair Bell, of Liverpool, seems, on the basis of the meager information at hand, to be the most promising of all recent "cures" that have been suggested (TIME, May 19). Dr. Bell's specific is a solution of colloidal lead (a colloid is a glue-like, non-crystalline organic substance that will not pass through a membrane), which appears to have a marked effect on malignant growths like cancer. Dr. Bell has been experimenting with it for 18 years and has recently employed it in 50 cases given up by surgeons as hopeless, checking the cancer in every case, with no recurrence.

William Blair Bell is a prominent surgeon and professor of gynecology and obstetrics at the University of Liverpool. He has a high reputation in his specialties, is an authority on the pituitary gland, is author of several standard medical works, including *The Sex Complex*, has held professorships and won prizes at important hospitals and medical schools in London, Durham, Belfast. That he has not made public his discovery is because he desired to treat many more patients before submitting it to the medical and surgical professions. Dr. Bell's professional standing is in itself strong presumptive evidence of the importance of his treatment, and first-hand details will be eagerly awaited.

Insulin Marches On

Headliners on the program of the 117th annual meeting of the Medical Society of the State of New York, attended by 2,000 physicians, were Dr. Frederick G. Banting, the young Toronto investigator who discovered insulin (TIME, April 21), and Dr. J. J. R. MacLeod, his chief in the physiology department of the University of Toronto. They received an ovation and brought the cheering message that there is enough insulin in sight, in the pancreas glands of beeves and other food animals, to take care of all the diabetes in the world. Adequate doses for any patient can be secured at a cost of from 30 to 75 cents a day. This sets at rest fears that the commercial supply of the extract would be limited. Other sources proposed include green vegetables and roots, in which Dr. J. B. Collip, of Alberta, has found an insulin substitute called "gluckokinin," and the pancreas of sharks and other fishes, which are being investigated by the U. S. Bureau of Fisheries and the Public

Health Service. Dr. MacLeod said that insulin could never have been developed without animal experimentation.

Insulin is now thoroughly established as a therapeutic agent of unquestioned value, although the technique of its use has not been standardized, and warnings against false hopes have been sounded. From every side come reports of cured cases. Dr. Elliot P. Joslin, of Boston, used it successfully in 143 out of 150 cases.

A child, dying from diabetes when admitted a month ago, was shown to the visitors at St. Mark's Hospital as a clinical exhibit. Fifty cases have been alleviated at the Montefiore Hospital under Dr. A. I. Ringer. One of the most encouraging features is that insulin averts the condition known as diabetic coma, which is the last stage of many fatal cases. Patients have even been restored and cured from this unconscious condition by its use. It has been employed with success in maternity cases aggravated by diabetes, which have hitherto usually been fatal to the mother. It has also made it possible to anaesthetize diabetic patients for operations, and has enabled patients with tubercular complications to eat nourishing foods.

Another high spot in the New York meeting was the announcement by Dr. Rufus I. Cole, director of the Rockefeller Institute Hospital, that the anti-pneumococcus serum developed there for several years has shown almost complete effectiveness in the treatment of lobar pneumonia. Of 221 cases treated since 1914, there have been 24 deaths, but six of these were due to earlier complications. The actual mortality was thus but 7½%. The treatment is for the "Type 1" pneumococcus, which is present in about 60% of all cases. The difficulties of administration are great for the general practitioner, but the State Board of Health gladly renders laboratory service, which is essential to the treatment, in determining the type of pneumococcus.

Gold-Headed Cane

The American Association of Pathologists and Bacteriologists conferred the custody of its honorary gold-headed cane upon Dr. William H. Welch, distinguished head of the Johns Hopkins School of Hygiene and Public Health. The cane was established in 1919 and first presented to Dr. Harold C. Ernst, of Harvard, who died last year. It is held throughout the lifetime of the recipient.

SCIENCE

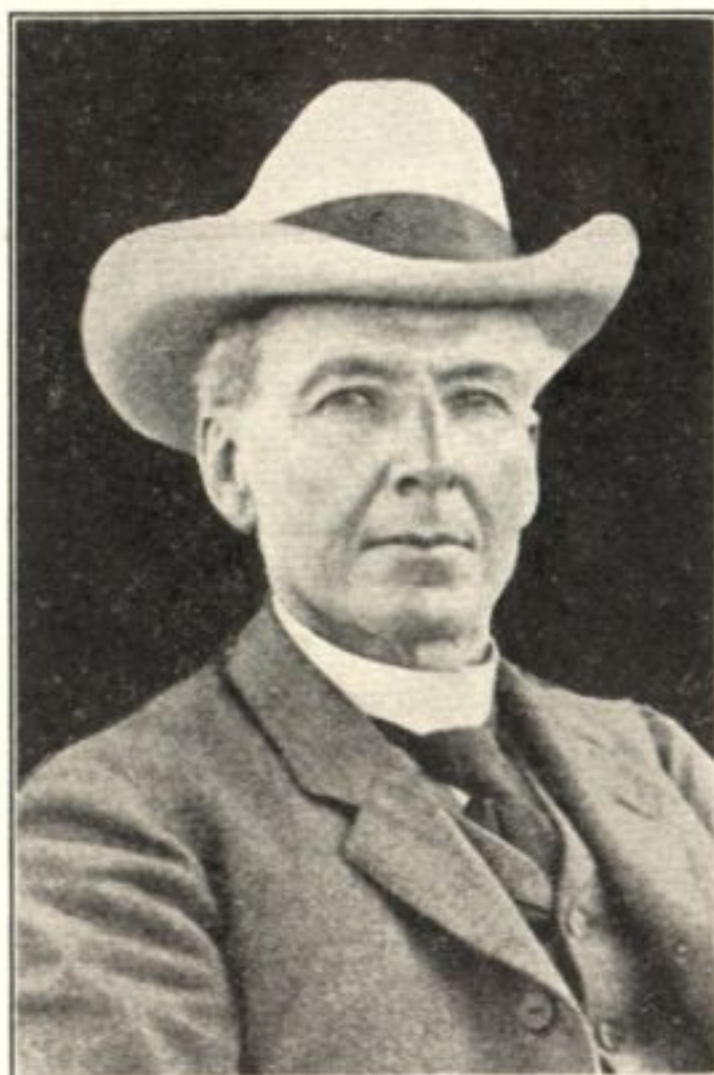
A Golden Jubilee

Luther Burbank, greatest wizard of the plant world, crowned with years, a prophet honored in his own country, was the central figure of the Burbank Golden Jubilee Celebration and Sonoma County Prune Festival at Santa Rosa, Cal., which has been his home since he moved there from Massachusetts in 1875.

