

FIFTEEN CENTS

TIME

The Weekly News-Magazine



VOL. I, NO. 19

MASON M. PATRICK
"A new distinction for Generals"—
See Page 24

JULY 9, 1923

Condensed Statement as of June 30, 1923

CENTRAL UNION TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK

80 Broadway

Fifth Avenue at 60th Street

Madison Avenue at 42nd Street

ASSETS

Cash on hand, in Federal Reserve Bank and due from Banks and Bankers.....	\$57,588,550.80
United States Bonds.....	40,912,173.99
Municipal Bonds.....	6,214,469.77
Loans and Discounts.....	155,795,878.82
Short Term Securities.....	5,113,209.72
Bonds and Other Securities.....	3,063,518.13
Stock in Federal Reserve Bank.....	825,000.00
Real Estate.....	3,295,000.00
Customers' Liability Account of Acceptances.....	6,680,645.98
Interest Accrued.....	1,360,442.73
TOTAL	\$280,848,889.94

LIABILITIES

Capital.....	\$12,500,000.00
Surplus.....	17,500,000.00
Undivided Profits.....	4,087,996.39
Deposits.....	236,317,330.87
Dividend Payable July 2, 1923.....	750,000.00
Reserve for Taxes and Interest Accrued.....	1,577,771.81
Unearned Discount.....	383,301.97
Acceptances.....	7,732,488.90
TOTAL	\$280,848,889.94

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THOROUGH!

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TIME

The Weekly News-Magazine

Vol. I, No. 19

July 9, 1923

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

THE PRESIDENCY

Anabasis

After its great sweep across the plains the Presidential Special reached Cheyenne, Wyo. Five cowgirls rode up and delivered bouquets of wild flowers to Mrs. Harding. The motion picture cameras missed the presentation; so Mrs. Harding had the girls do it over again, and saw that they were well photographed. The President said he was sorry for the passing of the cowboy, but could not bear the passing of the cowgirl.

At Salt Lake City the President played golf with Heber J. Grant, white-bearded head of the Mormon Church, and was reported to have gained popularity with the Mormon farmers thereby. Frank R. Kent, correspondent of *The Sun* (Baltimore), one of the ablest and certainly the most fearless of the journalists accompanying the Presidential party, recorded, as few other correspondents did, that the President smoked cigarettes while playing, which was regarded as tactless, because the Mormons are strongly opposed to the use of tobacco. The President spoke in the Mormon Tabernacle on taxation.

Next morning the Special arrived at Cedar City and the party took a 130-mile automobile ride through Zion National Park. The roads were bad; the alkali dust and the heat were terrific, and the party on the whole was miserable. The trip was a "press agent" stunt for the park, engineered by Senator Smoot and the Union Pacific Railroad (according to Mr. Kent). According to Mr. Kent, also, Senator Smoot's complacent smile "was well calculated to raise the blood pressure."

Returning through Salt Lake City at night the party went on to Pocatello, Idaho. There the President spoke on the World Court with Sen-

ator Borah standing by. Governor Moore introduced the President, and struck twice at the opinions of Senator Borah regardless of the latter's presence. Mr. Atkins, a blacksmith, presented the President with a horseshoe made from the iron of an old wagon left on the Oregon Trail. The President replied: "At the end of five minutes the President was still going strong about what wonderful men mechanics, especially blacksmiths are . . . [much cheering] . . . There were a good many people at Pocatello who laughed at Mr. Atkins instead of swelling with him." (Frank R. Kent.)

At Idaho Falls the President suggested in general a scheme for a consumers' league to lessen the cost of necessities by coöperative buying. At Butte, the President had a speech to deliver on revived business prosperity. Unfortunately he was taken to a gathering at a baseball park, where poor acoustics made it impos-

sible to speak. So the speech was just handed to the press. At Helena that evening he spoke on labor conditions, condemning on one hand capitalists for a policy of "breaking down labor," and on the other hand arousing Samuel Gompers to say that the President's words were not consonant with his acts.

Then, having well earned a vacation, the party plunged into Yellowstone Park for two days' rest.

Peace Award

In Edward W. Bok, of Philadelphia, Mr. Harding has found an ally in his campaign for world peace.

Edward W. Bok, as his autobiography (*The Americanization of Edward Bok*) gives evidence, has had a remarkable career. Beginning as an obscure immigrant Dutch boy, he rose to be editor of *The Ladies' Home Journal*, became son-in-law of Cyrus H. K. Curtis, the publisher, established himself as a leader in the magazine world, then retired to devote himself to public service. He created the Philadelphia award of \$10,000 yearly for the person who performs the greatest service for that city, for several years anonymously made up the deficit of the Philadelphia Orchestra—no small matter. His latest "benefaction," however, was conceived on a larger scale than anything previous.

He has offered \$100,000 to the man or organization that shall propose the most practical plan by which the United States may coöperate with other nations to gain world peace. The award is to be divided into two parts of \$50,000 each. The first part will be awarded to the author of the plan chosen by the jury of award. The second part will be awarded when the practicability of the plan is demonstrated "either through adoption by the United States Senate or because a sufficient popular response endorses it."

The *New York Evening Post* per-

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National Affairs—[Continued]

tinently remarked that if the award were to be divided in conformity with the comparative difficulty of these two tasks, \$100 would be given for the plan and \$99,900 for getting it adopted by the Senate, or equivalent.

Mr. Bok appointed a policy committee to lay down the exact terms of the contest and the giving of the prize, which will be known as the *American Peace Award*. This committee will in turn select the jury to choose the winning plan.

Heading the committee is Miss Esther Everett Lape, writer and a prominent supporter of Governor Pinchot, elected in Pennsylvania last Fall. Other members of the committee are: John W. Davis, former Ambassador to Great Britain; Federal Judge Learned Hand; William H. Johnston, President of the International Association of Machinists; Nathan L. Miller, recent Governor of New York; Henry L. Stimson, former Secretary of War; Melville E. Stone, of the Associated Press; Mrs. Gifford Pinchot, wife of the Governor of Pennsylvania; Mrs. Ogden Reid, wife of the publisher of the *New York Tribune*; Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt, wife of the former Assistant Secretary of the Navy; Mrs. Frank A. Vanderlip, wife of the retired banker.

CABINET

Surplusage

Director Lord of the Budget Bureau issued the final figures on the Treasury's year—writing the final chapter of the book which might be written on the expectations and predictions on how the year would end. At the low end of the scale was the point where a deficit of \$823,000,000 was expected. At the other end of the scale was the final announcement of General Lord, a \$310,000,000 surplus on June 30.

While the \$310,000,000 surplus of revenues over expenditures (including sinking fund and interest on the public debt) was unexpectedly large, it was no world's record, being almost \$200,000,000 smaller than the surplus of the British Government for its fiscal year ending March 31 last.

The change from an expected deficit of \$823,000,000 to an actual surplus of \$310,000,000 was brought about as follows:

Increase of customs receipts	\$213,000,000
Increase of internal revenue	423,000,000
Misc. receipts	131,000,000
Reduction in general expenditures	151,000,000

Reduction in interest payments	45,000,000
Net decrease in capital outlays	170,000,000

"The Darkest Hour"

Endless testimony, intricate detail, points of law, and points of fact, characterized the progress of the Government's suit to recover 4,800 German chemical patents, seized and sold to the Chemical Foundation of Wilmington. Over two weeks have been spent by the Government in striving to prove that the transaction was "fraudulent"; because the price was "altogether inadequate" (\$250,000), because President Wilson was "not properly informed" in sanctioning the sale, and because Francis P. Gar-



© International

EDWARD W. BOK

He placed a \$100,000 price on Peace

van, then Alien Property Custodian, sold patents to the Foundation of which he became President.

The defense opened its case by calling to the stand A. Mitchell Palmer, former Alien Property Custodian whom Mr. Garvan succeeded, Mr. Palmer, Attorney General in 1919 and prominent candidate for the Democratic Presidential nomination in 1920, made a frontal attack on the claims which the Government set up in the dye case. It was during his term as Alien Property Custodian that the plans for the sale of the German patents were first made, although the sales were mainly completed by Mr. Garvan.

Part of Mr. Palmer's testimony was his disclosure of the circumstances under which President Wilson and he had decided that the German patents should be sold: "It was the darkest hour of the War. . . . It was about the time that General Haig had said that Great Britain was fighting with its back to the wall. . . . the Secretary of War (Mr. Baker), on returning from the front told a party of 20 men at the house of Hugh Wallace . . . that it was the general opinion that Paris was about to fall and that the Channel ports would be taken. Although that was serious, he said, he thought it was not fatal, but to the rest of us men of the Administration gathered there it sounded fatal. . . ."

"I asked the President to let me go down to Congress and ask Congress to hit the Germans where it would hurt, to strike a blow from which they knew they could never recover, and let them know right now, as an act of war that we proposed to Americanize this property."

CONGRESS

War from Both Sides

As if to show that the two old parties mean nothing to them, two Senators will glide gaily over party lines to encourage their parties' opponents at the coming election in Minnesota; to show further that the "progressive itch" is no respecter of denominations, one of the Senators is a Democrat, the other a Republican.

On July 18, Minnesota will elect a successor to the late Senator Knute Nelson. The candidates are Governor J. A. O. Preus (Republican), State Senator J. T. Carley (Democrat), Magnus Johnson (Farmer-Labor).

Senator Burton K. Wheeler of Montana (Democrat) announced that he would campaign for Johnson. He added to his announcement that he was not abandoning the Democratic Party but was convinced that the Democratic candidate had no chance (which is generally agreed). Therefore the Senator from Montana prefers to help elect a "progressive."

The other Senator is Robert M. La Follette of Wisconsin (Republican—by courtesy). He has no such excuse as Senator Wheeler, because the Republican candidate is considered in the running. But neither did Mr. La Follette offer any excuses. He would rather elect a new Senator for the "progressive" bloc than another Senator for the Republican Party.

National Affairs—[Continued]

IMMIGRATION

New Quotas

On July 1 the Immigration Division of the Department of Labor turned over a new leaf—the quotas of 1923 were past, the quotas of 1924 were open. The new influx began. New York was the great port of entry—eleven passenger vessels came in on the first day carrying 11,482 passengers, most of them immigrants. Boston received two or three ships and Montreal several more. Ellis Island and the immigration stations on the Canadian border were crowded.

The gross quota allowance of immigration for the new year is the same as for the last, 357,803, of which 20% or 71,000 is the maximum which may arrive in any one month. There was every prospect that the monthly immigration quotas of several nations, notably Italy and Greece, would be exhausted in a day or two, and several others within a week.

Final reports for the past fiscal year are not yet in, but preliminary reports indicate that about 330,000 immigrants arrived, and all nations apparently filled their quotas except Danzig, Denmark, France, Germany, Iceland, Esthonia—and all of these except Esthonia filled over two-thirds of their quotas. The great difference between the possible 357,000 arrivals and the actual 330,000 arrivals was caused by the unfilled German quota. Germany sent only 43,000 immigrants, although her quota was 67,000.

PROHIBITION

"Law or Liquor"

"Twelve miles north-by-east of Columbus, Ohio, is the center of American morality," declared a Wet editor, referring to Westerville, Ohio. At Westerville 40 state superintendents of the Anti-Saloon League held a three-day convention to draw up plans for the coming year.

On comparing notes, they agreed that the Atlantic states are not more than 50% dry and the country as a whole not more than 70% dry, and they decided that the next five years would be the hardest for them—that full enforcement of the Volstead Act cannot be attained before 1930.

They also drew up a platform of "recommendations," including: 1) that federal prohibition agents be placed under the civil service; 2)



© Paul Thompson

ALEXANDER MITCHELL PALMER

"It was the darkest hour of the war"

that churches elect no officers who are not out-and-out Drys; 3) that Congress use the Army and Navy to enforce the Volstead Act; 4) that the three-mile limit be extended to drive rum runners farther off shore; 5) that all state and national light-wine-and-beer proposals be defeated.

Of New York State's recent repeal of its prohibition enforcement law the assembly declared: "This action, and any other act of nullification, merits the indignation of true Americans everywhere and presages early political oblivion for its perpetrators."

It was asserted that action similar to New York's was threatened in ten states: Wisconsin, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Illinois, Pennsylvania, New Jersey, California, Missouri, Nevada, Louisiana. To meet this condition the convention resolved to raise a war chest of \$2,580,000. General Superintendent Baker declared: "We are prepared to match their (the Wets') strength dollar for dollar."

Delegates from eleven Southern states issued a declaration that they would urge voters to vote the Republican ticket if the Democrats nominated a Wet (such as Governor Smith or Senator Underwood) for President in 1924.

In a final proclamation the meeting set forth: "The opposing forces are drawn up for the supreme struggle. It is law or liquor; the Constitution or anarchy."

COAL

Mr. Cappellini

The four-day convention opened with 500 delegates of 150,000 miners present. They came from three districts in the heart of the anthracite fields, Nos. 1, 7 and 9, and they came with division in their ranks. District 1 contains 70,000 miners of the 150,000 in the group and District 1 recently chose as its leader, by an overwhelming vote, Rinaldo Cappellini, young Italian "radical." The defeated candidate, William J. Brennan, backed by the Lewis administration, retires from the Presidency of his district on August 1. But already young Cappellini is eager to seize the reins.

The situation when the convention opened: Cappellini—the man who lost his right arm in a coal mine, got scant damages, went away for two years, educated himself, learned English, and came back as one of the most formidable leaders of the miners—Cappellini, young, black-haired, impulsive, hating the mine owners, was there, supported by a delegation which the moderates feared might control the convention. He was the man who led the fight against acceptance of the terms on which the five months' strike of last year was terminated. Opposed to him was Lewis, the big boss, who barely defeated him then. It is said that Lewis, "the best poker face West of the Hudson," had tears in his eyes when the announcement of the final vote was read, showing that Cappellini was beaten. But at this convention Cappellini was back, President-elect of the largest District in the anthracite group. What might not happen?

The first day's session was expected to be taken up largely with formalities—organization—speeches by the Mayor of Scranton and the Bishop of the Roman Catholic Diocese of Scranton. As usual, Mr. Lewis was elected permanent Chairman of the convention, but Mr. Lewis had not cared to be present for the first day's routine. So Thomas Kennedy, President of District 7, a conservative, was made acting Chairman. Then was Cappellini's opportunity, before Lewis arrived.

The Bishop of Scranton had just warned his auditors against dangerous radicalism, adding: "Understand, however, a man may be a radical and do the right thing. Mussolini did a vast amount for the tran-

National Affairs—[Continued]

quility and prosperity of Italy." Then one of Cappellini's supporters moved that his leader be allowed to speak. Cheers burst from the delegates. Cappellini was given the floor and made his way to the platform amid an ovation.

At once the young Italian turned his guns upon the Bishop. He did not comment on the cleric's dubious classification of Mussolini as a radical. He spoke out more like a dictator than a new and untried leader. He laid down his platform: "My purpose is to see this convention conducted in a proper spirit. I want to tell you gentlemen we don't want any Mussolinis in this country. I want to tell you that Benito Mussolini has ruined organized labor in Italy. . . .

"We are about to negotiate a new contract. Put in what you think is right and fair, and when you think it right you want to stand on what is right at all times. . . .

"We have heard many times the word 'radical.' No word is more abused. No men are more crucified than those who go out to do their bit. I've done it. I know. Twenty dollars a day is not too much wages, but working people haven't got that far yet. . . .

"Finally, I want a harmonious, orderly convention, and if you have got anything in your head or in your chest to spill, spill it here, not outside."

When he finished Cappellini was the hero of the Convention; for the moment he had carried the delegates with him. And, strangely enough, from that moment he went into obscurity. His policies, one after another, came up on succeeding days, and most of them went down to defeat, but Cappellini was silent. Why wouldn't he fight? Was he biding his time? The reason cannot be stated, but the inference is clear. Cappellini is President-Elect of District No. 1, but his election must yet be ratified by the biennial District Convention, and Brennan, his opponent, had announced he would contest the election. Since Cappellini had a clear majority, it is improbable that Brennan will seek anything in the nature of a recount. The alternative is to declare Cappellini ineligible for office. On what grounds? That Cappellini is a radical with communistic tendencies. On the day that Cappellini made his speech the international board of the United Mine Workers issued a warning to its members against "boring from within" by radicals, and declared

that, according to the Constitution of the United Mine Workers, all men with communistic tendencies should be tried and expelled from its ranks. If Cappellini preached any radical doctrines it might endanger the ratification of his election. Naturally he preferred to hatch his chickens rather than to count them.

President Lewis assumed the chair on the third day and spoke in a restrained key. He made a considerable point that the mine operators had more than recouped their losses of last year's strike by not making the customary summer reductions in coal prices, netting an additional profit, at the expense of the public, estimated by Mr. Lewis at over \$8,500,000. He added: "The United Mine Workers are not approaching the coming wage negotiations (to replace the present contract with the mine owners, expiring on August 31) with any desire to bring about a suspension of coal production. . . . We recognize the paramount interest of the American people." Mr. Cappellini said nothing.

A motion to reinstate one Howat, who had been expelled for radicalism, was defeated, and Mr. Cappellini kept silence.

The motion of the Cappellini group to bind the Scale Committee (which negotiates with the operators) not to modify the wage demands formulated by the Convention was defeated—and again Mr. Cappellini held his peace.

A Cappellini success came in the formulation of the wage demands which will be presented to the operators. The chief ones were all advocated by Cappellini: A 20% increase of wages, the uniform eight hour day, payment of miners by the ton and not by the carload. But the effect of this Cappellini victory was almost nullified by the defeat of the motion that the Scale Committee be bound to stick to these demands. Now they are an "asking" price—and everyone expects them to be modified in the bargaining with the operators.

