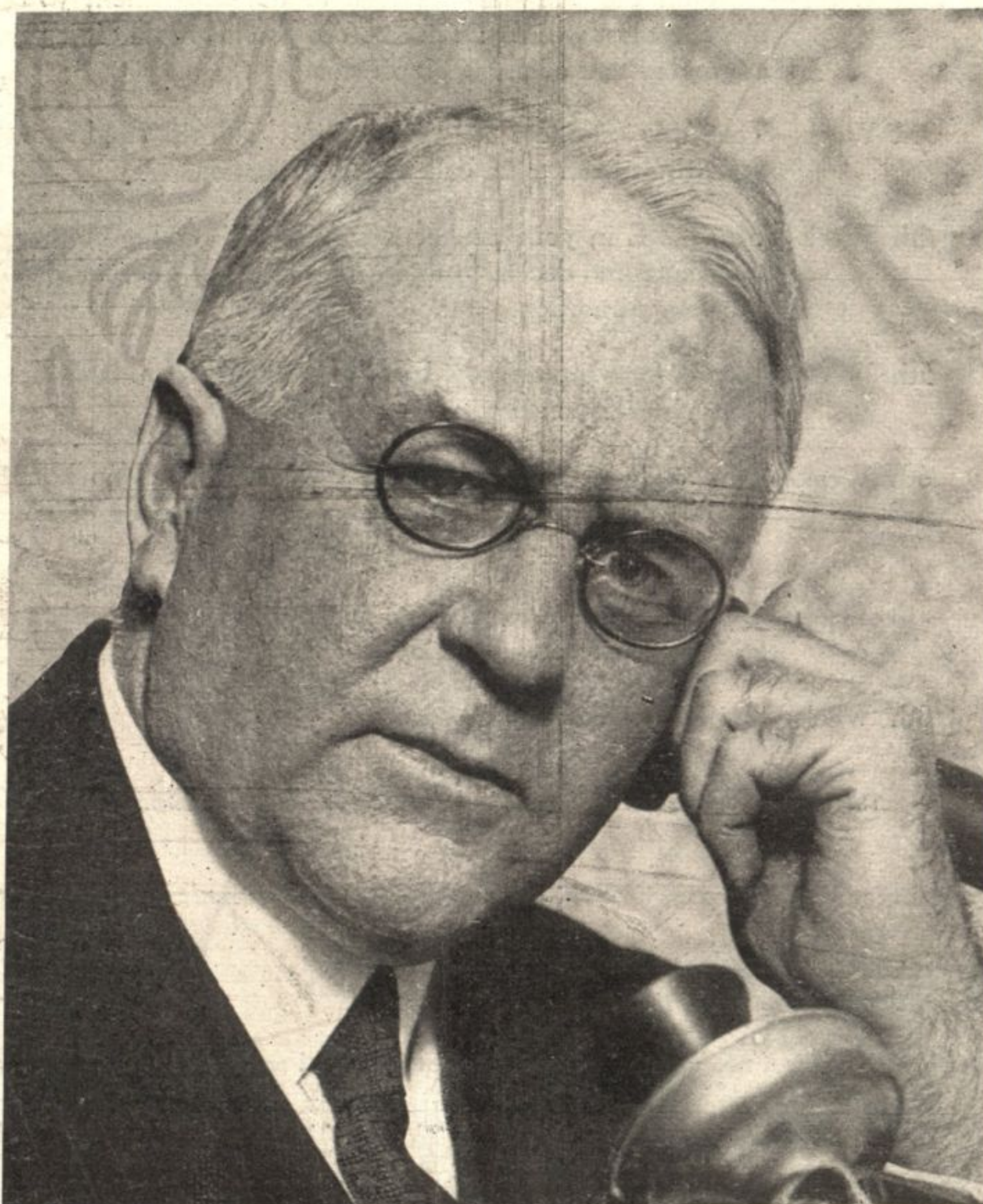


FIFTEEN CENTS

TIME

The Weekly News-Magazine



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VOL. I, NO. 20

SENATOR JAMES C. COUZENS

*"The Devil also has a big organization"—
See Page 3*

JULY 16, 1923

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The Weekly News-Magazine

Vol. I, No. 20

July 16, 1923

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

THE PRESIDENCY *Anabasis*

"We spent this Sabbath day, I believe, quite as close to God Almighty as though we worshipped in temples erected by man, for we spent the day amidst the grandeur, the majesty and the inspirations of the great Yellowstone National Park." So said President Harding at Livingston, Mont., shortly after leaving the Park.

There he and his party had rested for two days. He had found the wild animals tame, had fed bears sweet rolls out of his hand, had witnessed "one of the finest impulses that animates the heart of man" when the driver of the Presidential automobile had brought it to a stop to avoid running over two baby grouse, "no bigger than hickory nuts." The President had likewise committed himself to the plan of local boosters to add 400,000 acres to the Park by annexing the Jackson Hole country and part of the Teton Range.

Next day the President had the pleasure of driving the electric locomotive of his train for twelve miles—down the steep grade of the St. Joseph River and the fire-charred slopes of the Bitter Root Mountains.