The week was marked by a Mardi Gras atmosphere, a parade with hundreds of floral floats, a historical pageant of the community's life "Under Five Flags," special tributes from California's children, astonishing botanical exhibits, congratulatory telegrams to Burbank from friends all over the world, including Governor Richardson, (Cal.), Secretaries Wallace and Hoover, Thomas A. Edison, Henry Ford, David Starr Jordan, Ray Lyman Wilbur, Benjamin Ide Wheeler, T. J. J. See, Douglas Fairbanks and great scientific societies.

Burbank is 74 years old and comes of old Colonial stock. He has lived practically all his life on a farm. On his 22 acres of land in and near Santa Rosa, more than 100,000 distinct experiments have been carried out, involving 6,000 species of plants, fruits and trees, and numberless varieties from all over the world which can be grown in that latitude. More than 1,000,000 plants are raised every year, of which he discards over 95% as not having the particular qualities which he wishes to perpetuate. All his work has been done by three simple methods of genetic science, not original with him but brought to their highest efficiency by his exhaustive knowledge and the superkeenness of his senses: 1). Careful selection and breeding from individual plants showing exceptional variations in each generation. 2). Crosspollenizing different varieties or species to produce unusual hybrids. 3). Grafting of desirable seedlings into mature trees.

By these methods he has originated the following more conspicuous among hundreds of new varieties and species: The edible thornless cactus; more than 60 new varieties of plums and prunes, including seedless ones; the plumcot (cross between plum and apricot and the only new orchard fruit originated in historic times); the Primus, Phenomenal and Paradox berries (crosses between various types of raspberries, dewberries, and blackberries); the white and thornless blackberries; the sunberry; the Burbank cherry; Crimson winter rhubarb; the Shasta daisy;



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LUTHER BURBANK

He takes the spines from cactus, makes blackberries white

the hybrid Tigridia and Watsonia, spectacular flowers; the giant amaryllis; many varieties of callas, dahlias, primroses, gladioli, verbenas, roses and lilies; the South American lippia, a grass requiring little water; smooth-burr chestnuts; the camassia, a flowering food-plant; the Burbank onion and potato; innumerable other nuts, grasses, grains and trees.

"Spirits"

The present recrudescence of interest in psychic and spiritualistic phenomena, partly due to the activities of Sir Arthur Conan Doyle, has called forth vigorous attempts on the part of investigators to secure objective evidence. The most ambitious project is that of the *Scientific American*, which recently offered \$2,500 each to the first persons to produce an authentic psychic photograph and other psychic manifestations of physical character, under prescribed conditions, to the satisfaction of a committee consisting of Prof. William McDougall (psychologist), Dr. Daniel F. Comstock (physicist), Dr. Walter Franklin Prince and Hereward Carrington (psychic investigators), Harry Houdini (magician).

J. Malcolm Bird, associate editor of *Scientific American* and secretary of its committee, has returned from London, where with Conan Doyle he investigated the claims of William Hope, photographic medium, who in sittings at the British College of Psychic Science produced photographs with at least one distinct extra face. Bird's conclusion, after care-

ful scrutiny of conditions, was, "To me the probabilities seem good that the picture constitutes a genuine psychic phenomenon." Others claim to have caught Hope, however, in substituting prepared plates.

Last week in the offices of the magazine, George Valentine, a medium of Wilkes-Barre, Pa., was tested by members of the committee and the editors. In a darkened room lights flitted about, and six "spirits" of departed Indian chiefs and others were evoked, which tapped the sitters with their paraphernalia. Electric connections between the medium's chair and instruments in an adjoining room, a dictograph, and clock watches proved that the medium left his chair whenever the spirits moved. Mr. Houdini, who was concealed in the room, declared the séance the rawest of fakes. "I have never encountered an honest medium," he said.

Why is this question, shrouded as it frequently is in proved fraud and sensational mummery, an object of scientific attention and experiment? Chiefly because for 40 years a number of eminent men have been convinced exponents of supernaturalism. The movement sprang largely from the British Society for Psychical Research, organized in 1882, among whose founders, presidents, or sympathizers have been numbered Lord Balfour, Sir Oliver Lodge, Sir William Barrett, Alfred Russell Wallace, Lord Rayleigh, Prof. Gilbert Murray, F. W. H. Myers, Sir William Crookes, Andrew Lang, Prof. Henry Sedgwick, Richard Hodgson, Sir James Barrie, Conan Doyle, and in France, Professors Henri Bergson, Charles Richet, Camille Flammarion. In Germany, Zöllner, Fechner, and Weber, all distinguished scientists, were confirmed spiritualists. In the United States, similar organizations have enjoyed the membership—although few of these men have been more than merely open-minded on the subject—of the late Daniel Coit Gilman, president of Johns Hopkins, Simon Newcomb, Edward C. Pickering (astronomers), Henry P. Bowditch, Charles S. Minot, S. Weir Mitchell (physicians), William James, G. Stanley Hall, James Herveys Hyslop (psychologists and philosophers). Dr. Hyslop (died 1920) was the only one of these who could be said to be definitely converted, so much so, in fact, that he gave up his professorship of logic and ethics at Columbia to devote his time to psychic investigation and propaganda. A number of facts might be noted about this list of great names: They are mostly men, whose scientific work has been done in the exact sciences, such as physics and astronomy, who are untrained in psychology or magic

BUSINESS & FINANCE

and have come into this interest by the back door, so to speak. They are for the most part elderly men, whose sense perceptions may have been blunted and whose interest in death and its consequences is natural. Many of them have lost near friends or relatives, some under tragic circumstances. It is noteworthy that no contemporary psychologist of America (where exact experimental methods have had their greatest development) is a believer in, or even a sympathizer with, the spiritistic hypothesis.