It was further recommended that Cappellini and his associates be allowed to sit on the Scale Committee from the start of the negotiations with the operators (even if these negotiations start before Mr. Cappellini takes office on August 1) subject to the confirmation of his election meanwhile.

That seemed to be the gist of the

matter. Doubtless Mr. Cappellini will hold his peace till his election is confirmed. But afterward? Afterward Mr. Cappellini will sit on the committee which negotiates with the operators—and with nothing to fear he may no longer remain silent.

Eradicating Radicals

"I now ask that you remove your carcasses without the door," said John L. Lewis, President of the United Mine Workers at the Scranton Convention of coal miners. He was addressing three "communists" who sat in the gallery.

Mr. Lewis' request was the climax—or almost the climax—of an attempt to rid the union of communists masquerading under various titles: "The Progressive International Committee of the United Mine Workers of America," "The Trades Union Educational League" and others. Previously in an official statement the United Mine Workers denounced these groups as their arch enemies—the creatures of William Z. Foster.

As the Scranton Convention was closing, a delegate rose and displayed a leaflet distributed by the radicals. Mr. Lewis asked to have it sent to the platform. He took it and began to speak—earnestly but not heatedly. This "scurrilous sheet," he said, was printed on good paper and in excellent style—showing no expense had been spared. The communists who circulated it at night were "industrial buzzards." William Z. Foster was behind them, working in conjunction with Soviet Russia. Among those who were spreading the propaganda were Joseph Manly (son-in-law of Foster), his wife and G. P. McCarthy.

The delegates looked to the rear of the gallery, where two men and a woman were seated apart.

Mr. Lewis raised his voice addressing the three: "Permit the United Mine Workers to carry on their deliberations by themselves without any interference by you. And now I ask you that you remove your carcasses without the door."

Uproar broke out among the delegates. The three in the gallery started hastily to depart. A hatless crowd of delegates ran after them. Cooler heads tried to calm them, but a pugnacious Irishman knocked down Manly. Someone tumbled McCarthy over a hedge, and for a moment there was a general mêlée. Then newspaper men interfered and the radicals ran for safety.

National Affairs—[Continued]

RAILWAYS

Give and Take

The Railroad Labor Board took a dig at the Pennsylvania Railroad, and Samuel Rea, President of the road, made a thrust at the Railroad Labor Board. Then there was calm, if not peace, once more.

The Esch-Cummings law provides that disputes between railroads and their employees shall be settled by representatives of each, meeting together. Where the competency of the representatives of the workers is doubted, the Railroad Labor Board provides electoral rules. This fact was the origin of the present controversy.

The Pennsylvania Railroad has its own employees' organizations with which it deals. The Railroad Labor Board wishes it to deal with other representatives of the workers. Recently the railroad refused to parley with officials of a clerks' organization which is recognized by the Railroad Labor Board.

The Railroad Board declared in a statement: "The position of the Pennsylvania System in this matter is devoid of intrinsic merit, violative of the will of Congress and destructive of the rights of the employees." President Rea took "specific exception" to these charges. He maintained that the Board's decision invaded the constitutional and legal rights of his Company, that the Company was on good terms with its employees, and that "the only real discordant note is that being sounded by the Labor Board."

WOMEN

48—48

Both Parties—Republican and Democratic—crowed as lustily as Chanticleer when Chairman Adams, of the Republican National Committee, announced that he had asked each of the 48 members of the Republican National Committee to appoint a woman from his state as an "advisory member."

The purpose of the appointments was to give women an equal share with men in the conduct of Party affairs. Although the women serve now in an "advisory" capacity, the National Convention next June is expected to give them a regular standing.

Meanwhile the honors fell thick and fast. The appointees included Mrs. H. H. Foster for Arkansas, Mrs. Porter Von Cannon for Idaho, Mrs.

Emily F. Genssler for Louisiana, Mrs. Charles Sumner Bird for Massachusetts, Mrs. Manley Fosseen for Minnesota, Miss Belle B. Boyd for Nevada, Mrs. Mina Otera-Warren for



© Keystone

MRS. CHARLES SUMNER BIRD
She represents her state and party

New Mexico, Mrs. Charles H. Sabin for New York, Mrs. John Gordon Battelle for Ohio, Mrs. Barclay H. Warburton for Pennsylvania, Mrs. M. M. Caldwell for Virginia.

The Republicans gloried in their new grant to women and some of the well known names which they gained. The Democrats hooted because women have had equal representation on their National Committee since 1920. The Democratic National Committee was especially delighted by the discovery of the statement in the *Press-Herald* of Portland, Me.: "No doubt the Democratic National Committee will also adopt this idea without very much delay." At that remark the Democratic National Committee "almost despaired." It also took occasion to point out that the dissatisfaction among Republican women which caused the new arrangement in their favor, was partly brought about by knowledge of the similar gallantry shown to Democratic women three years earlier.

Phone Workers' Strike

Striking has been in style so long among laboring men that it no longer excites much comment except when it affects some industry in which the

public is intimately concerned. But a strike of women exclusively is a novelty. That is what made unusually interesting the operators' strike in the New England Telephone and Telegraph Company.

The reasons why women do not strike more are common knowledge: 1) Women's work is mainly unskilled, and therefore women workers are usually easy to replace. 2) Many women workers get free board at home or are otherwise not entirely self-dependent, so that wages are not as vital a concern to them as to most male workers. 3) Many women workers enter industry for only a short time in their youth, so that there is a large turnover in their ranks which hinders thorough organization.

But the Telephone Operators' Department of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers is in a unique position. Telephone operators are trained, not born; what is more, according to the statement of the New England Telephone and Telegraph Company, its labor turnover is less than 16% a year. In these circumstances a strike was possible—and the telephone girls struck.

They had been working eight hours a day with rest periods, reducing the actual work period to seven hours and a half. The pay ranged from \$9 a week for student operators to \$22 a week maximum after five and a half years' service. The operators demanded an hour's less work and pay ranging from \$15 a week for student operators to \$27 a week maximum at the end of four years' service.

The first day found the strike ineffective in Northern New England and only partly effective in Massachusetts and Rhode Island. Thereafter the situation eased off in those two states, except in Providence. The telephone Company published advertisements asking the public to bear such inconveniences as might occur and declaring that operators' wages had not been reduced from the wartime peak, that they received two weeks' vacation with full pay each year and other perquisites. The strike appeared to have been broken.

ARMY AND NAVY

A Better Weapon

Tests given the new Garand (semi-automatic rifle) at the Aberdeen proving grounds in Maryland were so successful that there is prospect of developing a valuable new arm for the infantry. The new rifle approxi-

National Affairs—[Continued]

mates the 1903 Springfield in weight and size. It has an automatic ejector to discharge the empty shells and reload, but it is necessary to pull the trigger for every shot.

In the tests it developed a firing rate of 60 shots a minute as compared with the 25 shots a minute of the Springfield, which is considered one of the best army rifles in use.

The inventor of the new rifle is John C. Garand, for many years an employee of the Springfield Arsenal. A War Department memorandum spoke of Mr. Garand's weapon as one that had possibilities for "rapid, accurate and sustained firing from the shoulder, though being at the same time a light, portable gun which can be carried without fatigue by the individual soldier."

"See the World"

Headed by the dreadnought *Arkansas*, flagship of Rear Admiral Archibald H. Scales, the battleships *Florida*, *Delaware* and *North Dakota* arrived in Copenhagen for a ten-day visit.

According to reports, there was one long round of festivities—athletics for the gobs, fêtes for the officers, culminating on July 4 with a ball given by the U. S. Minister to Denmark, John D. Prince.

That Yankton

That which should accompany old age—honor—does not fall to those who go by too many aliases, like the steamship *Yankton*. She was offered at auction in New York; the highest bid was \$2,700; the United States Marshall refused the price; and her sale was put over until another day.

Launched at Leeds in 1893, she was sold soon afterwards to become the private yacht of Sarah Bernhardt, who christened her *Cleopatra*. She was *Sappho* to her next owner, A. S. Barber, and *Penelope* later to H. E. Converse.

But the *Yankton* won her real fame as a United States gunboat. At the beginning of the Spanish-American War the Government bought her, and she received her baptism of fire from the Spanish batteries in Cuba. After the war she used to escort the fleet southward on its annual maneuvers or chase about protecting our interests in the revolution-burdened countries of South America. The *Yankton* led the way as guide boat when Admiral Evans took our fleet upon its famous cruise around the world. Her last official service

was as a despatch boat in the World War.

When the Government sold her in 1919 she passed into the darkness of obscurity, if not of ignominy. A few weeks ago she crawled into New York harbor with a crew of starving Cubans, Mexicans and Negroes. She was stripped of all her wooden furnishings, which had been used as fuel to bring her in.

Customs officials found that she had been employed as a—rum runner. Her supercargo sold his alcoholic wares on rum row and decamped with the proceeds. For three weeks the *Yankton* had waited his return. Then with fuel and food exhausted she came into port and surrendered to her fate. She was offered at auction to pay the wages of the crew.

POLITICAL NOTES

Woodrow Wilson's life, according to Washington correspondents, has of late consisted largely of refusing offers to lecture for Chautauqua. One Chautauqua manager declared that the ex-President would be the greatest attraction in the country—could name his own price. But Mr. Wilson is obdurate.

Senator Pat Harrison, of the virulent tongue, able Democratic whip from Mississippi, is getting \$100 a speech on the Chautauqua circuit. His opponents comment: "At last he has found a market for his wares."

The *Chicago Tribune* presented a Presidential ticket for 1924:

President, Ford; Vice President, Voliva (leader of a religious sect that runs Zion City, in northern Illinois. He and the city are noted 1) for arresting automobilists; 2) for making women wear high-necked dresses and long skirts; 3) for believing that the world is flat); Secretary of State, Upton Sinclair; Secretary of Commerce, La Follette; Secretary of the Treasury, Wildman Brookhart; Secretary of the Navy, Arthur Brisbane; Secretary of War, W. J. Bryan.

The benefits of this administration were thus summarized by the *Tribune*:

"The world was made in six days from sun to sun. It is flat. Benedict Arnold was the father of his country and first president of the United States. The American navy will be of ships carrying one big gun in time of war and cargoes of Fords in time of peace. The American army will

be used in suppressing the liquor traffic and the teaching of evolution in Great Britain, Japan, France, Italy and Germany."

Said *The San Francisco Chronicle*, apropos of Senators who go abroad: "The average length of a Senatorial trip to Europe is about six weeks. If the Senator spends even that time in a small district in a country whose language he can speak and mingles with all classes of people, he will return with considerable information about that particular district and the attitude of its people toward European problems which most directly concern them. He may learn less about Europe as a Continent than if he had remained at home, installed himself in the editorial rooms of some important journal, and diligently read the exchanges."

More significant than the *Collier's* straw vote is a poll just taken by *The Literary Digest*. Granting (with most political vaticinations) that President Harding will be renominated by the Republicans, *The Digest* took a poll of leading Democratic politicians to see whom they favored for the Democratic nominations. They were asked to pick a first, second and third choice.

Results:

	First	Second	Third
McAdoo	706	437	236
Ford	231	243	181
Underwood ...	204	209	176
Smith	128	150	121
Cox	125	192	184
Wilson	111	31	29

Among the long list of Presidential possibilities picked by Democratic politicians appeared (with one or two votes each) many unknowns and not a few Republicans. Among the Republicans were: Frank O. Lowden, Elihu Root, Hiram Johnson, R. M. La Follette, William E. Borah, Arthur Capper, Theodore Roosevelt, William Howard Taft, Albert J. Beveridge, James C. Couzens.

Others near the foot of the list were Col. E. M. House, James W. Gerard, Pierce Butler, Jerome K. Jerome, Louis D. Brandeis, Carrie Chapman Catt, Charles M. Schwab.

William R. Hearst and John F. Hyland each received one second and one third choice.

FOREIGN NEWS

THE RUHR

Europe and Reparations

The past week has seen every nation directly interested in the reparations fight stiffening its back: Europe is preparing for a grand diplomatic dogfight.

Impartial reports from the great industrial area show no slackening of German resistance, although the French have now "dug themselves in" and are able to extract coal from the mine heads in paying quantities. The most ghastly act of sabotage by the Germans was the blowing up of a Belgian train on the Hochfeld Bridge. Nine Belgians were killed outright, and 34 Belgians and nine Germans were wounded, many of whom are not expected to live. German towns in the vicinity of the disaster will be held responsible for damages. Families of dead and wounded were given a legal right to damages.

Great Britain, in the absence of a reply to her last note, made it clear that unless France is prepared to meet her in seeking a solution to the reparations problem, she will call a conference of the other Allies on her own account. As foreshadowed in *TIME*, June 4, Mr. Baldwin's policy is being shaped by economic considerations, not by political exigencies.

The reason for the intractable attitude of the Baldwin Administration is not difficult to see. The British conceive that the Poincaré Government is determined to force a change of Government in Germany, which at this time may put the Communist element into power. In such an eventuality it is considered that civil war would break out in Germany and that the Federal Government system would collapse. This would play directly into the hands of France, who would be able to seize the Rhine provinces as a protective measure. This state of affairs would be most unwelcome to Great Britain, who, therefore, is determined to galvanize the French into life and force them to enter into negotiations with Germany as soon as possible.

The great sensation of the week was the letter from Pope Pius XI to the Papal Secretary of State, Cardinal Gasparri, suggesting plans for an early Ruhr peace. The Pope backed the suggestion, emanating from U. S.

Secretary of State Hughes, for an international conference to fix Germany's capacity to pay reparations. He also suggested that the Ruhr occupation should be withdrawn progressively as guarantees for payment from the Germans became effective. The Pope expressed some surprise that his suggestions were received unfavorably by the French Government,



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PIUS XI

"The French surprise me!"

which considers the Pope's message an attempt to undermine the French position. The note was favorably received in Italy, Britain, Belgium and Germany, as it virtually backed the present plans for forcing an early Ruhr and reparations settlement.

M. Raymond Poincaré, who as Premier and Senator is privileged to speak in both Chambers, made a declaration in the Senate on French policy. His oration was kildly greeted by the assembled Senators. M. Poincaré had six points:

1) France will neither modify her occupation of the Ruhr nor evacuate except upon payments from Germany.

2) The French Government is ready to resume reparations negotiations with England.

3) M. Theunis, who resumed the Belgian Premiership, stands behind France.

4) France and Belgium desire to

meet England's demands, but are not prepared to menace vital French interests.

5) France cannot accept the Pope's anti-occupation suggestions.

6) If France had had political or militaristic motives she could have occupied the entire Mainz Valley.

It is to be noticed that the French Premier was careful to avoid mentioning why the British questionnaire still remained unanswered, although he professes that the Government is ready to negotiate with Britain. The reasons:

1) It is inexpedient to answer the British officially until Premier Theunis of Belgium has succeeded in forming his Cabinet.

2) France is self-admittedly in no hurry to settle the reparations and Ruhr rumpus. (This last point means that the Germans must change their tune and show that they are sincerely anxious to have peace by stopping passive resistance before the French will start negotiating.)

All things taken into consideration, it seems reasonably certain that M. Poincaré will join in the proposed reparations conference, but that does not mean that he will budge one inch from his policy of forcing Germany to pay her debts and to guarantee France from acts of aggression.

During the week the French forces in the Ruhr extended the occupation to Langen and Eschborn. Their extension is in the Mayence district, not in the Ruhr, and is toward the great city of Frankfurt. In the Ruhr the town of Hohen-Syburg was occupied. All these occupations were carried out as penalties for sabotage.

There is a semi-official rumor in circulation that the Belgian Cabinet crisis is being deliberately protracted. It is understood that M. Theunis is anxious to determine the attitude of France to the conference proposed by Britain before announcing the formation of his Cabinet, by which act he will make the future attitude of Belgium clear.

Although M. Theunis has obviously swung round to the British, he is nevertheless anxious to prevent a break with France; but the fact that the Ruhr occupation is hitting Belgian industry very hard makes it imperative for the Premier to seek an early solution of the present tangle.

Foreign News—[Continued]

THE NEAR EAST

The End Again Appears

The Allied Powers at the Lausanne Conference invited Soviet Russia to sign the Straits Convention when the Treaty of Peace is ready for signature. The Straits Convention gives absolute freedom of passage and navigation by water and by air in the Bosphorus, Sea of Marmora and the Dardanelles.

The Allied Delegations received plenary instructions from their respective Governments, which now enables them to conclude final negotiations with the Turks. It is therefore considered possible that the conference will conclude its business during the present month.

WORLD COURT

Nothing of decisive importance occurred during the week's public session of the International Court of Justice at The Hague.

BRITISH EMPIRE

Parliament's Week

Four Scottish Labor members (James Maxton, J. Wheatley, the Rev. Campbell Stephen, G. Buchanan) were suspended by the Speaker of the House of Commons.

The dispute arose over a proposed reduction in the estimates for child welfare in Scotland. Maxton and Wheatley rose and accused the seconders of the motion of being murderers. They were asked to withdraw their remarks, but refused, despite the advice of J. Ramsey McDonald, Parliamentary Labor leader. They were then suspended by a vote of 258 to 70. The Rev. Campbell then took up the cry of "murderers." He was suspended by a vote of 276 to 60. Buchanan soon after heard Sir George Hamilton refer to Emanuel Shinwell as a "Jew." Shinwell said he was proud of the fact, but Buchanan called the entire Conservative Party "white-livered cowards," and "dirty dogs." After he had accused the Speaker of partiality, his suspension was carried by 286 votes to 58.