This is far from denying the reality of certain data definitely associated with the psychic movement, but interpreted by partisans as spiritualistic evidences. Though psychical phenomena are of ancient origin, modern spiritism began in 1848 with the famous Fox sisters, of Wayne County, N. Y., who before they died confessed to fraudulent methods. Mediums have come and gone since—Slade, Foster, Daniel Dunglas Home, Stainton Moses, Mrs. Verrall, Mrs. Holland, Mrs. Piper, Eusapia Palladino—and with scarcely an exception the professionals of the trade have been discredited as imposters. Mrs. Leonora Piper, the American medium who gained the confidence of William James and Professor Hyslop, has perhaps survived with the best reputation for honesty. She alone put no restrictions on her sittings and coöperated frankly with investigators. The well known habit of mediums to stage their performances only under obscure conditions of their own choice has justifiably prejudiced scientists against the whole tribe.

A vast literature has grown up around the subject, of which a few of the best references are:

Pro-spiritualistic:

Sir William Barrett, *On the Threshold of the Unseen* (Dutton, 1917).

James H. Hyslop, *Contact with the Other World* (Century, 1919).

F. W. H. Myers, *Human Personality and Its Survival of Bodily Death* (Longmans, 1920).

Camille Flammarion, *Before Death; At the Moment of Death; After Death*, 3 vols. (Century, 1923 and earlier).

Sir Oliver Lodge, section on "Psychic Science," in Vol. III, *The Outline of Science*, edited by Prof. J. Arthur Thomson. (Putnam, 1922).

Anti-spiritualistic:

Joseph Jastrow, *Fact and Fable in Psychology* (Houghton Mifflin, 1901). Still the best statement from the side of scientific psychology.

Amy E. Tanner, *Studies in Spiritism* (Appleton, 1910). A case report on Mrs. Piper,

Current Situation

With the advent of summer, the recent slackening in the activity and volume of business in general can be set down as normal for the present season. What is really troubling those business men who are looking further forward than the very satisfactory status of things today, however, is the probable situation to be faced next autumn.

Of money inflation today there is almost none. But inflation of land and real estate values, inflation of wages, and a general inflation in prices produced by inequitable and excessive taxation are obviously factors in the present situation. Sudden liquidation through a collapse in any of these is quite improbable; a gradual dying out of the present boom is more likely. Such an outcome the fitful ups and downs of the stock market today are apparently reflecting some distance in advance of the event.

Free Advertisement

Whatever one may think of Henry Ford's other activities, at least the palm must be accorded him as a manufacturer and as an obtainer of free advertisement.

Recently the City of Detroit sought \$2,000,000, and found by inquiry in Wall Street that it could be had on about a 4½ per cent. basis. That this was reasonable enough is indicated by the refunding operation recently concluded by the U. S. Treasury Department in behalf of the Federal Government, which was put through with notes, yielding 4¾% to investors.

Mr. Ford, however, agreed to lend Detroit the money it needed at 4%, and \$500,000 is reported to have been already advanced. By so doing, Mr. Ford, of course, acquires tax-exempt securities on a reasonable basis, and thus removes a considerable amount of his future income from the tax-gatherer's reach. This fact, however, is quite disregarded in the publicity given Mr. Ford as a new rival to the financial center.

Withholding Cotton

The aggressive Mr. Wannamaker, President of the American Cotton Association, has again launched his favorite project—to withhold the cotton crop until it reaches a price level where farmers can make what he calls "a legitimate profit." This suggestion is extraordinary enough, coming as it does in this day of practically 30-cent cotton. But the means by which it is

to be realized are more extraordinary still. Mr. Wannamaker's "plan" is to have individuals, clubs and corporations buy many bales of cotton, store them in warehouses, and borrow on the warehouse receipts at banks for a period of one, two or three years, "unless cotton goes to 50c. a pound before the time agreed upon." The joy with which this simple plan will be greeted by Southern bankers, after their trials and tribulations with the crops of 1920-22, can be imagined.

"Business Sound"

The Advisory Council of the Federal Reserve Board met in Washington behind closed doors in its usual manner, and subsequently departed gravely with only a formal statement to the press. The latter stated that "business is progressing conservatively and on a sound basis," but failed to comment on the proposed Cuban branch of the Boston Reserve Bank—one of the liveliest internal questions in the Reserve system today. The statement also expressed the opinion "that there appeared to be no reason why Federal Reserve Bank rates should be increased at this time."

International Bankers

Speaking before the Rochester Chamber of Commerce, Otto H. Kahn, senior member of Kuhn, Loeb & Co., punctured a popular myth of long standing concerning the so-called "international banker," who has so often been blamed by demagogues and agitators for all manner of crimes. "You might just as well speak of the 'international farmer' because the farmer sells a certain percentage of his crops to Europe," Mr. Kahn declared, "or of the 'international manufacturer' because some of his products are exported to Europe. The banker maintains, and can maintain, international contact and conduct international business only to the extent that American industry, commerce and agriculture are international."

Another shaft in the speech, aimed at similar unfounded aspersions on international banking houses, effectively pointed out: "The banker does not buy (securities) for the purpose of holding but of distributing. If the banker were to hold for his own account the securities which he buys in the course of his business his funds would very soon be exhausted and he would find himself unable to undertake new business."

THE PRESS

Harmless

Collier's, sub-titled "The National Weekly," has sent out an army of 1,000 canvassers. These canvassers visit the homes of all subscribers to the magazine, said to number 250,000. They are taking a poll on first choice for a successor to President Harding, and, incidentally, they are drumming up trade.

By doing its stunt thus early, *Collier's* has apparently forestalled *The Literary Digest*.

The Digest's famous polls on the presidency and on prohibition were of distinct value. The value was due to the tremendous scope of the polls and to the fact that they were taken at "psychological moments." *Collier's* poll is more properly a "stunt," signifying—whatever editorial writers feel like signifying.

And the results of the poll (which will be carefully prolonged) offer fair copy for inside pages.

Incidentally, Henry Ford was leading at the end of the first week when 19,000 "ballots" were cast. The President was second. Follow: McAdoo, Johnson, Cox, Hughes, Smith, LaFollette, Hoover.

It has been suggested that at the end of about the fourth week, Judge Gary should come in a close second to Samuel Gompers' first. That would be a good story. It might get on the front page. A poll by the *Delineator*, *Ladies' Home Journal*, *McCall's*, *Pictorial Review*, et cetera, would follow, giving the election, perhaps, to Mrs. George Follansbee Babbitt.

A "God-Driven" Pen

No food for 30 days, steady work and an hourly drink of water—that is the program of Bernarr Macfadden.

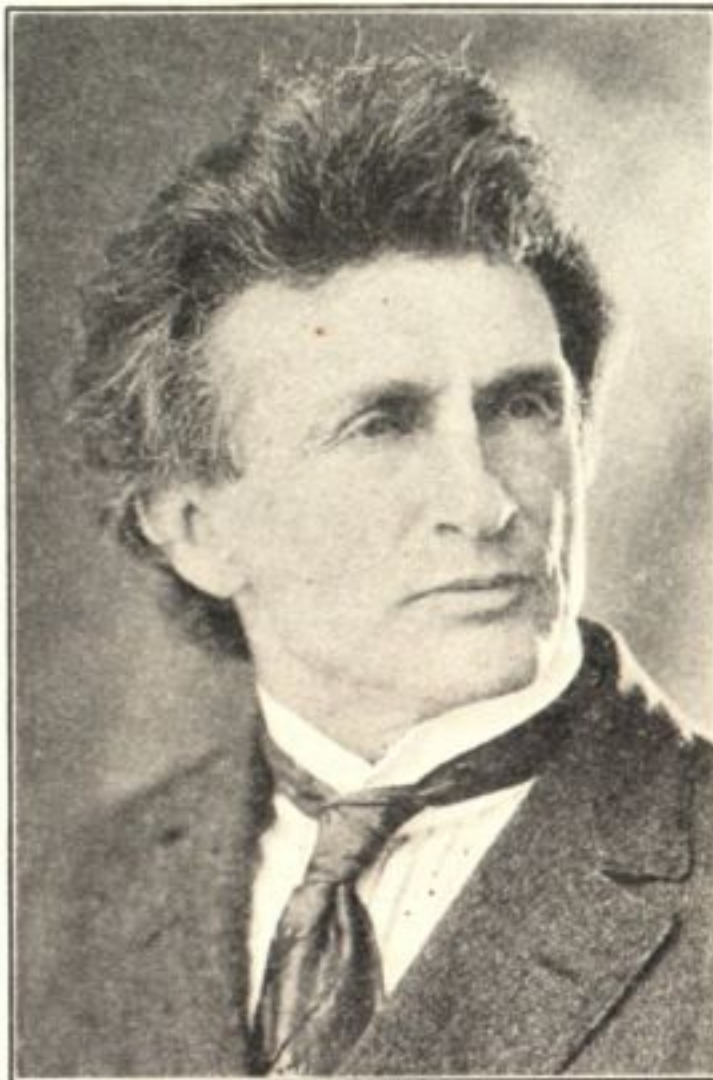
Macfadden is the publisher who has capitalized the interest of the human body, particularly the female.

According to the caption which appeared beneath his picture in a recent advertisement of himself, he is "Father of Physical Culture, whose God-driven pen has made millions think."

A short biography culled from the same advertisement: "For nearly forty years Mr. Macfadden [age 55 years] has been hammering away at ideals that are a fixed part of his nature. He believes that everybody should be strong.

"Five years ago Mr. Macfadden started out to become a real publisher, not because he cared for the money, fame or success, but because of the power that he would secure in

carrying on his propaganda. At that time he controlled *Physical Culture Magazine*, which had a little more than 100,000 net monthly circulation. Today he controls six magazines



BERNARR MACFADDEN
"Can a Woman Think?"

[*Physical Culture*, *True Story*, *Beautiful Womanhood*, *Metropolitan*, *Brain Power*, *Movie Weekly*], with a circulation of nearly two million monthly, and he says this is only the beginning!"

Last week, with nothing to eat, Mr. Macfadden was busy rushing his six magazines to press.

Meanwhile the June numbers are on sale. *Beautiful Womanhood* contains the following features:

How I Came to Hate My Lazy Husband,

The Truth about Women that Nobody Tells,

Can a Woman Think?

How to Be Beautiful,

Make Your Kitchen Your Beauty Parlor,

Are Petting Parties Dangerous?

The Monster (Serial Story).

From an editorial signed by Mr. Macfadden: "Some women have had the unusual ability to recognize the importance of the physical life. And they are the Venuses, the super-women. . . . They pick out from a big assortment their own sweet-hearts and husbands.

"If your life, dear reader, has not been dotted here and there with glorious experiences, you are yourself to blame."

And from the blurb: "Help us,

therefore, dear reader, to give this publication the influence which it deserves throughout this Great Nation."

Narrative Style

Newspapers of the future will use the narrative style. Articles, by giving cause and effect, will be more coherent. Stereotyped leads for stories will be abandoned. These predictions were made by Harry Hansen, quiet and seasoned journalist of the *Chicago Daily News*, who spoke to editors during Journalism Week at the University of Missouri.

For Tourists

The Chicago Tribune (with its big little adjunct, the *Daily News* of New York) has gone to sea. It will publish a daily Oceanic Edition aboard each of 15 vessels of the United States Shipping Board lines.

The paper, eight pages, follows in size and make-up the *Daily News*, which has a New York circulation of 500,000, mostly gum-chewers.

Most of the paper will consist of ready-made boiler-plate "features." But a little space will be reserved for news by radio.

Tuppence

The London Times, formerly three half pence, is up to twopence. Likewise, *The London Daily Telegraph*. "High cost of publishing" is the announced cause.

It has yet to be proved that raising the cost of a paper reduces its sale. In this country the Hearst papers cost three cents. *The New York Times* costs two cents. Mr. Hearst's readers wouldn't buy *The Times* if it cost only a penny. And readers of *The Times* wouldn't buy the Hearst papers at any bargain.

Alaska

Newspaper correspondents to the number of 60 will assist the President in press-agenting Alaska. The test of their ingenuity will be the number of times "Alaska" get on the front page this summer. Four times a week would be fair work; five, good; six, very good; seven—"he's no amateur."