In the House of Lords, Lord Curzon, Foreign Minister, said: "There is no chance of our agreeing in any

circumstances whatever to the American proposal for a twelve-mile territorial limit." His contention was that, while the United States had a legal right to seize liquor under seal, she was in fact violating international custom.

Lord Birkenhead, ex-Lord High Chancellor, advocated diplomatic action of a tactful and courteous nature, of which, he remarked slyly, "the Foreign Secretary was capable."

Lord Grey, ex-Foreign Minister, said that both sides had cause for complaint. It was obviously unfair for America to let foreign ships attract the bulk of passengers by allowing them to take liquor into the territorial limit. On the other hand it was equally annoying for foreign ships to be deprived of liquor for the whole of the return journey. As Prohibition in the United States was likely to stand, he thought it was extremely advisable that the two Governments should reach an amicable arrangement. He further suggested that the two Governments should publish the full correspondence on the subject for the information of both nations.

At Queen's Hall

Over 900 Laborites attended the annual conference of the British Labor Party, which was held for the first time in ten years at London, Queen's Hall.

Figures. The report of the Labor Party executive was presented. A decrease in membership of over 700,000 during the past year accounted for expenditure of \$87,400 over receipts. The balance in the hands of the party is now placed at \$18,400. The present membership is 3,310,000.

Lady Astor. A motion raising an objection to members of the Labor Party accepting Lady Astor's invitation to meet royalty at dinner received a rebuff. Even some of the ultra-Laborites protested against the attempt to restrict the private actions of the Party's members. But Mr. Medland, one of Lady Astor's opponents in the Plymouth constituency, said: "I want to ask the Parliamentary Labor Party to remember that in Lady Astor's constituency there are 10,000 labor men and women trying to kick her out, while some members of our own party are trying to establish her."

Prohibition. The commission appointed last year to inquire into the drink question made its report. The commission advised the Labor Party

to nationalize manufacture, recognizing "that the enormous vested interests of the trade itself constitute a serious obstacle to every kind of reform." The Party was further warned against direct prohibition, which can be achieved only through local option.

Air Policy. George Lansbury, Labor Member for Poplar, proposed a resolution against building up the Air Force (see page 24) in competition against France. He branded the Government's policy as a preface to a new era of war. The resolution was passed unanimously.

Capital Levy. The major item on the agenda was a question of policy and this hinged on capital levy. The adopted resolution stated that the policy of Labor is to redeem a substantial portion of the British National Debt by a capital levy on a graduated scale, starting with fortunes of \$23,000. A saving would thereby be effected in annual interest and payments to the debt sinking fund. It was further declared that the results of the levy would be to abolish food taxes, lighten the burden of income tax by raising the exemption limit, do away with corporation profits and entertainment taxes.

Royal Family. A motion which declares "that the Royal Family is no longer necessary as part of the British Constitution" was laughed out. George Lansbury gave vent to a few gratuitous remarks semi-defending King, Queen and Princes, and ending with the following significant peroration: "When you get the social revolution you may be quite sure that the question of Kings and Queens and Presidents will be settled."

Communism Repudiated. An application made by the Communist Party for affiliation with the Labor Party was defeated by 2,514,000 votes. This is the third time communism has been thrown down by the Labor Party. Mr. Frank Hodges, prominent Labor leader, said: "The Communists in Great Britain are, so to speak, the children of the Moscow party, whose thesis is that their members should get into their enemies' camp so that the orders of their party might be carried out. Russia has nothing to teach the political democracy of the western world. The British Labor party abhors dictatorship and, in my opinion, the British Labor movement is the best in the world—so much so that the comrades in the other countries look upon it as the most disciplined, the nearest to power

Foreign News—[Continued]

and the most capable of maintaining power when it acquires it."

Communist Spurned. Mr. J. W. T. Newbold, sole Communist M.P., was proposed as Parliamentary Whip for the Labor Party. The motion was defeated by 2,000,000 votes.* Ramsey MacDonald, leader of the Labor Party, opposing Newbold's nomination for the post, said that he did so in spite of the fact that the Communist had inaugurated a new Parliamentary custom of bowing to the Speaker.

The capital levy issue was first raised in the House of Commons last March by Philip Snowden, Labor M.P. and author. Before, but particularly since then, British politicians have come to recognize that a capital levy is becoming the predominating issue in contemporary British politics, possibly equal to the late Irish Home Rule question. For example, Premier Baldwin is not against such a levy as the Laborites suggest, although he doubtless does not consider the moment expedient for its inauguration. Nevertheless, during the War he caused his own fortune to be assessed and later gave one-quarter of it to the British Treasury, as he was unable to share in the sacrifices that youth was making for the Empire.

Skivvy, G. C. O.

Lieutenant Colonel Hilder, M. P., suggested a new order—Gold Cross Order—for domestic servants. Thus Liza Ann, Cook, G.C.O., will indicate that Liza is the last word in the culinary art.

Colonel Hilder's scheme is taken seriously by a large number of people interested in solving the domestic servant problem. Said Colonel Hilder: "We can't force the servant girl back into domestic service, but we can win her back. We must make her understand that her work is honorable. . . . Why not recruit an Order for domestic service on lines similar to the Red Cross? Call it the Gold Cross Order, and insist on a standard of efficiency and good conduct for membership. Have a recognized diploma and badge and invite women of good position to take the lead by joining."

"Polygamy and Polyandry"

The divorce law, giving women the right to sue for divorce on the same grounds as men, passed its second

* The method of counting votes in the conference is by unions, each delegate representing the entire membership of his union.

reading in the House of Lords. It passed its third reading in the Commons early this month.

Lord Braye criticized the measure, because he thought that "Great Britain would degenerate into the condition of America, where the state of affairs is merely camouflaged polygamy and polyandry."

The Archbishop of Canterbury supported the bill, because it provided for the dissolution of marriage on the sole ground of adultery.



© Wide World

GENERAL-FELDMARSHALL VON HINDENBURG
Sphinx-like, he passed Eitel a sword

Augmented Air Force

An account of a proposed increase of 34 squadrons in the Royal Air Force will be found on page 24.

Ireland

¶ Since April 1, 835 revolutionary prisoners have been recommended for release.

¶ The application of the Free State of Ireland for membership in the League of Nations will be considered in September.

¶ Tim Healy, Governor General of the Irish Free State, left Dublin for London, where he will ask for British guarantees for a short-term Irish loan.

¶ At the Mansion House in London a meeting to discuss the position of Irish loyalists in the Irish Free State was addressed by Lord Carson, Lord Willoughby de Broke, Sir William McCartney, Lord Cavendish, A. A.

Somerville, Major Cecil Wilson (brother of the late Field Marshal Sir Henry Wilson), the Duke of Northumberland. A resolution to the Lord Mayor of London was adopted, asking for compensation and provision for a settlement elsewhere in the Empire of all loyalists in the Free State.

GERMANY

Monarchist Flare

Guards' Parade. In the presence of the Princes August Wilhelm and Oscar and the ex-Crown Princess, a parade of the Imperial Guard in full pre-War splendor took place at Potsdam—a town just outside Berlin, where the Kaiser had his principal palace. The occasion was the unveiling of a monument to the memory of fallen members of the Imperial Guard.

Reactionary speeches were made by Generals von Krosigk, Count von der Goltz, Baron von Plettenberg, von Pleasen, von Lincker. In the procession of magnificently bedecked guardsmen were several squads of the Reichswehr (National Defense Force) or Green Police, so called from the color of their uniform.

Monarchism. The Monarchist movement, hitherto confined to Bavaria, is spreading. Recent documents seized by the police made it clear that the movement had spread to Mecklenburg and Pomerania, two of the northern provinces of Prussia.

The documents revealed a plan to put an artillery barrage around the workmen's district in Hamburg while the Monarchists marched in and took possession. It is also alleged that the Reichswehr is in close touch with the Monarchist movement and has to a limited extent been cooperating with it.

Johanniterorden. Prince K. Eitel Friedrich, second son of the Kaiser, Grand Master of the German section of the Order of the Knights of St. John of Jerusalem (*Deutsche Johanniterorden*), officiated at a meeting of the Order in Potsdam. Der Feld-marschall von Hindenburg, as Sword Bearer, was in attendance. The Prince, clad in a black robe and "decorated with flashing crosses," raised six members, chosen Monarchists, to knighthood in the Order by tapping them on the shoulder with a sword passed to him by the Sphinx-like Hindenburg.

Republican Hohenzollern? Ac-

Foreign News—[Continued]

cording to despatches from Berlin, the ex-Crown Prince will be a candidate for the German Presidency at the next elections, which coincide with the U. S. presidential elections. It is doubtful if there is any truth in the report, and it is certain that he will not and cannot become President.

"Lazarus of Peoples"

Der Tag, Berlin daily, animadverts with great bitterness on "all these foreign commissions which tour the Ruhr district for the purpose of study." It says that the German people regard them with a "bitter chuckle."

Referring specifically to the visit of Professor Lincoln Hutchinson, Commercial Attaché to the U. S. Embassy in London, and Dr. Frank A. Golder of Leland Stanford, Jr., University, who are reported to be investigating feeding conditions in the Ruhr for Herbert Hoover, Director General of the American Relief Administration, *Der Tag* continues:

"We record them, but we no longer raise the question what is really going to result from them for us. It does not pay to do so any more. . . . Perhaps the American commission will produce a bowl of Quaker soup for us. Crumbs from the table of the rich are tossed to us, the Lazarus of peoples."

The Hand Descends

Three U-boat officers were arrested by the French in the Ruhr. They are:

1) Paul Audler, commander of the submarine 9-A. He is charged with complicity in the explosion that partly wrecked the Rhine-Herne Canal.

2) Otto Horden, accused of sabotage in the Bochum district.

3) Commander Rose, who navigated the U-53 on its trip to the American coast in 1915. He is suffering from the effects of a severe beating administered by a Belgian officer whom he insulted.

The Düsseldorf correspondent of *The Daily Mail*, London journal, says stern justice is likely to be meted out to them.

FRANCE

Biennial Budget

Premier Poincaré's plan for a biennial budget passed the Chamber of Deputies.

Under this scheme the 1923 budget will at the same time be made applicable to the 1924 budget—that is to

say, amounts for expenses contained in this year's budget will be made applicable to those of next year without a detailed vote on the individual expenditures for each Government Department.

Naval Agreement

The French Government introduced a bill into the Chamber asking that power be given to the President of the Republic "to ratify and have executed, if need be, the treaty signed at Washington, February 6, 1922, between France, the United States of America, the British Empire, Italy and Japan, relative to the protection upon the seas in war times of the lives of neutrals and non-combatants and the use of asphyxiating gases in war."

Jailed

Charles Maurras, "brains of the French Royalist Party," was sentenced to four months' imprisonment for having ordered an attack on the Socialist Deputies Marius Moutet and Marc Sangnier and former Minister Viollette. (TIME, June 11.)

Three young members of the *Camelots du Roi* (King's Hawkers) were sentenced with Maurras to terms of imprisonment. It was when they were arrested that Maurras came forward and said that he must be tried with them as he had given the order for and organized the attacks.

During the trial Maurras defended the recent actions of the Camelots as being necessary to check the spread of Bolshevism. "We wished to show to the adversaries of the country," he said, "that they were running risks and that others were watching while the police were asleep."

Maurras also claimed that he and his followers, like the king, were above the law. Said he: "When the social contract is broken, men return to a state of nature and retake their liberty. Resign yourselves, therefore, gentlemen, to having to allow us to act!"

The Public Prosecutor replied: "If we apply these ideas we will end in civil war. Our social relations must be free. No group, no party, no individual is above the law, and it is for this tribunal to make that fact respected."

Jim Crow Tendency

In order to please U. S. tourists some proprietors of cafés and night restaurants in the Latin Quarter and Montmartre decided to ignore the national motto *Liberté, Egalité, Fra-*

ternité and bar Negroes from entering their establishments.

Since the forcible ejection of pugilist Siki from the New York Bar in Paris, discussion of Negro rights has become serious. Even the Chamber of Deputies is going to discuss the question of whether a café proprietor has the right to eject black Frenchmen.

Balkan Banker

France, hardly able to make ends meet, is to lend Yugo-Slavia 300,000,000 francs (\$18,135,000). This step was decided by the Foreign Affairs Commission of the Chamber of Deputies.

Recently the French Government advanced 400,000,000 francs (\$24,180,000) to Poland.

The reason for these loans is that France has particular interests to safeguard in Balkanized Europe. The loan to Yugo-Slavia not only stimulates the Little Entente, but helps French trade coming from the Near and Middle East. The loan to Poland contained a definite *sub rosa* military understanding that Poland was to assist France in case of attack by either Russia or Germany; or, in other words, she was to act the part of Belgium in North-Eastern Europe.

ITALY

Evviva Savoia!

The fight for electoral "reform" has taken a curious aspect: In the North the powerful Popular Party (Catholic) and in the South a royalist movement are the rallying points for the opposition to Mussolini's scheme.

Mussolini wants elections to be held for the whole of Italy, each party to name a list of 350 men, who would become Deputies of the Party that secured the largest vote. The remaining seats (about 200) would be divided proportionately among the other parties.

This would put nomination entirely in the hands of the party leaders and would tend to deprive the politically backward South of representation in Parliament.

Under the present system there are 55 electoral colleges, each of which holds ten seats. The party gaining the largest vote receives six of the seats, the others are assigned proportionately to the opposition parties. This scheme originated with Nitti in 1919, and made it practically impossible for any party to gain a

Foreign News—[Continued]

majority. The Popular Party held the balance of power between the Liberal and the Socialistic groups and was able to force Catholic representation in all the coalition Governments that resulted, including even the Fascist Government.

Don Sturzo, leader of the Popular Party, does not intend to abandon this advantage. Mussolini, probably backed by the anti-democratic Jesuit wing of the Vatican, is engaged in a duel with the astute little priest, and hopes to force him from leadership. Don Sturzo's popularity with the Party is immense. A Party Congress is expected and there Don Sturzo will either show his strength or be ousted from command.

The South of Italy fears the proposed change, as all political parties are organized and run from the progressive North. The party nominations would then fall to Northern men. Government posts would be given to Northerners, and Ministries would no longer need to bargain for Southern political support.

In Naples and Sicily the King has been received with tremendous ovations. Men wear his picture in their button-holes. From under this royalist camouflage, anti-Fascist utterances are becoming frequent.

In the Fascist Party itself, Mussolini fears strong opposition, because the revolutionary party ranks were watered by a rush of Fascisti who wanted to hold office. These men would probably do anything to get and retain power.

Mussolini has been tactless in several instances. On the occasion of the visit of the British Royalties the Fascist hymn was played with the English and Italian national anthems, an award of royal honor to Mussolini that surprised Queen Mary and annoyed the King of Italy. Mussolini's Minister of Finance referred to his appointment "by Mussolini," although it is the royal prerogative to appoint Ministers. The Minister of Education, Signor Gentile, announced that he had become converted from Liberalism to Fascism. Liberal leaders pointed out that Gentile had never been a member of their Party and could not speak for the Liberal Party.

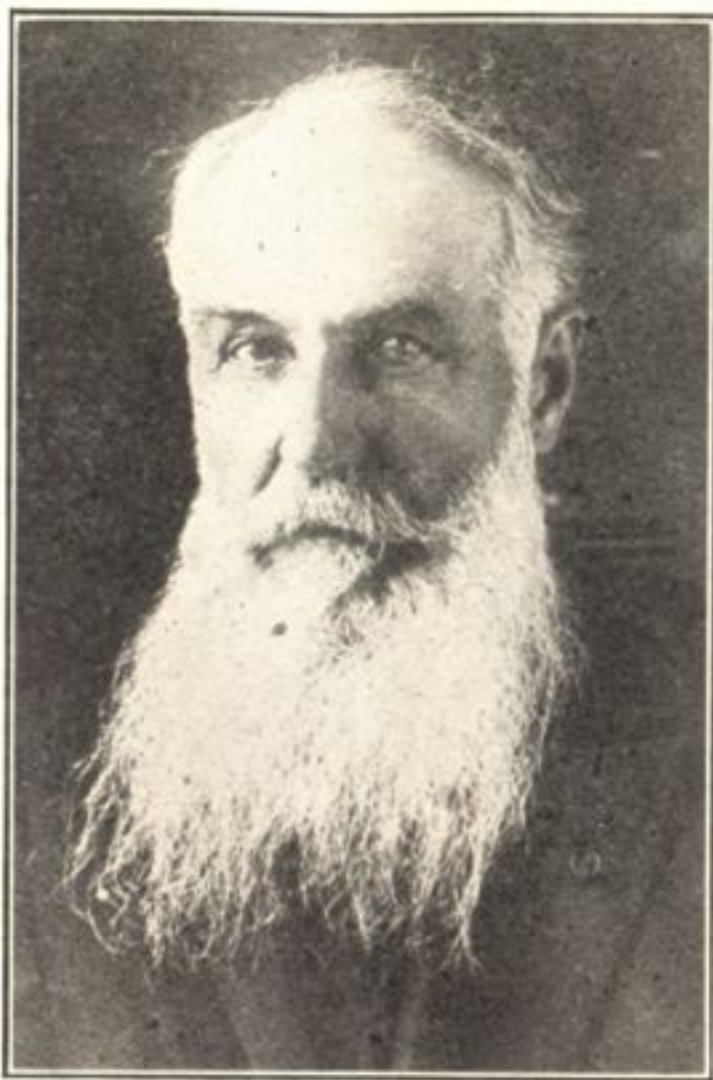
Mussolini's dictatorial powers expire on December 31; unless he can, by his "electoral reform" cement his power over his Party before elections, he will either be dragged by his followers into some foolish coup d'état, or will find his Party outvoted in the Italian Chamber of Deputies, and his position intolerable.