"To Injure No Man"

On May 12 *TIME* published two articles purporting to show that on occasion *The Christian Science Monitor* plays favorites in its presentation of the news. One of these articles dealt with what appeared to be an attempt by *The Monitor* to

minimize the extent of British displeasure over the recent U. S. Supreme Court ruling on liquor on the high seas.

On May 23 Mr. Charles E. Heitman of the Christian Science Committee on Publication wrote a courteous letter to the editors of TIME, referring to quotations from London papers published in these columns by way of contrast with *The Monitor's* story.

Said Mr. Heitman: "The quotations published by you from the British press were first utterances of these papers on this particular prohibition ruling of the Supreme Court, whereas *The Monitor's* story was of a later date."

This is strictly true. The Supreme Court decision was promulgated on April 30. Bare announcement of the fact was all that got into most English papers on May 1. On May 2 there was a flood of comment, from which most of TIME's quotations were drawn. *The Monitor's* stories referred to were published on May 3 and May 4. Comment had dropped off to a certain extent in the British press on these two following days, but there was no apparent change in its sentiment.

Mr. Heitman continued: "*The Monitor* assumes no self-righteous attitude and makes no claim to absolute perfection in its construction; it does, however, stand for honesty, accuracy and fair dealing and would not even for the success of that which it deemed worthy deviate from that established policy and purpose so definitely indicated by its founder, Mary Baker Eddy, when she said, 'The object of the *Monitor* is to injure no man, but to bless all mankind.' While those identified with *The Christian Science Monitor* are not indifferent to its success, I can say—to once again quote Mrs. Eddy—that they 'would much rather fail of success than attain it by reproachable means.' (*Miscellaneous Writings*, p. 147.)."

In the interest of fair play TIME takes pleasure in devoting this extended space to Mr. Heitman's defense of *The Monitor's* reputation.

Mr. Munsey Buys

Frank A. Munsey has bought another evening newspaper, *The Globe and Commercial Advertiser*, commonly known as *The New York Globe*. He thereby becomes the owner of the largest circulation in New York City, with the exception of William Randolph Hearst.

Mr. Munsey's New York papers are: *The Herald*, which he bought from the Bennetts and in which he submerged *The Sun*, which he had

previously acquired (and in which he had previously submerged *The Press*); *The Sun*, which he made over from the old *Evening Sun*; and *The Telegram*. Munsey papers are Republican.

Park Row insists that Mr. Munsey bought *The Globe* because *The Globe* has membership in the Associated Press, which *The Sun* has not. If he merges *The Globe* with *The Sun*, the latter will acquire A. P. membership.

The price was not named, but an appraisal of the estate of the late Edward F. Searles of Methuen, Mass., showed that it possessed a controlling interest by reason of 108 shares of stock, par value \$100, appraised at \$6,944 a share, a total of



© Paul Thompson

FRANK A. MUNSEY

In New York, he is second only to Hearst

\$750,000. (But it is conceivable that Mr. Munsey paid from \$2,000,000 to \$3,000,000 for the property.)

Outside of New York City, Mr. Munsey owns no paper except the *Paris Herald*, a species of travelers' social column. He has formerly owned nine other papers. The last of these, two Baltimore dailies (*News* and *American*) he sold to Mr. Hearst in April.

Antiquarian interest attaches to *The Globe*, because its unbroken record of publication since 1793 makes it the oldest daily in the United States, and because the following names appear in its history: Noah Webster, John Inman and Thurlow Weed. It was founded by Webster under title of *American Minerva*, supposedly at the instigation of Alexander Hamilton, and obviously for the purpose of supporting President Washington's second administration.

By Mail

Some Excerpts:

"Your weekly is the most useful and interesting publication that comes to my house. I had thought I kept fairly well informed about current happenings, but did not realize how many things passed me by until I began to be a reader of TIME. I have read straight through each issue of TIME, and have yet to find anything in it that I did not consider interestingly presented and worth while."—*Waterbury, Conn.*

"I feel that it is filling an actual need in the lives of busy men who desire to keep current with world affairs."—*Denver, Colo.*

"TIME is a distinct addition to American journalism."—*Pittsburgh, Pa.*

"I admire your intellectual integrity. . . . Another valuable feature is the profuseness with which you furnish likenesses of prominent men whom I have for years admired. Such acquaintance seems to facilitate a better understanding of the men themselves and of their own special geniuses. Evidently the magazine exists for the purpose of presenting men and affairs as they are, not as you think they ought to be. It is absolutely free from propaganda."—*Farmington, Maine.*

"I find TIME very interesting, instructive and to the point. It splendidly fills the mission for which it was created."—*Berkeley, Cal.*

"I can honestly state that, in comparison with magazines of a similar nature giving attention to almost the same field, TIME has proved superior."—*University of Missouri, Columbia, Mo.*

"My family have already become persistent readers of TIME and find they are getting from it what I think you intended to have them get. It is intelligent, fair and refreshingly concise."—*New Haven, Conn.*

"I have waited to see whether the high standard set in the first issue could be kept up. The issue of May 12th convinces me that it can, and that it is improving. I have not yet seen a more interesting issue of any journal than that one. I marvel at the industry of your editorial staff, at the keenness of their insight into public trends, and at the delightful style in which the composing is done."—*Harrisburg, Pa.*

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S P O R T

Words

Every one knows that boxers have fists. Occasionally they let the world know that they have tongues also. Here is a symposium of what they and those interested in them pronounced last week:

Harry Wills, Negro fighter, who



JOHN KILBANE

"Mr. Criqui, it does me honor to shake your hand"

has knocked out Sam Langford, Sam McVey, Fred Fulton: "I'm black all right, but I've lived a lot whiter than the majority of white fighters now in the ring. No one can deny that I've fought every one selected for me. I don't play the cabarets and I've never been in court on any charge, but what has it got me? One thing you can be sure of. If I were champion tomorrow, I'd be just as unassuming and peaceful as I am now. I wouldn't turn out to be another Jack Johnson."

Jack Kearns, manager for Dempsey: "Jack Dempsey will defend his title any time and any place against either Willard, Firpo or Wills. It is a case of first come, first served."

Benito Mussolini, in a telegram to Ermino Spalla, an Italian, when Spalla won the European heavy-weight championship from Vanderveer, a Dutchman: "I embrace you. Now prepare yourself for the supreme trial. Having become champion of Europe, you must become champion of the world!"

Jack Dempsey, whom Spalla forthwith challenged: "I will fight any of them, but just now I have about all the fighting I can attend to. If I clean up on this side of the water I will be willing to take on the European fighter."

(As for Wills): "Kearns does the arranging and I do the fighting, and if Kearns signs for Wills, it will be Wills."

Jess Willard, on hearing that Luis Angel Firpo has signed for a bout with him on July 7: "Good! I know I can beat all those set-ups. Firpo's beating McAuliffe didn't amount to much. McAuliffe was young and inexperienced, and I can't see where Firpo showed great work in beating this youngster."

Johnny Kilbane, featherweight champion of the world, who was introduced to his opponent for June 2, Eugene Criqui, French: "This is the first time I ever met you, Mr. Criqui, and it does me honor to shake your hand. I want you to know that I respect you both as a fighter of the ring and as a soldier who has done much for his country. You have done wonderful things, Mr. Criqui, and when we meet in the ring it is my honest desire that the best man take the honors."

Earmarks

The cauliflower ear, characteristic flora of the prize ring, is withering away. Careful inspection of the three champions now training to defend their titles within the month—Jack Dempsey against Tom Gibbons, Johnny Kilbane against Eugene Criqui, Jimmy Wilde against Pancho Villa—reveals that none show the effects of auricular horticulture. Further research into the personal appearances of the six other ring champions discloses only one cauliflower ear. It is attached to the head of Johnny Dundee.

A cauliflower ear is the ridged, mushroom-like appendage that remains after years of unfriendly massage by the fists of opposing pugilists. Its modern disappearance is largely due to the adoption of football headguards by fighters during the endless sparring bouts of the training period.

Democracy?

Almost weekly for the past six years the *Harvard Alumni Bulletin* has published letters from graduates who do not relish the seating arrangement at the annual Harvard-Yale football game.

One alumnus, who claims to have sat behind the goal posts regularly,

"surrounded with beetle-browed morons of a Neanderthal type," writes in the latest issue of the *Bulletin* that he supposes his neighbors at these games are persons listed in the Athletic Committee's annual report as "special guests of, or distinguished visitors to, the University. He concludes: "Ask all the Governors of Massachusetts, Mayors of Boston, Legislators, Police Commissioners, rubbers and pugilists, barbers and special guests that you like. Put them in the best seats—all together by themselves."

Bears

A very small portion of the West met most of the East in the Intercollegiate Track Championship and won with points to spare. For the third successive year the University of California took the track title of the United States.

The California Bears came East with 13 men. They scored 39½ points. Princeton was second with 33; Yale third with 23. Neufeldt, of California, was the featured individual of the meet with first place in the discus, second in the javelin and fourth in the shot-put, for a total of eleven points.

Mermaid

The age of 16 is usually associated with girls in an international indoor pastime rather than in outdoor sports. Miss Aileen Riggin has altered the conception by winning the all-around senior aquatic championship of the country for women. In the past season she won the fancy diving championship (from a four-foot board), swam on the winning 400-yard relay team, and was runner up in fancy diving from a ten-foot board, and the free style swim at 100, 220 and 500 yards, the back stroke at 150 yards, and was third in the 50-yard free style. She is 16 years old.

The Oldest Player

"Iron Man" Joe McGinnity, noted New York pitcher a quarter of a century ago, is still active. He pitched a four-hit game for his own Dubuque team of the Mississippi Valley League, defeating Marshalltown, 4 to 1. He is 52 years old.

New World Records

¶ Most runs ever scored by a big league baseball player:

Tyrus R. Cobb, Detroit American League team: 1,741.

Cobb reached this mark on May 26, during his 18th big league season. (Hans Wagner, Shortstop Emeritus of the Pittsburgh Nationals, scored 1,740 runs in 20 years of play.)

¶ 50 yard swim, for women: Lillie Bowmer, Hawaii, 28 sec.

¶ Plunge, for women: Helen Moses, Hawaii, 61 ft. 8½ in.

AERONAUTICS

Gulf to Canada

"Coast-to-coast" and now "Gulf to Canada." Lieutenant Harrison G. Crocker left Ellington Field, Houston, Texas, early one morning and reached Selfridge Field, Michigan, the evening of the same day, after 11 hours 54 minutes flight, covering 1,400 miles in his solitary trip. Liberty motor and De Haviland plane functioned perfectly. The pilot flew low because of low-lying clouds and sometimes almost grazed the tree-tops. Apart from the added proof of airplane endurance, the flight is a significant demonstration of the fact that low clouds cannot deter skilled aerial navigators.

Following the Sun

This solitary flight will also be an encouragement to Lieutenant Maughan, who is preparing to fly unaccompanied from New York to San Francisco in a modified racing airplane. Twenty hours of daylight, following the sun, will be more than sufficient to cover the intervening 2,670 miles, and give time for refuelling, as the machine will fly at a sustained speed of 160 miles an hour.

Mystery

Major Thomas Duncan of the Army Air Service and Irving H. Krupp, civilian clerk, were killed at Bolling Field, Washington, in a DH-4-B airplane which went into a spin at 200 feet in the air, crashed and burst into flames. The machine had taken off correctly into the teeth of the wind, the motor did not cut-out or choke, flying controls responded perfectly. The investigating board is baffled. In spite of immense progress in aerodynamics, many accidents still remain a complete mystery.

For Boys

A great contest of model airplanes is to be held at St. Louis in October. The trophy is a bronze statute of a boy launching an airplane. Art schools all over the country are competing for a \$100 prize for the best design. Modern sculptors will find a stimulating subject the ancients did not dream of.

A Magic Carpet

Instead of using the magic carpet of the Arabian Nights, King Feisal of Iraq will fly over the Arabian desert from Bagdad to Amman in seven hours to meet his brother Emir Abdullah of Transjordan in a political conference.

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IMAGINARY INTERVIEWS

Chauncey M. Depew: "Charles W. Adams of Boston, 90, challenged me to a 15-mile walk. Said I (who am 89): 'The reason I am healthy is because I refuse to do stunts like that.'"

Mrs. Robert Treman (Irene Castle): "Before sailing for Europe I told reporters: 'The dancing in New York and the Central West is unspeakable. Three inches is the proper distance.'"