YUGO-SLAVIA

Six Shots

Six shots were fired at Premier N. Pashitch as he was entering his car in front of the Narodna Skupshtina (National Assembly). The Premier saved his life by falling to the floor of the car, but was wounded in the hand.

His assailant, Millutone Raitch by name, is a Serbian bank clerk working in Budapest, capital of Hungary. He ascribed his action to personal



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NICKOLA PASHITCH
He was wounded in the hand

motives. No political significance is attributed to the incident, although it has aroused great indignation among the people.

Premier Pashitch is one of the great schemers of the Balkans. As far back as 1881 he conceived the idea of a Greater Serbia, and it was largely through his ingenuity and foresight that the Kingdom of the Serbs, Croats and Slovenes came into existence. He is also responsible for getting the present Constitution through the National Assembly—no easy feat in view of the Croation opposition. He is now 75 years of age and is known as the "Grand Old Man of Serbia" or the "Father of the Constitution."

SWEDEN

Crown Prince Engaged

Gustaf Adolf, elder son of King Gustavus V, is engaged to be married

to Lady Louise Alexandria Marie Irene Mountbatten, youngest daughter of the late Admiral of the Fleet, the Marquis of Milfordhaven (formerly Prince Louis of Battenburg), sister of the present Marquis and first cousin of King George. She was born July 13, 1880.

The Crown Prince was born on November 11, 1882, and was married on June 15, 1905, to Princess Margaret Victoria, daughter of the Duke of Connaught. The Crown Princess died May 1, 1920. There are four sons and one daughter by this union. He is a great-great-grandson of Marshal Bernadotte, Prince of Ponte Corvo, founder of the present dynasty, who was one of Napoleon's marshals.

The announcement of the engagement coming at a time when the Swedish fleet is visiting British waters naturally excites rumors of Anglo-Swedish understandings. In well-informed circles the match is regarded as non-diplomatic.

BELGIUM

Great War vs Waterloo

According to despatches from Paris, the battlefield of Waterloo is out of favor with tourists, who now go to Nieuport, Dixmude, Ypres and Yser for their sight-seeing expeditions.

Hotels, souvenir venders and guides are almost forgotten at historic Waterloo.

BULGARIA

Recognition Brings Peace

The Little Entente, at a meeting in Prague, accorded full official recognition to the new Bulgarian Cabinet. This action removes the menace of hostilities which has threatened the Balkans since the overthrow of the Stambuliski Government on June 9.

RUMANIA

Royalty Abroad

King Ferdinand and Queen Marie of Rumania arrived in Warsaw "for a brief visit." They attended mass, a diplomatic reception and a state luncheon and dinner.

The visit of the King and Queen of Rumania to the capital of Poland is regarded as indicative of renewed attempts to induce that Republic to join the Little Entente.

Foreign News—[Continued]

RUSSIA

U. S. Violates Law

The *Blue Sea*, *Silver Wave*, *Belinda* and *Iskum*, American trading schooners, were detained by Soviet officials at East Cape, Siberia. It was stated that the British Hudson Bay Company had obtained exclusive rights to trade on the north Siberian coast, and thus the American ships were violating the trade laws of the Soviet Government of Siberia.

AUSTRIA

A Visitor

Mr. Ford parked his effects in a Viennese hotel. That action had an instant repercussion. The Austrians looked at one another with puckered brows. Said one: "He has come to take over the Styrian arms factory." Another: "He is going to produce 40,000 cars a year!" Shares in the Styrian concern were still soaring when it was discovered that the visitor was not the celebrated Detroit, but only "a Mr. Ford from Chicago."

CHINA

Fire

Fire destroyed several buildings in the extreme northeast corner of the "Forbidden City" section of Peking, but did no damage to the old Imperial Palace, present residence of the Boy Emperor.

Fire brigades from the American and Italian Legations were refused admittance to the sacred precincts. The Chinese bucket brigades were inefficient, and several millions of dollars worth of property were destroyed before an Italian hose, manned by Chinese, was used to extinguish the blaze.

The building was fired deliberately, according to belief in Peking, to cover extensive thefts of art objects by Imperial servants. It is reported that wealthy Americans and Britons are the beneficiaries of this transaction. Other reports suggest that intrigues and jealousy in the Imperial Household are the causes.

History. The Forbidden City, or the "Purple Forbidden Palace," stands in the center of the old Tartar quarter of Peking, surrounded by moats and battlements.

It has an area of a square mile, filled with a large number of palaces and court-yards connecting. The Imperial throne-rooms are at the center of the city. All the private pre-

cinets are forbidden to the outside world.

In 1912 the Emperor abdicated and the city was divided by a wall. The Emperor and his family remained north of the wall. The southern half was taken by the first President, Yuan Shai-Kai, who had



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HENRY, EMPEROR OF CHINA
Fire could not oust him from the Forbidden City

it renovated for his coronation as first of a new dynasty, which never came off.

It was then turned into a museum, and 50 cents admission was charged.

Thirty million dollars were offered the Chinese Government for the treasures of the Southern half of the city.

Pu Yi, the young Chinese Emperor (he was allowed to keep his title by republican China), was recently married. It is customary when a Chinese Emperor marries his principal wife for him to choose marriage names. Pu Yi chose Henry for himself and Elizabeth for his wife.

Impotent Diplomats

The Diplomatic Corps in Peking held a conference. The object was to ask the Chinese Foreign Office to provide a police force for the railways. The conferring diplomats held such widely divergent views that no representations are to be made to the Chinese Government.

The main difficulty was that of finance—which was bound up in the

creation of a police force. It appears that the Chinese were willing to form such a body, providing the necessary funds were taken out of the railway revenues. As the railway companies have already defaulted on foreign debts, this scheme was not acceptable to the diplomatic representatives of Foreign Powers.

Chaotic Politics

The political situation is still in a state of confusion. The Presidency is unfilled, although Li Yuan-Hung continues to protest that he is President. The Government exists but does not function. The Tuchuns plot and prepare for war, which, it seems, cannot be long delayed.

It was announced from Peking that on August 15 Tsao Kun, Chihli Tuchun, will be elected President. The date is tentative.

Other Tuchuns are active. A meeting between a group of these almighty War Lords took place recently. They decided to protect foreign interests in case of trouble.

Every indication from the celestial land shows a marked tendency toward a civil war.

"Leave Us Alone!"

According to a despatch from Shanghai, a movement to forward moderate foreign intervention is growing among the foreigners resident in China. United States and British commercial bodies are well to the fore. The following steps are advocated:

1) Withdrawal of recognition of the Peking Government until recognized in a certain manner by the Chinese people.

2) Internationalization of the Chinese maritime customs under an international board of control, the surplus funds, after payment of foreign obligations, to be held in trust until a Government is recognized.

3) The institution of a large naval force with landing parties on the Yangtze River, which is the principal foreign trade route.

The Chinese political leaders are not entirely antipathetic to these plans, but insist that if they are only left to themselves they can deal with the present political situation. They contend that foreigners only bolster up and corrupt incompetent governments by selling them arms and ammunition; then they blame the Chinese.

Mah Jongg

The United States Government will

not recognize Mah Jongg as dominoes—even for customs duty.

A method has been devised whereby the duty will vary according to the value of the material used in the manufacturer of the "tiles."

Thus, if tiles used to "pung" or "chow" with are ivory, they will cost more to bring into the U. S. A. than would a set of tiles made of a cheap substance. It follows that any skittishness with valuable tiles will not be appreciated by the owner.

In China the ancient and honorable game of Mah Jongg is used to settle many disputes and problems. More than one man has, by being careless with an East Wind, found himself sitting *in solemn silence*

*in the dull, dark dock of a
pestilential prison with a*

lifelong lock

*awaiting the sensation of a
short, sharp shock of a
cheap and chippy chopper on a
big, black block.*

LATIN AMERICA

Atrocious Crime

General Juan C. Gomez, First Vice President of the Venezuelan Republic, was stabbed to death while asleep in bed by an unknown assassin. The crime took place in Miraflores Palace, Caracas, capital of Venezuela, in the early morning.

General Gomez is a brother of the despotic President, General Juan Vicente Gomez (TIME, April 28). The President's son, General José Vicente Gomez, is Second Vice President.

The *Neuvo Diario*, principal Caracas journal: "This atrocious crime, which stands in the darkest colors in the annals of Venezuela, cannot have been by the hand of a Venezuelan, because such a vile and monstrous thought could not by any possibility enter Venezuelan psychology, which is the enemy of darkness and cowardice."

President Gomez said: "Those who did this should know that we will not be intimidated by such an act, but will persevere in our work for peace and the aggrandizement of the Fatherland."

Mexican Recognition

The secret sitting of the Recognition Conference in Mexico City still progresses. The direction is not known, although rumors continue to be charged with optimism.

MUSIC

Mme. Walska

Beautiful, Wealthy, She Has No Voice

One of the most extraordinary episodes of recent musical annals was witnessed at the Paris Opera the other night. Ganna Walska appeared on the stage of that old and famous opera house in the extremely difficult rôle of Gilda in Verdi's *Rigoletto*. The historical institution, scene of so many great operatic triumphs, was crowded with aristocrats who wished to listen to what was certain to be a most interesting performance.

There lies deep in Mme. Walska



© Underwood

GANNA WALSKA McCORMICK

Her soprano falters, her baritone disappears

McCormick's soul an impassioned desire to sing successfully in opera. To achieve this desire she has waged a prodigious battle. She has had failure after failure on the operatic stage; yet she has persisted, and has set an unusually strong and tenacious will to gain her ambition, until the question has been raised on all sides: Has Ganna Walska a voice? The critics have replied again and again: Mme. Walska has no voice. She has some pretty but very small tones in her lower voice, good enough for small parlor singing, but her upper register is so weak and thin that when she essays the big and loud singing parts of opera she emits a shrill squeak. Nevertheless, the lady, with her enormously wealthy husband supporting her, has entered upon a new

and spectacular campaign to achieve success in opera. Last season she put on several concerts in Mid-Western America. These were all failures and received universal dispraise. Mme. Walska, despairing of America, took herself to France, where the critics might perhaps be less disposed against her. A few weeks ago she was billed to sing Gilda in *Rigoletto*. It is to be observed that the management of the opera house made it clear in the announcements that Walska's performance was not to be a part of the regular season, but was a special charity performance. Mme. Walska, it is understood, put up a considerable part of the cost of the performance. Everybody, especially the Americans in Paris, were deeply interested in this climactic attempt of the American millionaire's wife to storm the citadel of opera.

The performance encountered a queer series of mishaps. Joseph Schwartz, formerly of the Chicago Opera House, who was to have sung the important baritone rôle of Rigoletto, could not be found on the day of the opera. Another baritone, named to sing in his place, was taken ill shortly before the curtain rose. A third baritone finally went on stage in Rigoletto's cap and bells.

In the first scene everything went well. The soprano does not appear in that scene. Walska appeared, radiantly beautiful, in the second scene. Her voice was thin and nervous. The great aria, *caro nome*, came, prodigious in its demands upon the strength, purity and agility of the upper soprano voice. Walska's voice faltered badly. At the final top note she emitted a series of faint squeaks and there was silence—no tone came. The audience began to laugh. The fiasco was ghastly. Then, as throughout the rest of the opera, it was evident that Walska's top tones were not strong enough to carry across the footlights.

The conclusion is inevitable: Ganna Walska is beautiful; she exerts a powerful fascination; she has wealth. What more can she want? She wants, with all the passion of a strong, ambitious nature, to sing in opera. And she has no voice.

Dry Fritz

Fritz Kreisler, violinist, gives the Drys a small talking point in a recent statement. He opines that wine has never helped him. Many concert musicians fortify themselves against the ordeal of public appearance by imbibing a festive glass just before going on stage. Kreisler does not follow the practice. He has tried it, but it does not help him. Presumably he drinks wine only for pleasure.

BOOKS

"Collected Poems"

Vachel Lindsay's Are Weapons of a Spiritual War

The Contents. In *An Autobiographical Foreword*,* the poet (whose personality is probably better known to a larger number of more diverse audiences than that of any other living American bard) devotes 28 pages to reminiscences of his youth, answering with kindly humor the thousand-and-one foolish questions any writer of prominence is always asked about himself and his work, and attacking the popular newspaper legend that pictures him as a noisy apostle of poetical jazz. He explains his love for Egypt; his admiration for Poe; his forbears; his reason for going on the road, a new beggar-troubadour, trading his rhymes for bread. "I was told by the Babbitts on every hand I must quit being an artist or beg. So I said: 'I will beg!' . . . It was an act of spiritual war."

The weapons of that spiritual war fill the rest of the volume—nine armories of selections—the collected best of his work. A collected edition is often apt to prove either an unfortunately top-heavy monument or a comfortable wheel-chair for a dying reputation. This is neither. Doubtless the work is uneven—some of the branches on the tree are dead and others stunted—of what collected works could that not be said? But, on the whole, the volume displays a force and beauty truly of our own blood and earth, no longer merely in promise, but in achievement.

Here is *General Booth*, *The Congo*, *The Booker T. Washington Trilogy*, *Daniel*—that inspires even professional audiences to give vent to as leonine roars of approbation as possible. Here *Bryan, Bryan, Bryan, Bryan*, ("The Campaign of Eighteen Ninety-Six as Viewed at the Time by a Sixteen Year Old") with the most magnificent compliment ever paid to a Presidential candidate, "The one American poet who could sing outdoors." Here is *The Chinese Nightingale* (Mr. Lindsay's own favorite among his longer poems), and *The Litany of the Heroes* which he describes as a "rhymed Outline of History, still in process of development," and *John L. Sullivan, the Strong Boy of Boston*, with its gorgeous analysis of "simple sheltered 1889" and its sledgehammer refrain concerning how

"John L. Sullivan,
The Strong Boy
Of Boston,
Broke every single rib of Jake
Kilrain."

Then there are the *Moon Poems*—all of them—and some of the *Verses of an Especially Inscript-*

* COLLECTED POEMS—Vachel Lindsay—Macmillan (\$3.50).

tional Character, where Mr. Lindsay's very much unappreciated lyric gift is seen at its best. And *My Fathers Came from Kentucky*—and others—many others—kettledrum, piccolo, flute and birch-bark moose-call—in fact, almost every instrument. Really, the only thing to do with a book like this is to read it.

The Significance. Though a sincere admirer of the classics and the beauty and strength of the past, Mr. Lindsay has endeavored through his career to get away from the conventional pseudo-Victorian style of poetry that devotes itself entirely to imitating *Gems of English Literature* and to write about American subjects in an American way. He



VACHEL LINDSAY

He'd rather beg than be a Babbitt

is neither a hyper-intellectual nor a blood-and-Kiplingite, nor a mere experimenter with unusual rhythms. He is a poet, and a true poet, and a great deal of his work will probably last much longer than some of our elaborately sophisticated cognoscenti believe.

The Critics. Throughout the career Mr. Lindsay has been praised and attacked with the utmost heartiness by critics of high grade and low. However, it is generally admitted by any with a modicum of intelligence that he is one of the most individual and interesting poets of present-day America.

The Author. Vachel Lindsay (the Vachel rhymes with Rachel), poet, lecturer, artist, 43-year-old native of Springfield, Ill., has been known to an increasingly larger audience for the last ten years. Besides his various volumes of verse, he has published *The Art of the Moving Picture*, *The Golden Book of Springfield*, *Adventures While Preaching the Gospel of Beauty Going to the Sun* (the description of a tramp through the Rockies with Stephen Graham).

"Fan-Mail"

How Does a Popular Author Spend His Time?

"Dear Mr. Tarkington: My little Isaac acts a lot like your dear Penrod—could you tell me? . . ."

"Dear Mrs. Atherton: I am thirty-nine—blonde—my friends think me beautiful . . ."

With the increase of comparative literacy, cheap postage, the typewriter and so on, the supposedly retiring tribe of authors share with cinema folk in the deluge of unsolicited advice, enquiries, compliments, brickbats, heart-histories. Share? The most prominent are fairly drowned with "fan-mail." They are driven to printed forms of reply, to private secretaries who do nothing but "answer."

Letters of praise and blame are easy enough to understand. If a reader enjoys a book immensely, he has, in almost every case, no way whatsoever of thanking the author for the pleasure he has given him except by letter—and such letters form by far the pleasantest part of any author's mail, no matter how much said author may lie about it. If the reader doesn't like a book, is shocked, offended or proudly discovers some technical mistake—his injured feelings and his professional criticism must, too, be expressed at long distance. And let him have no fear of going unheeded—such letters are always read—and with painful attention. And then there are the letters, usually accompanied by manuscripts, lengthy manuscripts, from aspirants of from seven years to seventy who want to "break into the writing game." And here let it be said to the credit of most authors of any reputation—such letters very seldom go unanswered. (One of the most prominent women writers of America ever since she first made her reputation, has read, and carefully, every manuscript submitted to her for advice—and the manuscripts for years have averaged something like two a day.)

But there is a third class—the writers who tell their troubles. Perhaps because the author seems to them a sort of impersonal, veiled prophet, they pour out to him or her the most intimate sort of confessions. They don't get on with their spouses, their children go wrong, the roof leaks, they are in trouble, sick, despairing, what to do? Rather pitifully, they assume that the author can help them, tell them why and how, set life on its feet again. Strange.

Fan-mail. Nothing but fan-mail. And the whole human comedy—tragedy—farce—exultation—despair—coming in every morning to the breakfast-tables of a score or fifty not-so-very-extraordinary citizens of these states, done up in all sorts of envelopes, postmarked with the names of places of which in many cases the recipients have never even heard.