William Randolph Hearst: "At a convention of motion picture men in New York, I said in a speech: 'I have heard a good deal in the publishing business about the necessity of writing down to the public taste and I have never found that necessity to exist.'"

Lord Asquith: "I wrote an article for a charity of Paisley, my constituency, in which I declared: 'Youth would be an ideal state if it came a little later in life.'"

David Lloyd George: "An officer of the World Alliance for International Friendship Through the Churches announced that I would go to America to speak before that organization in Philadelphia next November, provided 'internal affairs' do not keep me at home."

J. Pierpont Morgan: "I went to Cambridge, Mass., to see my youngest son row as No. 4 in the Harvard boat against Cornell—but Cornell won by a third of a length of open water."

General Dégoutte, commanding the French Army on the Rhine: "One Herr Schoene Landiat of Essen wrote me an insulting letter. He has now to pay 10,000,000 marks fine and serve five years in prison."

Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt: "Because at the International Suffrage Conference in Rome I succeeded in getting a resolution for an official visit to the grave of the Italian Unknown Soldier changed to a one-minute standing tribute to the dead of all nations, a Boston newspaper spoke of my 'perverse and mischief-making mind,' my 'busybody brain.'"

Secretary of War Weeks: "Speaking in California, I told how we had refused to sell a foreign country 500,000 rifles and 50,000,000 rounds of ammunition—remaining from the war. I declared: 'We knew this foreign country did not intend to buy the rifles and ammunition to shoot birds. Rather than sell the rifles and ammunition for the purpose they evidently were intended for, I would rather dump them into the sea.'"

MISCELLANY

"TIME Brings All Things"

In Colusa, California, two men were arrested for using a water wagon, of the street-sprinkling variety, to transport "hooch."

An island of steel and concrete, costing \$5,000,000, and large enough for two hotels, a swimming pool, four refreshment gardens and a brewery—the whole to be situated three miles off the New Jersey Coast—is the plan of W. C. Griesser, rich Pittsburgher.

In Manhattan, Harry S. Black, realtor, plans a full-sized house built on the roof of the Hotel Plaza. Bungalows have been built on Manhattan office buildings for several years—this is the first house-in-mid-air.

An unnamed "sea monster" was captured off the coast of Florida. It was "40 feet long, 23 feet in circumference, weighed 15 tons." Its stomach contained a "400-pound octopus, 1,500 pounds of blackfish, 500 of rock coral."

According to *The New Orleans Times Picayune*, Bladensburg, Ia., has a postmaster, John N. Van Zandt, 80, who was originally appointed by Abraham Lincoln in 1865. (No such post office is officially listed in Iowa.)

For rent furnished:

"Lady Cove House," Falmouth Foreside, on Casco Bay, (near Portland) Maine. Modern. Designed by A. W. Longfellow. 11 bedrooms, 4 baths, garage, stable. Season \$1,200. George Woodward, North American Building, Philadelphia.

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MILESTONES

Engaged. William H. Vanderbilt, son of the late Alfred G. Vanderbilt by his first marriage, and grandson of the late Cornelius Vanderbilt, to Emily O'Neill Davies, of Manhattan.

Married. Katherine MacDonald, cinema actress, to Charles Schoen Johnson, grandson of Charles T. Schoen, inventor of the pressed steel railroad car, at Atlantic City.

Married. Consuelo Morgan, divorced wife of the Comte de Maupas du Juglart, daughter of Harry Hays Morgan, American Consul General at Brussels, and sister of Mrs. Reginald C. Vanderbilt, to Benjamin Thaw, Jr., acting chargé d'affaires of the American Embassy, at Ixelles, Belgium.

Sued for Divorce. Alexandra Carlisle, actress, by Dr. Albert Pfeiffer of the Massachusetts Department of Health, who charges desertion. She attended the Republican National Convention in 1920 as an alternate delegate and seconded the nomination of Calvin Coolidge for the Vice Presidency.

Died. Mrs. Mary Howell Beecher, 69, author, descendant of Elihu Yale (founder of Yale University), and through her husband related to Henry Ward Beecher, in Brooklyn.

Died. Mme. Prouchesta Rustomjee, wife of Rustom Rustomjee, of Bombay, former editor of *The Oriental Review*, in Chicago.

Died. Shuh-shee-ahsh, 68, also known as Curley, a Crow Indian scout, the sole survivor of the Custer massacre, of cancer of the liver, at the Crow Agency, Mont. He was buried on the Custer Battlefield.

Died: Elliott Woods, 58, Washington architect, inventor, scientist, at Spring Lake, N. J. He helped design the Senate and House of Representatives Office Buildings.

Died. Otto B. Halvorsen, Premier of Norway, leader of the Conservative Party, at Christiana.

Died. Lady Constance Lytton, 54, militant suffragist and daughter of the first Earl of Lytton at London. She was imprisoned four times for her militant activities, twice went on a hunger strike, was forcibly fed.

Died. Egbert Ingersoll, 100, a member of the United States Secret Service during the Civil War and personal messenger for President Lincoln and Secretary of War Stanton, at Los Angeles.

Died. Katherine Eager Straton, 15, daughter of Rev. John Roach Straton, of spinal meningitis, at Atlanta.

Died. Edward C. Robbins, 82, former commander of the United Confederate Veterans, at St. Louis. On January 1 he was struck by a bicycle and never recovered.

POINT with PRIDE

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

The He-girls of Heidelberg. They want duelling rights. (P. 9.)

Trolley cars in Peking, despite the catcalls of the coolies. (P. 12.)

The prolificacy of Mr. J. Halde-man-Julius. (P. 16.)

The Burbank onion and potato; the giant amaryllis; the crimson winter rhubarb. (P. 20.)

A cancer cure announced by a physician of the highest standing. (P. 19.)

Those 24 ladies of the United States who rose to the honor of courtesying to a king. (P. 8.)

Dr. Welch of Baltimore. He receives the pathological and bacteriological gold-headed cane. (P. 19.)

Peace between science and religion proclaimed by 40 distinguished Americans. (P. 18.)

Zona Gale—"slight, delicate, pretty, shy but firm." (P. 17.)

Mrs. Stanley Baldwin, charming and intelligent, hostess to political Britain. (P. 8.)

Fifty-two-year-old Joe McGinnity, who pitched and won a four-hit game. (P. 25.)

The optimism of the South Dakota League of Women Voters. (P. 6.)

The courage of Hermann Sudermann. He has written an exposé of his own life. (P. 16.)

The nameless nun whose painting caused a stir in the Vatican. (P. 10.)

The fame of Governor Pinchot enhanced by the passage of an anti-lynching bill in Pennsylvania. (P. 6.)

The Turco-Greek agreement, which prevents another cataclysmic outburst of war. (P. 7.)

Julius Klein. He stands at Mr. Hoover's right hand. (P. 3.)

Hamilton Fish, Jr. At the rebirth of Montenegrin autonomy he will stand god-father. (P. 11.)

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—*Filson Young in the Saturday Review.*

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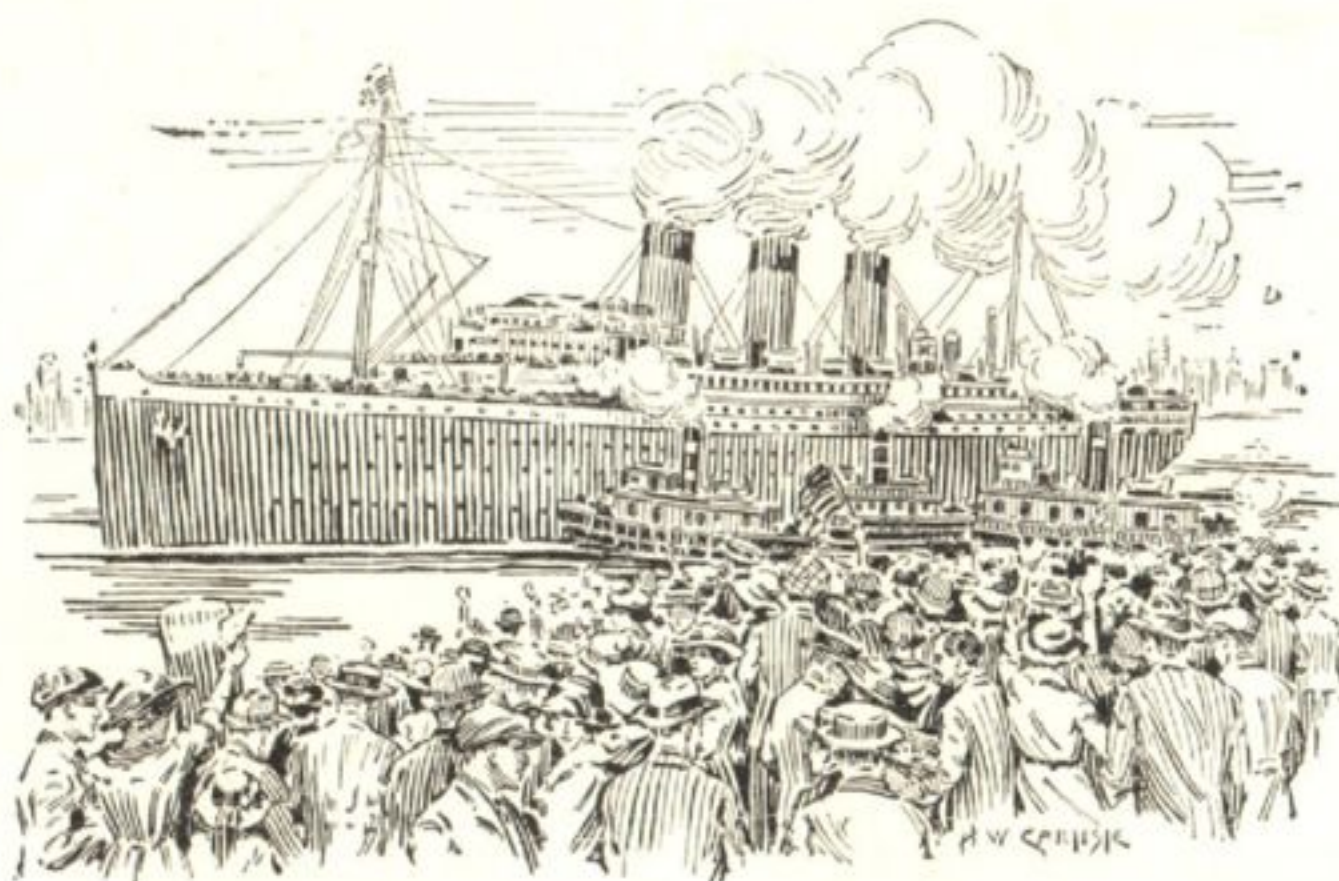
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VIEW with ALARM

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

That Prime Minister of a major European power who interrupts a dinner party when he feels like resigning. (P. 10.)

. . . .

A "God-driven pen" which asks foolish questions about petting parties. (P. 22.)

. . . .

American movies in China. They teach banditry. (P. 12.)

. . . .

A Harvard alumnus who refuses to sit with "Governors of Massachusetts, Mayors of Boston, barbers and special guests." (P. 24.)

. . . .

M. Robischon. He gives a prize for literature and wins it with his own bad book. (P. 9.)

. . . .

Twelve hours in steel: a subject for salon, schoolroom and soap-box. (P. 4.)

. . . .

The *Chicago Tribune* going to sea on 15 vessels of the U. S. Shipping Board. (P. 22.)

. . . .

Spiked "modesty bumpers." Bouncers are more fun to watch. (P. 9.)

. . . .

Disclosures which the Law Committee will make on American crime. (P. 17.)

. . . .

The impending removal from Piccadilly Circus of Eros, God of Love. (P. 8.)

. . . .

An alleged moron dictatorship in Italy. (P. 9.)

. . . .

P. de Satrusregui, she comes no more. (P. 6.)

. . . .

Protection of the people from an unmaterialized harm. (P. 4.)

. . . .

Sailors who no longer love the sea. (P. 6.)

. . . .

The tactics of Georges Taupin. (P. 9.)

. . . .

Dr. Lowell and Justice Clarke, who accuse the President of an erring mind. (P. 1.)

. . . .

The fountain of youth which flows no more for *Agamemnon* and *Mount Vernon*. (P. 3.)



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



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