Joseph Anthony

The Greatest Sin—"Giant" Hardy—The Doll Business

Recently returned from a year in London is Joseph Anthony, a young American writer whose two novels are not so well known as they should be. Anthony is a quiet man, with slow speech, slow dreams; but they are profound. He has, too, a profound artistic creed which was manifest in the care shown in the writing of his novels. *The Gang*, a picture of boy life and street life in Manhattan, was received with unusual praise in England as well as in the United States. Of his new novel, he has already destroyed one draft. He says that to him the greatest of America's literary sins is that a novelist seems to be expected to publish at least one book a year. He tried in *The Gang* to present a faithful picture of the folk-ways of New York City—extraordinary, colorful folk-ways, as native as the customs of gypsies, or of South African tribes, or of the dwellers in Thomas Hardy's Wessex.

As a matter of fact, Anthony was filled with enthusiasm over an afternoon spent with the great English novelist and poet. He found him, he says, a wise and tolerant man, viewing, with clarity and profound wisdom, life and literature as he now sees them about him. This giant of the Nineteenth Century finds himself faithful to his gods; but interested in the facts of life as they are changing before him. He is not querulous; but of an absorbed old age which is akin to an eager youth. Among English writers, he advises both Walter de la Mare and John Galsworthy. These, he thinks, are the giants of today's literary England, if giants there be.

"What," asked Anthony, "is a young novelist who wants to write books that measure up to his own standards to do?"

What, indeed! Here is one of the few professions in which, if a man does his best work, he is likely to starve. However, there are compromises to be made. A young novelist brought his manuscript to me last week. He was a boy I had met at a meeting of some down town settlement club. "What am I to do?" he asked. "I'm in the doll business. There's no excitement in that—and no one to whom I can talk!" What a gift it is to the world to find the sort of person to whom one can talk, who suddenly impresses one as being all-wise and trustworthy, whose eyes have looked on life and have not been terrified by its secrets. Such, to the young novelist, is Thomas Hardy, the veteran.

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:

DOCTOR JOHNSON (A Play)—A. Edward Newton—*Atlantic Monthly Press* (\$3.50). Mr. Newton, well known Philadelphian, book collector and essayist, here presents, with the assistance of numerous immortal shades, four scenes from the life of that burly Doctor, hater of oatmeal, Scotchmen, professional politicians and cant, who is one of the few among the dead celebrities of English literature whom, via Boswell's life, we can know as if we had met him on the street or suffered his thunderous rebuke in person. In this play Mr. Newton's task has been, avowedly, to string certain gems of Johnsonian talk and incident together on a thin thread of drama and he has accomplished his end with unobtrusive canniness. Dr. Johnson's curious ménage at Gough Street—a party at the Thrales'—Mrs. Thrale's decision to marry Piozzi—Dr. Johnson's death—so run the four acts and among the actors are all the Johnsonian company, Sir Joshua Reynolds, Fanny Burney, Burke, Goldsmith, Boswell, Peg Woffington, down to Mr. Levett and even Bet Flint. An experiment comprising much diverting and edifying matter worthy the studious attention of all Johnsonians.

ON THE MARGIN—Aldous Huxley—*Doran* (\$1.75). Seventeen brief notes and essays by the most brilliant young literary man in England. Pleasant, intelligent, rather entertaining little papers. The astonishing thing about them is that they are so mild. So very mild. The book might have been written by almost any bright young gentleman who chose to model his style on that of E. V. Lucas. Did you ever think you were about to degust a genuine pre-War cocktail and then discover as you swallowed that the beverage was strictly W. C. T. U.?

MR. PODD—Freeman Tilden—*Macmillan* (\$2.00). Mr. Podd was Nozzle King of America—a bewildered millionaire. Like most nozzle kings, he had his own individual plans for a Utopian International Commonwealth. So he chartered a ship and set out around the world. The ship's crew took to communism, seized the vessel, marooned the Podd party on a desert island—whence, after many semi-humorous misadventures, they returned to civilization, after discovering that the simple life is not so simple as it sounds. The book is mildly satiric and not unamusing. It could have been much funnier.

ART

Chicago

Religious paintings, examples of the rare beauty of the early Florentine and Sienese schools, are exhibited at the Institute during the summer. They are loaned by Cyrus H. McCormick, Jr., who collected them before the War, and include paintings of Guido Ceio Cozzarelli, Benvenuti di Giovanni, Paoli di Giovanni Fei, Jacopo del Sellaio, Ricci di Lorenzo.

Toledo

Toledo rejoices in the acquisition of four Egyptian antiques of the period of Tut-ankh-Amen, dug up from sacred Tel-El-Amarna, which the notorious King's father-in-law founded. One antique is a stela of the Egyptian god who protected the Egyptians against the bites of insects.

Antwerp

Antwerp, where Rubens lived 300 years ago, has added to its immense collection of the master's works a painting depicting his conception of the Roman philosopher, Seneca.

Authorities declare that only two etchings ever proceeded from Rubens' hand. One of them was a head of Seneca, now belonging to the British Museum. It was at first thought that the Seneca acquired by the city of Antwerp was the famous etching, but subsequent brief despatches indicate that it is a painting discovered at Riga. The price paid was only \$7,000.

Antwerp's great Rubens treasure is the trio hung in her Cathedral: *The Descent from the Cross*, *The Elevation of the Cross*, *The Assumption*.

It was Antwerp which gave Rubens his two beautiful wives, Isabella Brant and Helena Fourment; and, although Rubens' male line is extinct, more than 100 great families of Belgium and the rest of Europe claim descent from him on the distaff side.

Rome

The Tiber's muddy banks have yielded up a colossal statue of Minerva. It was discovered by workmen on the site of the old Emporium which was a landing place for marbles shipped from Greece to Imperial Rome. Antiquaries declare that the statue might have been dropped into the mud by Roman stevedores.

Minerva, seated, is carved from colored alabaster in the most exquisite Hellenistic manner.

By law, this Minerva now belongs half to Italy's Government and half to the owner of the land.

THE THEATRE

Summer Chorus

There follows a brief discussion of the major musical comedies now tempting the metropolis.

THE (REJUVENATED) FOLLIES—The outlook wasn't brilliant for the buyers when Mr. Ziegfeld announced the second season of the year-old Follies. Thousands of pleading, imprecating letters from cloak-and-suit men the country over forced him to change his mind. Accordingly he has published a "revised" edition of the *Follies*. Retaining Gilda Gray, Gallagher and Shean, Evelyn Law, Andrew Tombs, he has added such personages as Ann Pennington, Brooke Johns, Eddie Cantor. The result is a freshening pulse throughout.

THE SCANDALS—A new note of the bizarre marks George White's latest revue with the New York blue ribbon. He has disregarded the precise symmetry and eyes action which had become axioms of the musical show business. He has thrown an occasional blur of color in the wrong place, in both his scenery and his humor. He has varied his tempo. The effect is slightly erratic—and the public is fighting to see George White's show.

THE PASSING SHOW OF 1923—The Shuberts have picked up comedians, scenery, costumes, girls, music and color, patted them all together in a neat ball, and thrown them violently at the back wall of the Winter Garden. The result is a somewhat incoherent and fairly amusing revue. Far more elaborate and quite superior to its predecessors.

THE MUSIC BOX REVUE—Irving Berlin's hardy annual continues to flourish. The long arms of Charlotte Greenwood and the clatter of Bobby Clark call for a consistent laugh.

HELEN OF TROY, NEW YORK—A musical comedy which suffered much from public over-confidence in the authors (George S. Kaufman and Marc Connelly, creators of *Merton of the Movies*). It turned out to be just a real good show. The normal reaction: "Yes, it's good; but it ought to be so much better."

WILDFLOWER—A piece with Edith Day and a brilliant score. Until hot weather came it played to standing room only.

LITTLE NELLY KELLY—The infinite invention of George M. Cohan has again evolved a musical concoction that has stuck fast in the public fancy. Mr. Cohan, analysts observe, is not so much concerned with the elaborate beauty of his chorus and their silks as he is with his dancers

and his humor. Though *Nelly Kelly* has danced and laughed on Broadway these many months her popularity persists.

ADRIENNE—Of all the summer's newcomers this play offers the least in consistent entertainment. Devotees of Billy B. Van and Vivienne Segal will find some solace in their activities.

VANITIES OF 1923—The latest flower in the musical field. Much money



PEGGY HOPKINS JOYCE
"A star with a reputation"

and a group of good comedians from vaudeville overcoming the handicap of a star with a reputation and nothing else. Peggy Hopkins Joyce is the lady. Otherwise the show is just another of the same.

Notes

Ethel Barrymore is not one to take vacations. At the close of the Players' Club's *The School for Scandal*, "America's greatest actress" betook herself to Washington to open a summer vaudeville tour in Barrie's *The Twelve Pound Look*. Miss Barrymore will probably go on tour in the autumn in repertory under the management of Author Hopkins.

Those who seek body to the wine of their amusement are scanning with some interest the program of the Theatre Guild for the coming season:

1) *Windows*, by John Galsworthy. "A comedy for idealists and others."

2) *The Failures*, an adaptation from H. R. Tenormand's tragedy, *Les Rates*. Jacob Ben Ami will have the lead.

3) *The Guardsman*, by Franz Molnar.

4) Shaw's *Caesar and Cleopatra*.

5) *Masse Mensch*, by Ernst Teller.

6) Rudolph Schildkraut in *King Lear*.

7) An American play as yet unselected.

Tentative plans also indicate the production of *The Goat Song*, a drama of Pan-worship, by Franz Werfel; *Fata Morgana*, by Ernst Vajda; and a second American play.

Contracts have been signed for the construction of the world's greatest indoor arena just above the Manhattan theatre district (at 51st St. and Seventh Ave.). John Ringling, circus man; Tex Rickard, greatest of athletic promoters; E. F. Albee, czar of vaudeville, are behind the project. The building will include at least two theatres beside the arena, and will seat untold thousands. In the summertime the tank lark will evolve into a swimming pool than which "only the ocean is larger." The announcement spells death to historic Madison Square Garden, for years home of circus, bike race, title bout.

A curious outgrowth of the strolling player idea has cropped up in the Ford Truck tour of New England by the Jitney Players. Headed by Bushnell Cheney, youthful Yale graduate, and his wife, Alice Keating, the group will present *Creatures of Impulse*, by W. S. Gilbert, and James Branch Cabell's *The Jewel Merchants* to New England communities throughout the summer. Their stage consists of automatic contrivances built on the body of two Ford trucks. Their season opened at Madison, Conn., July 4.

London has forgotten for the moment the complaint that her stage was overrun with American productions and has turned to welcome the cardinal artists of the Italian and French theatres. Eleanora Duse, who has been quoted by London correspondents as more than meditating on an American tour, is giving Tuesday and Thursday matinees at the New Oxford theatre to packed stalls. Ibsen forms the backbone of her repertory. Dividing the honors are Lucien and Sacha Guitry, assisted by the latter's wife, Yvonne Printemps. *The Times* concludes an extended eulogy of this distinguished trio with the comment: "Well, we have the Guitrys to set against the Ruhr."

C I N E M A

The New Pictures

Wandering Daughters. Any film that can number Marjorie Daw among its cast has an inalienable claim to recognition. Unfortunately, she has been given, in *Wandering Daughters*, a minor part. Accordingly, what faint light of merit there is in this picture is hidden under a bushel of blundering truck. The play discusses with all the blatant bad taste of cinema cheapness the younger generation. The nadir of youthful degradation is represented by the inevitable midnight bathing party. The hero wears a tight-waisted, double-breasted suit and his derby forced well down over his brow and a trifle to one side. At one point the comedy serving woman goes to the Iceman's Ball. And that is where (barring Miss Daw) they all should have gone, instead of into the movies.

Where Is My Wandering Boy This Evening? Ben Turpin, cross-eyed man, is out again. There are unquestionably large groups among the solid citizenry who regard Mr. Turpin with a refined distrust. To these much that is worth while in life has been denied. Those who cannot laugh when this strange zany is struck in the seat of his beflowered nightgown by a bolt of lightning; when he bounds through the apple orchard in pursuit of the ghost of his lost love—still in the nightgown; or when he plants a laden spoonful of mashed potatoes against the back of the lady he has taken in to dinner; those who cannot laugh at these things must labor heavily under the burden of life. Mr. Turpin accomplished all this and more during his wanderings through the evening. Possibly the film is not so good as some of his earlier works. Be that as it may, when Ben Turpin raises a glass to his lady love and remarks "Here's Locking at You!" the incongruity of the attempt renders your commentator helpless.

Merry Go Round. Here is an entertainment fit for giants. There is gaiety by the ton; tears by the hog's head. Where the author has given an inch of gold braid the director has taken a mile. And yet there is a certain consistent quality of entertainment which runs through the various court intrigues and the strange scenes of circus life that sustains the story despite the overload of detail. Also, Mary Philbin stands out as one of the loveliest of the later cinema discoveries.

Blah!

Distinguished Public Service by the L. A. Anti-Narcotic League

Human Wreckage is a movie of the drug traffic. The producers would have us believe that the traffic is national; in fact, that the nation is moving down a one-way street to a Potters' Field for dope fiends.

This thesis might be set down as film fatuity and the picture destined simply as another flyblown feature, if it were not for the name of WALLACE REID woven in lurid letters throughout its manufacture. Wallace Reid, screen star, died last Fall from the effects of a drug habit contracted among the noisome swamps of Hollywood Society. *Human Wreckage* is produced by "The Los Angeles Anti-Narcotic League" as the moral epitaph to round out the cheerless fable of Reid's death. Mrs. Wallace Reid is the production's star.

Wallace Reid was, in his own manner, an artist. Certainly there are few to dispute the statement that he was a cardinal leader of effective entertainment. Accordingly his wife and the Los Angeles Anti-Narcotic League might have spared his memory the fitful fever of an opiate post mortem. Each *Human Wreckage* witness will take back to the salesdesk, the farm or the schoolroom a graven imprint of Reid the addict—not the actor.

The perpetrators argue that the picture will be a club to beat back the rising trade in dope. Horror stares from the club, from handle to head. Yet horror and fear are ineffective deterrents because they dwell in the back of the mind, while material temptation stares directly in the eyes.

A word for Mrs. Reid. Seeing the film, one can hardly question her sincerity. She probably believes she has chosen a path where others may see her walking and heed the solitary figure as a warning. Yet her advisers all along have dressed the proceeding with most offensive taste. The strident commercialism of their advertising thrusts the bitter story on every billboard in the country. At the New York opening was included the "dance of the Addicts"; a group of figures writhed and postured under lights of ghastly green, adding a final touch that seemed almost to turn again the turf above a grave.

Sunday evening Mrs. Reid delivered a dignified talk on the narcotic situation from the pulpit of a Methodist church in the Bronx. A large crowd—"composed partly of curiosity seekers"—filled the Church and stood ten deep on the sidewalk. Said a newspaper account: "Sensation seekers were disappointed."

E D U C A T I O N

World Conference

It has met—the first World Conference on Education. Assembled at San Francisco simultaneously with the regular annual conference of the National (American) Education Association, the World Conference brought hundreds of teacher-delegates from 50 nations, and promulgated plans to destroy war through the instrumentality of education.

Specifically, for example, the conference desires to eliminate from school-books all "spreadeagle nationalistic propaganda." Said one leader, Miss Charl Ormond Williams: "Children of one country do not hate children of another unless they are taught to do so. We teachers positively refuse to teach them that sort of thing any longer!"

At the conference, Japanese and Chinese, Germans and Frenchmen, mingled fraternally in a common allegiance to a common ideal of international good-will.

The conference's President was Dr. Augustus O. Thomas, of Maine. Dr. David Starr Jordan, pre-eminent advocate of Pacific peace, present, said: "If we cannot educate for peace it is not worth while to educate at all."

The National Education Association, headed by Dr. William B. Owen, of Chicago, devoted itself chiefly to the question of costs. "Educational economics has been a sadly neglected science," was the chief point. And the second point was crusader-like re-endorsement of the Towner-Sterling bill (TIME, March 3), which bill is designed to make the Federal Government more responsible for the education of every child from Portland to Portland.

In New York

An attempt is being made to enroll 10,000 Jewish children in New York in supplementary schools, where (after regular school hours) they may be taught the history, language and teachings of their religion.

Exchange Visits

The first American teacher to go to England in the series of exchange visits proposed by Mrs. Alfred Lyttleton, Lady Astor's companion on her American trip last year (TIME, April 7), is Miss Martha Gill, of Stephen Girard School, Philadelphia. While Miss Gill visits in English homes, an English teacher is in return visiting in New England and Philadelphia.

RELIGION

Tikhon and Metataxis

The most conflicting rumors in regard to the religious situation in Russia agree on this: the Patriarch Tikhon, of Moscow, was unfrocked by the recent "All-Russian" council of the Greek Orthodox Church. The council was captured by radicals, and the Patriarch Tikhon, who was in a Soviet prison at the time, was unfrocked without a hearing. No man was put in his place, the church radicals believing in a more democratic form of church government. Tikhon, according to one report, was poisoned in prison. More recent reports assert that he has made his peace with the Soviet Government, and that he has been released by them to weaken the Russian Church by making a factional fight. Many of the peasants and clergy are behind the old order of things in the patriarchate. They have a strong point of canon law in their favor in the fact that no patriarch can be deposed without the written consent of his peer. This written consent the radicals failed to obtain from Tikhon's peer, Meletios Metataxis, Patriarch of Constantinople, and from him the quasi Patriarch of Moscow is now said to be seeking aid and comfort. But the Most Rev. Metataxis is himself in trouble, owing to the Turks, and to those Greeks who wish to see a rapid peace at Lausanne. Metataxis (TIME, May 12, June 11), is unalterably opposed to the Turks, yet resides in their capital city. It is as if the Dalai Lhama lived at Canterbury, while the British were seeking to check Tibetan influence in Northern India. On July 4 the Patriarch Metataxis was to be summoned for trial on charges of defamation of character of certain Greeks who had tried to oust him in order that the peace might come at Lausanne, and whom he promptly excommunicated. He is also charged with entering the country on a foreign passport. Seeing the storms on his horizon, Patriarch Metataxis turned over his ecclesiastical authority to the Holy Synod of Constantinople, and, according to British reports, has left the city. It is impossible for him, therefore, to help his fellow Patriarch in distress, the Most Rev. Tikhon. And if possible, the Turks will prevent Constantinople from becoming the seat of any other Greek Orthodox Patriarch. The Greek Orthodox Church has ancient patriarchates at Antioch, Alexandria and Jerusalem, but these are all cities in foreign hands. The Tzar, who used to have an authority in Greek Orthodox circles somewhat less than the Roman

Catholic Pope, is dead. To whom can Tikhon go for help?

Trends

A Gentleman's Church. The Right Rev. Charles H. Brent, Protestant Episcopal Bishop of Western New York, spoke to 200 young churchmen at the Chestnut Hill Academy in Philadelphia. These young men are considering going into the ministry, but are not committed to it. Bishop Brent gave them the following bon-mots: "The Protestant Episcopal Church needs a shaking up." "It is too closely identified with those who call themselves gentlemen." "Don't let society coddle you. What you are to do is to study what society is thinking and doing, and correct it in the places where it is wrong." "Sitting on the edge of a cloud and playing a harp does not appeal to me." "I protest against that patriotism which declares our country to be the greatest and always right, whether it is right or wrong." "The Ten Commandments should be rooted out of the Prayer Book. Too many Christians look upon them as forming the whole moral responsibility."

Heresy Hunters. Dr. John Roach Straton and 30 other members of the Fundamentalist League of New York and vicinity descended upon the Baptist headquarters at 30th Street and Fifth Avenue, New York, marched to the room of the American Baptist Foreign Mission Society, demanded to see the files of that office. The Board of Managers of the Mission Society (liberal to the core) held a stormy four-hour session with their Fundamentalist brethren (conservatives absolutely), and finally refused to open their files. The Board of Managers found that there were no specific, written charges against Baptist missionaries in the foreign fields, but only vague charges of unorthodoxy. Since the file contained many personal and intimate communications from missionaries, they refused to open them except to look up specific charges. Although defeated, Dr. Straton and his friends promised to return again with written and specific charges against liberal missionaries. The significance of the struggle is that the Fundamentalists, having failed to force a creed on either the Northern or Southern Baptist conventions, are now trying to capture control of missionaries, and missionary doctrine, thus assuring the future of Fundamentalism in at least one section of the Baptist Church. St. Paul

journeyed to Damascus on much the same kind of a heresy hunt.

German Missionaries. For the first time since the War, German missionaries are being allowed to take up work in a British possession. The British Government has not altered its general policy of forbidding such "hostile" missionary activity in its colonies, but is willing to consider individual cases. The Governor of the British Gold Coast, in Africa, said that one of the most disastrous results of the war, so far as West Africa was concerned, was the interruption of the excellent work which the Germans had been doing for the natives there. Three German missionaries, two with their wives, are returning to their work, which they are carrying on under the auspices of the United Free Church of Scotland.

Where Creeds Unite. The Jewish religion has had an influence out of all proportion to its numbers. It is still a vital factor in the life of the world and of the United States. Last week the Central Conference of Jewish Rabbis held its annual conference (Cape May, N. J.). Prof. Cronbach, of the Hebrew Union College, Cincinnati, gave an address in which he compared the sociological claims of 42 different creeds, and declared that he found in all of them the same underlying principles of social justice, especially in connection with protecting women and children in industry, providing mothers' pensions, resisting mob rule against the Negro. "The divisions wrought by theology and excused by theology are being healed in the sunlight of social vision. Here is where Anglican agrees with Catholic, Catholic with Quaker, Quaker with Baptist, and Baptist with Jew."

Gloomier and Gloomier. In a recent London book called *The Coming Renaissance* 14 British and two American writers all strike, in differing degrees, a hopeful note. One comments on the approach of church union in America; another on the new interest in education and the rebirth of religious discussion; a third on the interest in upbuilding the health of the human race. To the various writers (two of whom are women, five University professors, three bishops, two canons and two clergymen), these signs indicate another Renaissance age in religion. But to W. R. Inge, "gloomy Dean" of St. Paul's, London, the conditions of such a movement seem indeed obscure. He closes his brief introduction to the book: "If it comes, it will be very welcome."

MEDICINE

Exit the Birthmark

Among the notable advances in Roentgenology made public at the annual meeting of the American Radiological Society in San Francisco is the eradication of birthmarks through the application of radium. Dr. Lawrence R. Taussig, of the University of California, has used radium rays successfully for this purpose, and has even eliminated the dark red "strawberry" blotches so disfiguring to the face.

Dr. Lars Edling, Swedish radiologist, conceded that in many phases of radiological progress, notably in the production of high-voltage deep-therapy apparatus, America leads the world.

The Truth-Compeller

Scopolamin (also known as hyoscin), the poisonous alkaloid anaesthetic derived from henbane, deadly nightshade and similar plants, has added another function to its established use in childbirth (TIME, May 12), if we are to believe Dr. R. E. House, of Ferris, Texas, whose paper on its value in revealing truth in criminal cases created a sensation at the meeting of the American Association of Anaesthetists, held in conjunction with the San Francisco sessions of the American Medical Association.

The effect of the drug is somewhat similar to hypnosis, inhibiting all the special senses of the body except hearing, and paralyzing the judgment and critical faculties. When a patient in this state is plied with questions, Dr. House claims, the auditory centers "set off" the chain of memory, and the replies disclose what actually happened, because the patient is powerless to contrive any deception or rational defense. Dr. House used the drug at San Quentin, the California penitentiary, on three prisoners, convicted of murder, grand larceny and various crimes. The stories told under the influence of scopolamin "proved" the alleged murderer innocent, gave previously concealed evidence of identity in another case and secured a confession of a third. The drug also was used in a Berkeley murder case, justifying previous acquittal. It has been employed for some time at the Cook County Hospital, Chicago, under the direction of Dr. Karl Meyer, principally to secure the names of the deserting men from unmarried mothers. Judge John R. Caverly, of the Chicago Criminal Court, will call a conference to investigate the possibilities of the drug.

Dr. House has himself experimented with scopolamin for seven years, and says he has had no failures. He has been a practicing physician for 25 years. He does not claim that the use of scopolamin is practicable or desirable in courts, but he believes it an invaluable agency in furnishing clues by a humane variety of third degree. He wants to demonstrate its efficiency in federal prisons.

But—he will have to reckon with the embattled psychologists, neurologists and criminologists of the



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DR. R. E. HOUSE

He distills truth from the deadly nightshade

country. The majority of them are skeptical of, not to say hostile to, the idea. The psychologic facts of the case would seem to be that scopolamin does actually have all the inhibitory powers credited to it and releases the "subconscious" or "unconscious" mind of Morton Prince and the Freudians. But there is no guarantee that the content of these mental levels below consciousness is "nothing but the truth." It might express itself in wishes, prejudices, hearsay, an imperfect knowledge of the facts, or fantastic babblings—any unreasoning mental state that happened to be uppermost at the time—as is somewhat the case in dreams, alcoholic intoxication or with certain other anaesthetics. New York experts, including Dr. George H. Kirby, director of Ward's Island; Dr. Menas K. Gregory, psychiatrist of Bellevue Hospital; Dr. Carleton Simon, police commissioner of narcotic drugs; Dr. Perry Lichtenstein, Tombs physician; Dr. Smith Ely Jelliffe, editor of the *Journal of Nervous and Mental*

Diseases, were almost unanimous in declaring that the results secured could not be relied upon, and pointed out psychological, ethical and physiological objections to the new use of the drug. Dr. Jelliffe, calling it "unmitigated rubbish," said: "*In vino veritas* is much truer than *in scopolamin veritas*." Warden Lawes, of Sing Sing, is willing to try it out if it is found worth investigating. But, from the legal point of view, confessions induced by scopolamin could not be upheld in court because of the constitutional provision against self-incrimination.

Hermann M. Biggs

The sudden death from pneumonia of Dr. Hermann Michael Biggs, New York State Health Commissioner, removes perhaps the most distinguished state or city health officer in the U. S.—a man even more widely known abroad than at home as a pioneer in both the laboratory and administrative phases of preventive medicine. He had been Commissioner continuously since 1914, under both Republican and Democratic Governors, who recognized the folly of breaking up the splendidly efficient organization which Dr. Biggs had built up.

Dr. Biggs was 63 years old, was born at Trumansburg, N. Y., and was educated at Cornell University and Bellevue Medical College. He remained at Bellevue as professor of clinical medicine until 1914. In the meantime he became director of the bacteriological laboratory of the New York City Health Department, and was also chief medical officer of that Department until he was called to Albany. His national and international activities included membership in the War Relief Commission of the Rockefeller Foundation, the General Medical Board of the Council of National Defense and the Medical Advisory Committee of the League of Red Cross Societies, Geneva, Switzerland, of which he was medical director for the year 1920.

Benefactor's Reward

W. L. Mackenzie King, American-trained Liberal Premier of Canada, moved in the House of Commons at Ottawa an appropriation for an annuity of \$7,500 for Dr. Frederick G. Banting, of the University of Toronto, discoverer of insulin (new remedy for diabetes). This stipend, which will enable the scientist to devote his life to medical research, gives evidence that a great democratic people can learn to recognize its true benefactors.

SCIENCE

With the Diggers

Archeological and paleontological progress since it was last recorded in *TIME* (March 3, April 28, May 12) is here summarized:

Egypt. Excavations at Thebes (Valley of the Kings) have been discontinued for the summer, but will be resumed next season by Howard Carter, American collaborator of the late Lord Carnarvon. The treasures found in Tut-ankh-Amen's tomb (including the throne, chairs, alabaster vases, shrines, caskets, bedsteads, and boxes elaborately carved of inlaid ivory, ebony and gold) have been removed to Cairo by a 500-mile boat trip, and will be exhibited in the museum there under the Egyptian Department of Antiquities until a decision is reached regarding those to be brought to England and America.

Palestine. The University of Pennsylvania mission at Beisan (the Old Testament Bethshean), 55 miles northeast of Jerusalem, has unearthed substantial Egyptian buildings and inscriptions of Seti I and Rameses II (19th dynasty, about 1366 B. C.), suggesting military occupation of Palestine at that time.

Babylonia. The joint expedition of Oxford University and the Field Museum, Chicago, under Prof. S. Langdon, has uncovered the ruins of Kish, an early capital of the Accadian kings, eight miles east of the site of Babylon, including the great tower of the temple to the war god Ilbaba, built about 2,100 B. C.

The Anglo-Pennsylvania expedition at Ur of the Chaldees, under C. Leonard Woolley, has made progress in revealing the great temple of the Moon God and his consort, erected by early Sumerian kings about 3,600 B. C., and remodeled by Nebuchadnezzar, the Assyrian conqueror, more than a score of centuries later.

Carthage. The excavations under Count Byron Kuhn de Prorok and the Prince de Waldeck have been suspended, but a more systematic scheme of operations will be started later by arrangement with the French authorities. A Roman chapel and Punic tombs were unearthed. The government has been aroused by indiscriminate vandalistic excavations, and future work at Carthage will be limited to those having permits from the resident-general at Tunis.

Europe. The recent excavations at Pompeii, under Prof. Vittorio Spinazzola, have made greater progress than all previous ones. To date, 530 meters of street have been uncovered by modern methods, which pre-

serve the architecture intact. Old-fashioned excavation was carelessly done by workmen, digging into buildings from below and bringing valuable material down in ruins. Today ashes and rubbish are removed from above, walls and roofs are strengthened and supported, and all details are preserved, including the brilliant original colors of the frescoes.

The blocks of the Druidical circle at Stonehenge, England, must have been transported 180 miles from mountains in Pembrokeshire, the nearest location of similar rock, according to an announcement of Dr. H. H. Thomas, British petrographer. The average weight is $2\frac{1}{2}$ tons.

South Africa. A skull believed older than that of the Rhodesian man of the Broken Hill mine has been found at Belingwe, near Bulawayo. Sir Arthur Keith, who estimated the age of the other skull as older than the Neanderthal man (50,000 years), will examine it. If further remains are found in South Africa, it may prove to be one of the earliest homes of the race, rivalling Java.

China. The third Asiatic expedition of the American Museum of Natural History found in Mongolia the skull of another dinosaur, the titanothere, besides other choice fossils.

The Fogg Art Museum of Harvard has sent an expedition under Langdon Warner, recently of Pennsylvania, to west China to study ancient and medieval Chinese art treasures, including the kiln sites of the Sung dynasty (10th century) and Buddhist rock grottoes of the 5th century. Duncan McDougall, son of the psychologist, is in the party. Other expeditions from Boston, Washington, and Chicago museums are in China, and an American archeological school may be opened at Peking, similar to those at Rome, Athens, Jerusalem. Rubbings, photographs and measurements of early architecture in danger of decay will be taken.

Latin America. The Carnegie Institute has received a five-year concession from the Guatemalan Government to carry on explorations in the Peten district, containing Tikal, perhaps the oldest of the Maya cities (200 A. D.). Dr. Sylvanus Morley will soon return to Central America to take up this work. American archeologists are in charge of the museum at Guatemala City.

A perfectly preserved mummy of an Inca chief was unearthed, with art objects in a large earthen jar, in the province of Salta, Argentine. The embalment methods may prove superior to those of the Egyptians.

United States. Indian relics, tombs, and skeletons have been excavated at widely scattered points: 1) Near

Staatsburg, N. Y., skeleton and full regalia of a Munsee Indian Chief. 2) In Harlan County, Ky., by University scientists and a 14-year-old mountain girl, skeletons of 9 primitive Indians. 3) In the Burton Mound, Santa Barbara, Cal., remains of a race with remarkable tooth development — broad incisors like horses, and no cavities. 4) At Warehouse Point, Conn., bones of an Indian of large stature. 5) On the Wet River, Arkansas, implements of a vanished race with arts of weaving and carving. 6) At Pueblo Bonito, New Mexico, a great prehistoric community dwelling, by the National Geographic Society, under Neil M. Judd. 7) At Mesa Verde National Park and the Rio Mimbres valley, New Mexico, a pipe shrine house, traces of a dice game, and other cliff-dwelling relics, by Dr. J. Walter Fewkes, of the Smithsonian Institution. 8) In mounds at Albany, Ore., remains which indicate, in the belief of Dr. Edwin T. Hodge, of the University of Oregon, that the American aborigines, following the coast southward from Behring Straits, spread fan-like over the continent through the Columbia River gap.

In Kern County, Cal., bones of saber-tooth tigers, giant sloths, and other beasts were found embedded in asphalt beds, Dr. William Bebb, of Northwestern University.

The Arbuckle Mountain area of Oklahoma contains perhaps the most complete series of sedimentary rocks from before pre-Cambrian times in America, says Prof. C. E. Decker, of the University of Oklahoma. Folding and erosion have exposed the beds, with great fossil deposits, for study.

Canada. Bones of a mastodon were excavated near Loudou, Ont., by Prof. A. D. Robertson, of Western University. The teeth are a foot long and 18 inches across, the tusks 8 feet long, the jawbone weighs 40 pounds. The animal is estimated to have weighed over 30 tons. Few complete mastodon skeletons have been found. This one may have lived before man inhabited the continent.

Synthetic Wood

Artificial wood has been made by a Norwegian inventor from a mixture of 50% sawdust with chalk and chemicals, subjected to heavy pressure. The resulting substance has the same specific gravity as wood, has the hardness of oak, can be planed, sawed, bored, nailed, painted, stained or polished. It is impervious to rot or moisture, will not ignite at ordinary temperatures.

THE PRESS

Seven Sins

Glenn Frank, editor of *Century* magazine, comparatively young, and acknowledged as able, returned from a long lecture tour, and, as a journalist, "confessed" seven sins of American journalism. He said he was speaking chiefly of weeklies and monthlies. These sins are here summarized in the order of their definiteness or concreteness:

1) American journalism underestimates the intelligence of its readers.

2) It overestimates the information of its readers. "This is the outstanding sin of highbrow journalism. . . . The ideal magazine article should be written as if the men and women who were to read it had just dropped from the planet Mars."

3) It is not written in the vernacular, as it should be. Academic jargon is not vernacular; neither is cheap slang. Good ideas are kept out of circulation because they are concealed by highbrow language, whereas lowbrow journalism debauches American speech.

4) "American journalism avoids the things that people are most interested in." Or, rather, the magazine editor is trying to capture the reader's "interest," rather than to discover and discuss the reader's "interests." The editor who is concerned only with capturing the reader's interest is likely to be merely a merchant of sensations; the editor who is concerned primarily with the reader's interests may be, in the best sense of an abused word, a statesman.

5) "American journalism is too timely." Mr. Frank means by this paradox that magazines publish articles too soon after the event, and before the people have become really interested in it.

6) American magazines are, each of them, too definitely either conservative or liberal or radical. This is "the sin of a fixed policy." "The ideal magazine should have no policy except a profound reverence for facts." The ideal editor will follow the facts wherever they lead, with the result that he is likely to be conservative in January, liberal in February, radical in March.

7) "American journalism defends Americanism."

"Know Thyself"

Having exhausted all the devices of slicing up and shuffling the physiognomies of movie actors, and asking "Who are they?" the yellow press

has hit upon a new device for attracting readers. The Hearst papers discovered the new invention:

A wily photographer slinks about on the pavements and warily snaps unsuspecting citizens. Soon afterward their pictures (half length) are published, with their features expunged. With the pictures appears the legend: "Do You Know Yourself? If You Do, You Get \$5!" If you recognize your watch charm, or your dotted swiss dress, just call on the City Editor, prove you are it, and get a crisp five dollar bill.

Modesty of All Degrees

The Times-Picayune (New Orleans) printed:

"Dr. Donald B. MacMillan, one of the most famous of explorers, and Peary's lieutenant in the discovery of the North Pole, today is bound again for the Arctic. He goes as a special correspondent of *The Times-Picayune*. . . ."

"Thirty thousand members of the American Radio Relay League, radio amateurs, are coöperating with *The Times-Picayune* and the North American Newspaper Alliance. . . ."

The Courier-Journal (Louisville) published:

"Dr. Donald B. MacMillan, famous explorer, heading north as special Arctic radio correspondent of *The Courier-Journal* and the North American Newspaper Alliance, will solve the great mystery of radio."

The Sun (Baltimore) ran:

"Radio for the first time will penetrate the frozen Arctic regions, as Captain Donald B. MacMillan in his little craft *Bowdoin* makes his way toward the North Pole.

"The adventures and discoveries of the expedition, which may last for months and perhaps for years, will be broadcasted each week throughout the country, by arrangement with the North American Newspaper Alliance, of which *The Sun* is a member."

Praise for "The Call"

The New York Call (Labor), which is pink even to its book review section on Sundays, was cited by *Industrial and Labor Information*, published at Geneva, Switzerland, as an authority on labor matters in America. *Industrial and Labor Information* is the organ of the International Labor Office of the League of Nations. *The Call* stuck this feather in its phrygian cap.

Praise for Hearst

The Disabled American Veterans of the World War, assembled in convention at Minneapolis, passed reso-

lutions thanking the public press "and particularly the Hearst newspapers" for their enterprise "in their exposé of the former administration of the United States Veterans' Bureau and their coöperation with the new director in bringing about needed changes."

BUSINESS

Current Situation

While commerce and industry are experiencing their usual Summer slowdown, no little interest is expressed regarding the outlook for Fall. Two months ago opinion was practically unanimous that considerable activity would be witnessed in the Autumn. Since that time, however, the drastic liquidation in the stock market has created doubt.

On its face, the declining stock market, usually a reliable trade barometer, would argue a decrease in general business activity in the coming months. On the other hand, the security market was undoubtedly inflated, and its recent fall may therefore be due to purely inherent conditions. Money remains easy, and with high wages the retail trade should feel little anxiety for the approaching season.

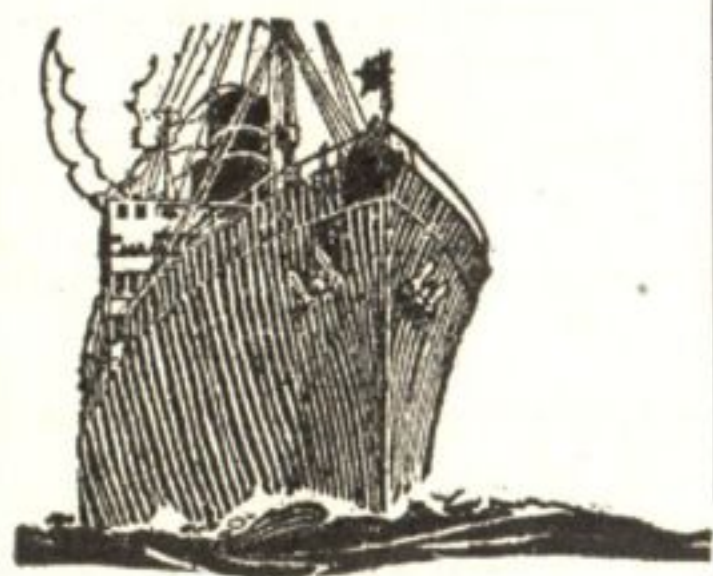
An unknown quantity is provided by the impending financial collapse of Germany, where over two trillion new marks were added to circulation last week. How far this inevitable collapse will affect other nations is problematical, but that its effect will be felt everywhere there is little doubt.

The caution shown by our merchants against over-stocking is justified by the present outlook. The situation calls for conservative methods; it does not, however, justify exaggerated alarms or fears.

A New Partner

Russell C. Leffingwell, a member of the law firm of Cravath, Henderson, Leffingwell & de Gersdorff, was admitted as a partner to the firm of J. P. Morgan & Co. Mr. Leffingwell, born in New York City in 1878, after graduation from Yale took a law course at Columbia. In 1902 he began his law practice, joining in that year the firm which he has just left.

During 1917-1920 Mr. Leffingwell served as Assistant Secretary of the U. S. Treasury, and was entrusted by Secretary McAdoo with much of the task of floating the Liberty Loans, and extending credits to our Allies. Mr. Leffingwell has long been known



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TIME

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as an authority in both railroad and international law.

Ever since the death of Henry P. Davison in May of 1922, J. P. Morgan & Co. has felt the need of a new partner, particularly since the firm's international business has been constantly growing. The choice of Mr. Leffingwell is a natural and happy one, and has been for some time anticipated by the financial center.

The partners of J. P. Morgan & Co. are now: J. P. Morgan, Edward T. Stotesbury, Charles Steele, William H. Porter, Thomas W. Lamont, Horatio G. Lloyd, Dwight W. Morrow, Edward R. Stettinius, Thomas Cochran, Junius Spencer Morgan, Jr., Elliot Cowdin Bacon, George Whitney, Thomas S. Gates, Russell



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RUSSELL C. LEFFINGWELL

He floated America's loans; he refunds England's

C. Leffingwell. The firm holds two "seats" or memberships in the New York Stock Exchange, which stand in the names of J. P. Morgan and his son, Junius S. Morgan, Jr. The number of Morgan partners has always been elastic, and has recently varied from nine to fourteen, so that it cannot be said that Mr. Leffingwell is filling a "vacancy" there.

It is expected that Mr. Leffingwell's immediate duties in J. P. Morgan & Co. will be in connection with the British payment of her U. S. war debt which the firm will handle as fiscal agent for Great Britain. This work will take years to consummate and unusual financial ability to direct. Mr. Leffingwell's knowledge of official Washington should greatly assist him in this new task.

Mr. Leffingwell as a "dollar-a-year" man during the War period performed notable financial feats for

the Government. He was personally in charge of the huge Liberty Loan flotations. After the Armistice, he made a striking appeal for the cancellation by this country of the Allied debts to America, on the basis of not only sentiment but enlightened self interest. It is not yet time to say his view was incorrect; Great Britain alone of our debtors has made arrangements to settle her debts with us, and most of the Allied debts are notoriously uncollectible, and may always remain so. Mr. Leffingwell was more successful in his opposition to the threatened soldiers' bonus bill of 1920. At one time his name was prominently mentioned for Secretary of the U. S. Treasury. Since his resignation from the Government service, he has taken a prominent part in the recent Cuban financing effected in New York, as well as in outlining a plan for the segregation of the railroad and coal properties of the Reading Company.

Stutz Reappears

The receipt by the New York Stock Exchange of an application from the Stutz Motor Car Co. of America to have its 263,000 shares restored to trading on its floor brings vivid memories of the circumstances in 1920 under which Stutz was "stricken from the list" of the Exchange. After a decline in motor shares in February, 1920, Allan A. Ryan cornered the Stutz stock. Its price rose swiftly to 391 on March 31, 1921, when the Exchange authorities, having ascertained the existence of the "corner," suspended dealings in it there. After various conferences between Mr. Ryan and the Exchange officials, Stutz was stricken from the list April 15, 1920. Mr. Ryan finally settled with the unhappy "shorts" at \$550 per share, but found himself with all the stock and no market for it, either on the Exchange or on the Curb.

In the spring of 1922, Mr. Ryan, already faced with his impending bankruptcy, sold at public auction 132,914 of the 150,000 shares of Stutz which he then held. The purchaser was the Guaranty Trust Co., which later sold the stock to a syndicate composed of Charles M. Schwab and others for \$20 a share—the price at which it had been auctioned. Mr. Schwab has since that time been in control of the company.

After its disappearance from the Exchange list, Stutz was dealt in upon the Curb, where it has been selling recently for about \$14 a share.

Prophets vs. Market

An episode occurred recently of more than passing interest to those

who, in lieu of using their own judgment regarding future business conditions, depend upon the several professional purveyors of business advice.

A gentleman, eminent not only for his striking comments on the progress of business affairs but also for the success with which he has sold them, recently informed the investing public who subscribed to his "service," that the time had come to purchase stocks for investment. Scarcely had this statement been printed and placed in his subscribers' hands, along with the delightful chart inked in many colors which usually accompanies such admonitions, when the stock market began a violent relapse which lasted for over two weeks, and carried stock prices down to the lowest levels of the year.

Fortunately, this oversight was soon corrected by the advice to sell securities, again accompanied by the mystic chart of many colors, and of profound scientific import to those who understand it. Yet this latter comment, issued during falling prices, is scarcely prophecy.

Those who, by following the original advice, find themselves several hundreds, or perhaps thousands, of dollars the poorer thereby, have at least the satisfaction of knowing that Science itself erred with them. The action of the stockmarket has thus been shown highly irrational and indefensible. One has only to inspect the Charts to become convinced of it.

Reserve Banks in Cuba

Ever since a law was enacted by the Cuban Government making American currency legal tender in that country, many Federal Reserve notes found their way into circulation there. This led to the demand that a branch of a Federal Reserve Bank be located in Cuba.

Considerable friction over this proposal arose between the Reserve Banks of Boston and Atlanta. The Boston Bank, now headed by W. P. G. Harding, former Governor of the Federal Reserve Board, was first in the field with a proposal to establish a branch office in Havana. On the other hand, the Atlanta bank claimed that owing to geographical reasons, such a Havana branch should come under its jurisdiction.

After consideration by the Federal Reserve Board, both branches have been authorized to open branches in Cuba, with the understanding that complete coöperation between such branches be assured at all times.

Mr. Ford

Henry Ford will make his own tires; Henry Ford will make his own steel; Henry Ford is erecting the largest radio broadcasting station in the world; Henry Ford's railroad is making money; all this was "announced" within the week.

Concerning the world's greatest broadcasting station, there are no de-

tails. It is simply being built out Dearborn way.

Steel? Engineers of the General Electric Company are designing the largest alternating current motor for steel mill use ever made in the U. S. A. Erected at the River Rouge plant of the Ford company, it will develop 8,000 horse-power with a speed of 240 revolutions per minute. It will drive a "blooming" mill, where installations are now being made for the manufacture of steel. Ultimately, they say, the plant will manufacture all the steel Ford can use.

Tires? The five-year rumor that Mr. Ford would enter the tire business was revitalized by Wall Street suggestions that he was in the market for cotton mills which could be used to make tires. An offer was made for the Langley Cotton Mill at Langley, S. C., but Mr. Langley said that "so far as he knew," Mr. Ford was not in that picture.

Railroads? In 1920 Mr. Ford paid \$385,000 for the control of the Detroit, Toledo and Ironton Railroad, and financiers said he was paying just exactly that sum for "worthless paper." The gross income for the first five months of 1923 is stated as being \$4,156,877, which is more than the D. T. & I. took in during any of the full years 1916 to 1919. And the annual earnings for the road this year are figured at \$1,530,000, which, allowing for all taxes, should give a net income of over \$500,000.

Wheat

On indications that the world supply of wheat for the coming year would be larger than previously anticipated, wheat prices in the Chicago wheat pit have slumped for some time. The fear has even been expressed that the price of a bushel of wheat might descend below \$1.00 on the present movement.

Canada particularly is becoming a bigger competitor of America in the world wheat markets; India's surplus is estimated at 90,000,000 bushels, compared with only 9,000,000 last year; the European countries, even including Russia, are showing greater production. The American Farm Bureau Federation estimates the American wheat crop this year at 817,000,000 in addition to a carry-over from the last crop of about 140,000,000 bushels, or almost a billion bushels all told. Our home consumption, including seed wheat, and our exports for the coming year are estimated by the same authority as about 800,000,000 bushels.

In a telegram to Secretary Wallace, of the Department of Agriculture, the American Farm Bureau Federation requested President Harding's assistance in a scheme for withholding the surplus 200,000,000 bushels from the market during the coming year, and "stabilizing" the price of wheat at about \$1.50. The plan involves the use of credit from the new Intermediate Credit Banks.

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AERONAUTICS

Silver Wings

From Icarus on, famous flyers have usually been less than 30 years of age—famous pilots, that is. But it must be remembered that it was an older man, Daedalus, an engineer and a sculptor, who designed the Icarian monoplane and successfully flew it from Crete to Italy.

This incident in the early history of flying is recalled by the recent feat of Major General Mason M. Patrick. General Patrick, who had been transferred from the Engineers Corps to the Air Service only two years earlier, is 60 years of age. He is now Chief of the Army Air Service, and in that position has many times taken occasion to use aeroplanes on his tours of inspection.

Some time ago, in order better to familiarize himself with his duties, he began the regular flying course, and about three months ago formed the resolve of actually qualifying as a pilot. The fact that he was somewhat over the usual flying age did not deter him. He mastered the technical mechanics of the aeroplane and took his tests in cross-country flying, taking off, landing. A few days ago in a de Havilland plane he took and successfully passed the final tests, including all the "acrobatic" maneuvers—loop, roll, tail spin, Immelmann turn, falling-leaf, spin, spiral side slip, forward slip in landing, etc.

At a luncheon of the Army and Navy Club in Washington, General Patrick received the silver wings of a flying pilot—the only Major General who had ever attained that distinction.

...

Franco-British Rivalry

France is supreme in the air. Her fighting squadrons number 140 and comprise about 1,200 modern airplanes. A network of air lines radiates from Paris to London and to all parts of the Continent, providing a large reserve of planes immediately convertible to war use and of well trained pilots. To this great air force England opposes only 35 squadrons, most of them scattered in Egypt, Palestine, Mesopotamia, India. English commercial air services are small in number, though highly efficient in operation. French political purposes are not too clearly defined, but there is no doubt that in the next war a rapid and overwhelming attack from the air may bring an immediate decision. English public opinion has been gradually aroused to the dangers of this situation, in which her splendid fleet might be powerless, and to disarm almost unanimous criticism Premier Baldwin last week announced an addition of 34 squadrons to the Royal Air Force, and an increase in the air appropriations

amounting ultimately to £5,500,000 annually. Coupled with this announcement was the hope that an agreement might be arrived at with other Governments to limit aerial armament on lines similar to those proposed at the Washington Arms Conference.

The French press greeted this suggestion almost derisively, arguing that airplanes are too easy to build to admit of limitation, or at best approving of limitation on the basis of present strength, which would give France overwhelming superiority. The French Chamber of Deputies replied by increasing Army Air Service appropriations by 31,000,000 francs (\$1,873,950) to a total of 211,000,000 francs (\$12,754,950), and the Naval Air Service to a total of 76,000,000 francs (\$4,594,200).

...

Britain's Reply

Even with the increased appropriation announced by the Premier, England's air forces will be far behind those of France in number of squadrons and men. But perhaps the most effective British reply will be in the line of superior technical achievement. Spectators of the Royal Air Force pageant at Hendon, London, were given during the week a remarkable exhibition of the most recent military planes. Among other exhibits was a bomber equipped with a single engine of 1,000 horse-power, the most powerful airplane engine in the world, which can beat in speed and climb any bomber ever built. On the other end of the motor scale was the "Wren"—a tiny machine flying 50 miles an hour with only 3 horse-power. Thirteen "secret" airplanes were seen by the public for the first time. Experts and the public in general seem convinced that England leads as far as technical development of military aircraft is concerned.

...

Soviet Too

Russia, too, is in the race for air supremacy. Familiar sounding news of an "Aviation Week" heralds an attempt to arouse national interest in her military and commercial air fleets. Who knows but Trotsky may imitate Patrick and blossom out as a pilot? The fact remains that Soviet squadrons are by no means a negligible quantity, and German planes, manned by German pilots already give regular service from Moscow to Koenigsberg, to Tiflis in the Caucasus, to Teheran in Persia.

...

Flying Garage

An airplane in flight was refueled at San Diego for the first time in the history of aviation. A quartet of Army officers, after much practice, succeeded in passing a fresh supply of gasoline from one plane to another flying forty feet below at the same speed of 90 miles an hour. The

fuel was passed through a 40-foot steel wire-incased rubber hose into the tank of the lower plane, and so perfect was the maneuver that not a drop of gasoline was scattered—and gasoline on hot exhaust pipes might spell disaster. The experiment was carried out in preparation for an attempt by Captain Lowell Smith and Lieutenant John P. Richters to beat all endurance records by a continuous flight of four days and nights. Two such attempts have failed, though one flight lasted 24 hours, but Smith and Richters will try again.

Unfortunate Mummert

Mummert's tiny monoplane proved as unlucky as Barbot's. On a trial flight near Roosevelt Field, L. I., a squall flung the plane against a telegraph pole, smashing the landing gear and wings and badly injuring the pilot, Captain Brooke L. Pearson.

In Time for Golf

Air service is established between New York and Newport. The *Graylark* made the first trip, covering the air distance of 149 miles in 80 minutes and returning against a head-on wind in 112 minutes. (By train, the trip takes 7 hours.)

Henceforth society people will be able to leave the airport at the foot of East 31st Street, Manhattan, on Friday afternoon at 2:30 and 3 o'clock and Saturday at noon and reach their destination after an hour and a quarter of exhilarating flight over Long Island Sound. The return schedule calls for flights at 6 o'clock Sunday evening and 9 and 9:30 Monday morning. Hand luggage and golf bags can be carried free of charge and the one way fare is \$30. Heavy bookings are announced for the Summer.

The *Graylark* and its two sister ships represent the very last word in modern construction. It is the fastest commercial flying boat in the world, driven by a Liberty motor and having a speed of 130 miles per hour when fully loaded with pilot, four passengers and gas for three or four hours' cruising. A single wing is adequately braced by a pair of struts projecting on either side from the hull, the structural resistance in the air being reduced to a minimum. The engine starts at the pressing of a button—gone are the days when mechanics had to swing a propeller painfully and dangerously and many times. Passengers are partially enclosed and protected from wind and rain, yet have a magnificent view. The inside of the cabin is like the inside of a high-class automobile. Every detail of control, seating and power plant installation is perfect. Mooring rings and anchor provide for any kind of emergency landing. When a ship such as the *Graylark* is compared with the seaplanes used during the War, such as the HS-2, equipped with the same Liberty motor, but painfully making 68 to 70 miles per hour, huge in wing

spread, clumsy to handle in the air and on mooring, there is every reason



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In 1917, having gone to War, he was doing guard duty on Brooklyn Bridge. In 1919, he was returning from patrol service, a naval lieutenant, second in command of the U-117, noted for bravery.

Astor was a Freshman at Harvard when the *Titanic* went down and he was left in charge of the Astor estate. "He found himself so very rich—that he could not afford to finish his college course." He is now 32 years old.

Notable among the other backers of the Newport air route is Mr. T. Sufferin Tailer. Mr. Tailer met the first passengers on their arrival at Newport and took them for a round of golf before dinner.

Double Escape

At a flying field near Schenectady, N. Y., John D. Smith, of Chicago, jumped at 2,000 feet with a parachute which failed to open. Entanglement in the landing gear of the plane checked his fall, but desperate attempts to climb into the cockpit were futile. The pilot with admirable presence of mind flew a few feet above the Mohawk River into which the parachutist jumped. But not knowing how to swim, he was rescued just in time from drowning—and probably gave no further exhibitions that day.

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From Puget Sound

Washington led a rowing revolution at Poughkeepsie by winning for the West its first intercollegiate regatta. The shell from Puget Sound broke Navy's two-year hold on the Poughkeepsie cup by a length and a half. Columbia, Syracuse, Cornell, Pennsylvania finished in order. Syracuse won the Junior varsity and the Cornell Freshmen were awarded the narrowest of decisions over Washington after a virtual dead heat.

Most of the rainy evening's honor fell upon Donald Walling, stroke of the Western shell. Three days before the race he was in bed under a doctor's care for three boils, infected, on his knee. He stepped into the shell with a puffy leg and sat down on his slide to row one of the great races of intercollegiate history. When the shell returned to the float, he was lifted out and taken to a hospital.

Glenna, Ada, Alexa

The Buffalo Country Club's annual invitation tournament, to which the finest players among the country's women invariably rush like cats to cream, was won by Miss Glenna Collett. She defeated in the finals Miss Ada Mackenzie, former Canadian champion, who had previously eliminated Miss Alexa Sterling.

N. Y. 4, Chi. 3

The largest crowd that ever saw a schoolboy baseball game (40,000) crammed its way into the Polo Grounds, New York, to see George Washington High School win for the second year in succession the inter-city championship from Lindblom School, Chicago, 4-3. "Honey" Baker, George Washington captain and third baseman, whose two hits won the game, signed to play with the New York Yankees after the game.

Champion Whitbeck

John F. Whitbeck, of Loomis Institute (Windsor, Conn.), added a second national title to his record in tennis by winning the National Interscholastic Championship at Merion, Pa., from Charles Watson, of Andover, 6-3, 4-6, 6-3, 6-3. Whitbeck is already junior indoor champion.

Intercollege Tennis

Carl Fischer is a student at the Philadelphia College of Osteopathy. The muscular training of his adopted line of healing apparently stood his wrists in good stead last week, for he

won the Intercollegiate tennis championship at the Merion Cricket Club, Philadelphia. The runner-up was Gerald B. Emerson of Columbia. The score: 6-2, 6-3, 6-2.

The match, however, was mild in comparison to the doubles finals, in which Lewis N. White and Louis Thalheimer, University of Texas, won the championship from Lucien Williams and Arnold Jones of Yale. Five sets were necessary. In the third the Texans were twice within two points of victory but receded before a violent rally which the Yale players sustained through two sets. The effort, however, wore their game thin and the Southerners won as they pleased in the closing games. The score: 11-9, 6-3, 9-11, 5-7, 6-1.

Eastern College Golf

Yale and Princeton went home from the intercollegiate golf matches at Siwanoy wearing half a laurel wreath apiece. Princeton retained the team championship, won last year at Garden City, by 12 strokes with an aggregate of 1,286—four men, 72 holes. Yale won the individual championship when Dexter Cummings of the Class of 1925, defeated R. Knepper of Princeton, 2 and 1, in the match play final.

Cummings, from Chicago, is a brother of the brilliant internationalist, Miss Edith Cummings.

Pond and Berg

The alternating current of Yale's baseball fortunes for 1923 became unexpectedly direct in the closing fortnight. The New Haven team won the championship of the major Eastern intercollegiate triangle mainly by virtue of the curious side-arm delivery of Pitcher "Duck" Pond. Pond, who is a Sophomore, defeated both Princeton and Harvard twice in eleven days.

The final game at the Polo Grounds—Yale 5, Princeton 1—gave "Mo" Berg, Tiger shortstop, difficult opportunities to which he rose so satisfactorily that Brooklyn National League scouts in the stands promptly offered him a Major League contract. Berg played his first game with Brooklyn last week, making one hit (a scratch, through the pitcher's box) and fielding perfectly.

New World's Records

25-yard swim: Duke Kahanamoku, Hawaii, 10 seconds.

500-yard swim (75 foot pool): John Weissmuller, Chicago; 5 min. 50 2-5 sec.

High jumping for horses: Great Heart, from the Chicago Stable of Mrs. Stuyvesant Peabody; 8 feet, 13-16 inch.

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MILESTONES

Engaged. Gustaf Adolf, Crown Prince of Sweden, 41, to Lady Louise Mountbatten, 43, cousin of George V. (See page 11.)

Married. Mrs. Dorothy Caldwell Taylor, 35, former wife of Claude Grahame-White, British aeronautical pioneer, to Count Carlo Dentice di Frasso, 47, former member of the Italian Parliament, at the home of Whitney Warren, architect, Manhattan. Prince Gelasio Caetani, Italian Ambassador to the U. S., was present.

Married. Miss Harriet B. Pratt, daughter of Herbert L. Pratt, President of the Standard Oil Company of New Jersey, and Mrs. Pratt, to Lawrence B. Van Ingen, of Manhattan, at Glen Cove, L. I.

Sued for Divorce. Park Benjamin, brother of Mrs. Enrico Caruso, by Mrs. Katherine W. Doremus Benjamin. Misconduct will be charged.

Died. Mrs. Henrietta Baldwin Morris, at Newport, R. I. Her son, Gouverneur Morris, author, hastened from San Francisco to try to save her life by blood transfusion.

Died. Albert Schoensleben ("Al the Milkman"), famous rooter for the Cincinnati National League Baseball Club, after an operation for appendicitis, at Cincinnati. He made a practice of rewarding home-run-hitting Reds with floral pieces.

Died. Hermann M. Biggs, M. D., 63, internationally-known physician, Health Commissioner of New York State. (See page 19.)

Died. Sumner M. Curtis, assistant to John T. Adams, Chairman of the Republican National Committee, in an automobile accident near Denver.

Died. Bert Savoy, of the vaudeville team of Savoy and Brennan, struck by lightning on the sands at Long Beach, L. I. Savoy, female impersonator, introduced the expressions: "You don't know the half of it, dearie," "You must come over," "You should have been with us," and in his babbling, flirtatious conversations with Brennan, referred frequently to a friend known as "Margie."

Died. Wolf, 10, son of Lad and Lady, collies made famous by the stories of Albert Payson Terhune, at Pompton Lakes, N. J. Taking his usual evening stroll, Wolf was near the railroad station when a pariah dog got in front of an on-rushing express. Wolf drove him from the tracks, but was himself killed.

IMAGINARY INTERVIEWS

Louis Wiley, Business Manager of *The New York Times*: "Said I at a dinner in honor of Edward M. Morgan, Postmaster of New York: 'Whether or not colleges have seen fit to bestow upon him degrees, Mr. Morgan is pre-eminently a man of letters!'"

Jane Addams: "Arthur Brisbane, Hearst editor, said of me, apropos of my illness in Japan: 'If pure goodness, unselfishness and devotion count in Heaven, as we believe they do, Jane Addams will have a seat in front of Washington, Jefferson and many others, and very likely next to Lincoln.'"

Miss Alice Longfellow (daughter of Henry Wadsworth Longfellow): "My two sisters (Mrs. Thorpe and Mrs. Dana) and I have been invited by the Ojibway Indians at Saute Sainte Marie to attend their presentation of *Hiawatha* on August 7 and 8."

The Earl of Northesk: "Visiting in Buffalo with my fiancée, Jessica Brown, former dancer, I was taken down with appendicitis and operated on. Newspapers report that 'naturally nothing will be done' (as to our wedding) until I recover."

Geraldine Farrar: "When the judge signed my decree of divorce from Lou Tellegen, he permitted me to resume my maiden name or to remarry, but forbade Mr. Tellegen to marry again during my lifetime except by express permission of the court."

Professor Albert Einstein: "In a letter to a pacifist paper, the Berlin *Friedenswarte*, I explained my resignation from the League of Nations Committee for intellectual Coöperation: 'I did it, however, with inner reluctance, because the hope had not quite died in me that into this shell of a League of Nations a better content might yet grow in time. I am comforted by the thought that in my place one of the cleanest, finest men was elected, Professor Lorentz of Haarlem, whereat nobody could be happier than I. May the League in the future prove my harsh words to have been false!'"

Dr. Emile Coue: "A new formula has taken popular fancy in Paris. It runs: 'Oh, hell, I am well' (*Tiens, je suis bien.*) I sent a telegram from Nancy denying authorship."

William K. Vanderbilt: "In effect, I contradicted my grandfather, William H. Vanderbilt, who once said 'the public be damned,' when I testified in a railroad case before the New York State Industrial Commissioner. Said the Commissioner: 'We are concerned about the running

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of this railroad so that the public will be satisfied.' 'That is the chief thing!' I replied."

General Sir Alexander Godley, Commander-in-chief of the British Army on the Rhine: "Traveling from Cologne to London via Belgium, I was routed out of my compartment at night and left standing in my pajamas for an hour, while customs officials went through my baggage. We think the Belgians were looking for a report on the Ruhr which I was supposed to be carrying."

Judge Elbert H. Gary, Chairman of the U. S. Steel Corporation: "My championing of the necessity of a twelve-hour day in the steel industry brought another enemy upon me—Solomon Goldberg, of Manhattan. He said I was trying to destroy the religion of men by compelling them to work twelve hours a day so that they cannot worship their God. He exclaimed: 'Surely Gary is ungodly, but have not the pious always vanquished the sinners?'"

Alvin W. Owsley: "In a speech at Washington I attacked all kinds of Redness and made the declaration that, just as Lincoln said the nation could not survive half slave and half free, so 'neither can we at this later date survive half American and half un-American.'"



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The Tiber's mud. Long years it held Minerva in embrace. (P. 15.)

. . .

Surplus in millions. U. S. 310, Great Britain 510. (P. 2.)

. . .

Labor - Leader Lewis. He spoke, and radical carcasses removed themselves. (P. 4.)

. . .

Labor-Leader Lansbury. He tolerates his King. (P. 8.)

. . .

The notable god Ilbaba. He was lost; Oxford and Chicago found him. (P. 20.)

. . .

Ganna Walska. She has wealth, beauty, power; but still is human in her winters and summers of discontent. (P. 13.)

. . .

Synthetic wood. Recipe: sawdust and chemistry. (P. 20.)

. . .

Mrs. Barclay H. Warburton. She will advise the Republican Party. (P. 5.)

. . .

A program (Theatre Guild) which will feed the mind and tickle the cultured fancy. (P. 16.)

. . .

William K. Vanderbilt. He has deserted his grandfather's creed of damnation. (P. 27.)

. . .

The W. C. T. U. flavor of Aldous Huxley's 17 essays. (P. 15.)

. . .

Seven thousand five hundred dollars' annuity for the man who discovered Insulin. (P. 19.)

. . .

The *Graylark*. It reached Newport in time for golf. (P. 25.)

. . .

The G. C. O. for the enemies of dyspepsia. (P. 9.)

. . .

Premier Poincaré, who conserves next year's debate. (P. 10.)

VIEW with ALARM

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

That spot-without-a-blot, 12 miles north-by-east of Columbus, Ohio. (P. 5.)

. . .

The capital levy. A resolution passed by the British Labor Party. (P. 8.)

. . .

Henbane and deadly nightshade, compounded, which may supersede wine as the classical depository of truth. (P. 19.)

. . .

The Mexican Conference. No facts. Just optimism. (P. 13.)

. . .

Senator La Follette, who makes no excuses for "progress." (P. 2.)

. . .

Prisoner Charles Maurras, who, having no King, says that, like the King, he is above the law. (P. 10.)

. . .

Wandering Daughters. Movie-wise, they represent the nadir of youthful degeneration by bathing at midnight. (P. 17.)

. . .

Germans who accept our bowl of Quaker Soup with a "bitter chuckle." (P. 10.)

. . .

A strike of women only. (P. 5.)

. . .

Burdened souls whom Turpin cannot make to laugh. (P. 17.)

. . .

Seven journalistic sins confessed by Editor Frank. (P. 21.)

. . .

Mr. Cappellini. He dared defy a Bishop and for a moment was hero to the miners. (P. 4.)

. . .

Air-born rivalry between Allies. (P. 24.)

. . .

The *Chicago Tribune* as a picker of statesmen. (P. 6.)

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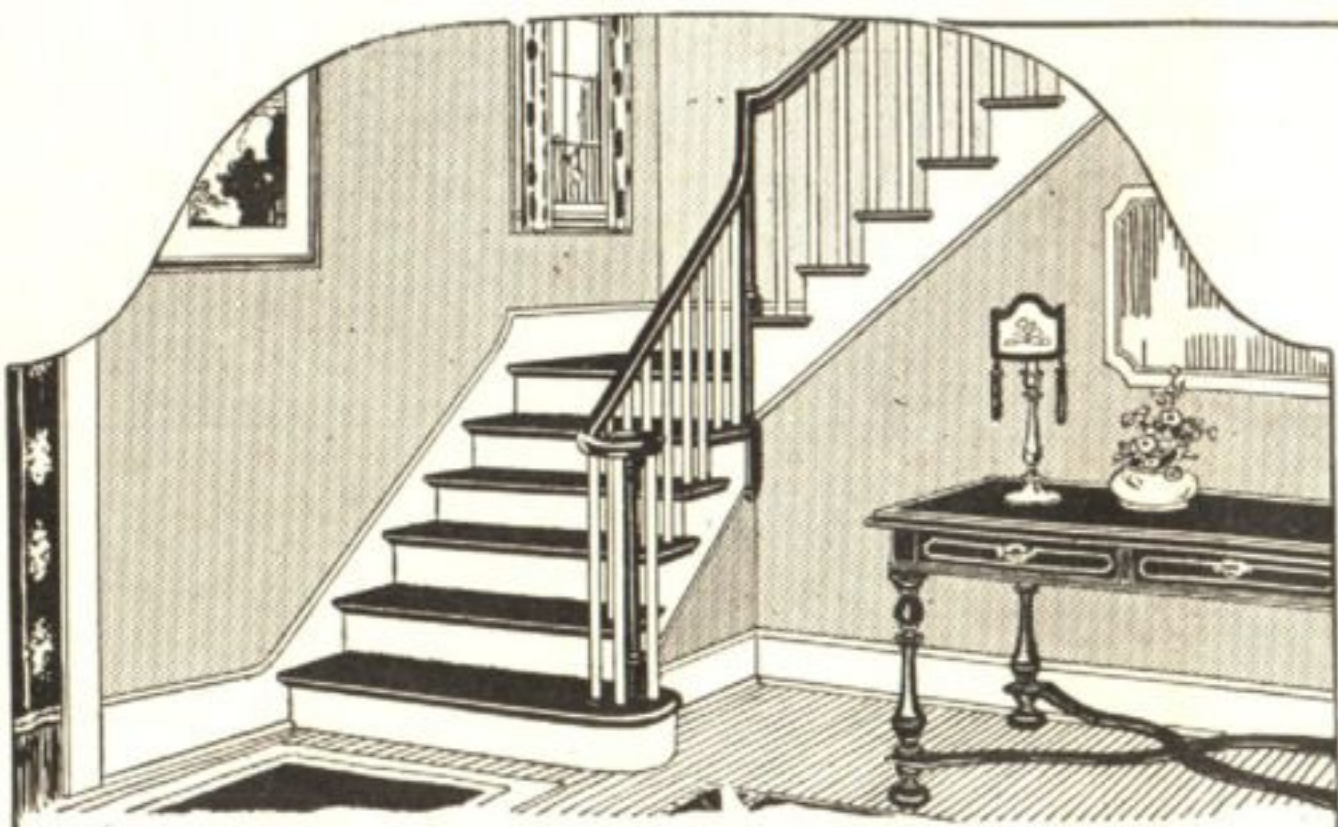
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