The party's following stop was at Spokane. There the President was taken on an automobile trip by the Governor and the state's two Senators and shown motion pictures of the region, the reason being that Washingtonians desire the Federal Government to undertake an irrigation project there, costing about \$250,000,000. That evening at Spokane, Mr. Harding delivered an address on "unlocking the treasure house of our national resources." Without committing himself to the Columbia Basin plan, he advocated a gradual development of national resources.

Onward — during the night — to

Meacham, Ore., went the Presidential party. There in the hamlet on the old Oregon Trail, high up in the Blue Mountains, the President was treated to a pageant in honor of the 80th anniversary of the opening of the Trail. Oregon would like the Federal Government to make the Trail a great highway. The state has also a \$50,000,000 irrigation plan for the Government, known as the Umadillo project.

The party got off the Special, and the President and Mrs. Harding, with the Governors of Washington and Oregon, drove in an old Concord stage coach. Mrs. Harding, who could not see the crowd well enough, mounted to the driver's seat. In a pine grove the party reviewed a pageant of Indians and pioneers—men with their trousers tucked in high boots, soldiers of half a century ago, representations of John Jacob Astor, General Fremont, Kit Carson, Buffalo Bill and others. To add to the local color there were log cabins, specially built for the occasion, and

one correspondent recorded that the Indians employed were released from jail where they had been imprisoned for violating the Volstead Act. There the President delivered an address on the opening of the Oregon Trail, telling the dramatic story of the missionary, Marcus Whitman, and adding, "If it isn't true, it ought to be!"

Next day, as the special train crossed the Willamette River into Portland, the British cruiser *Curlew*, lying at anchor, fired a Presidential salute. Later, by Mr. Harding's special permission, British tars and marines marched in the Independence Day parade. (Armed foreign troops are not allowed on American soil without Government consent.) Twenty-three I. W. W.'s in the crowd were arrested for agitating for the release of "political" prisoners. President Harding spoke on immigration, advocating "quality, not quantity" to relieve our labor shortage. He also added, as an oblique reference to "political" prisoners:

"I would like to acclaim the day when there is no room in America, anywhere, for those who defy the law, and those who seek our hospitality for the purpose of destroying our institutions should be deported or held securely behind prison walls."

At Tacoma, for the first time, rain fell on the Presidential party. Umbrella-ed crowds on the streets watched for the President's car to pass. Mr. Harding spoke at the stadium in justification of the Government's handling of its shipping problem, and the necessity of having a merchant marine. When he finished, his car whisked him off directly to the transport *Henderson*, which was lying in the harbor.

Two more days of rest. The President sat on deck and smoked his pipe as the *Henderson* steamed up the coast of British Columbia between the islands and the mainland. Two destroyers, the *Hull* and *Corry*, acted as escort, equipped with sounding appa-

CONTENTS

	Page
National Affairs.....	1- 6
Foreign News.....	7-13
Art	13
Music	13
Books	14-15
Cinema	15
The Theatre	16
Education	17
Law	17
Religion	18
Medicine	18-19
Science	20
Aeronautics	20
The Press	21-22
Business and Finance.....	23
Sport	24-25
Imaginary Interviews	26
Milestones	27
Point with Pride.....	27
View with Alarm.....	28

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National Affairs—[Continued]

ratus to protect the President from shipwreck on the numerous submerged crags which dot the channel.

The first stop in Alaska was at Metlakatla, where the President spoke to a group of Indians and expressed sympathy with their desire for citizenship. Later in the day the *Henderson* docked at Ketchikan. Governor Bone and Dan Sutherland (Alaskan delegate to Congress) accompanied the President to his speaking stand. Mr. Harding told the assemblage that Alaska was "already a source of wonder" to his party and added that he knew of no place in the United States where one could find a better looking group than those people, right there.

At Ketchikan, also, for the first time, Secretaries Wallace, Hoover and Work, who accompany the President, made short speeches. Nor was Mrs. Harding forgotten; the Women's Club gave her a chain and locket of gold nuggets.

Towards evening the *Henderson* set out once more—for Wrangell.

Booms

Oscar W. Underwood, after four months abroad, returned to this country. In Alabama the State Legislature, which convenes in the middle of July, awaited the Senator's reply to its request that he become a candidate for the Presidency. He is rated a conservative, a "moist" (as opposed to "wet") and an advocate of an active foreign policy.

Before the Alabama Senator went south to address his state legislature, he paused in Washington long enough to deliver a statement attacking the Administration's foreign policy. At once his attack was hailed as the first step of his race for the Democratic nomination, which he is expected to make. He declared in part:

"Never in our history as a nation have we occupied a more negative position in the affairs of Europe than today. . . . Our Governmental arm seems paralyzed so far as help in that direction is concerned. . . . There are more causes of war existing in Europe today than there were in January, 1914. . . ." As for a World Court, "it is a wise and progressive policy that is needed and not the laggard motion of a court of law!"

William G. McAdoo, it is anticipated, will reach the Democratic Convention with far more votes than

anyone else, but political prognosticators persist, as they have done for some time, in declaring that Mr. McAdoo will not be able to gain any votes once he enters the Convention—because all those who are not for McAdoo are very much against him. It follows, if that is true, that he cannot get the nomination, for which a two-thirds vote is necessary.

Nevertheless, supporters of McAdoo are not down-hearted. Recently Samuel B. Amidon, Democratic Na-



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OSCAR W. UNDERWOOD

He has launched a stentorian "Boom"

tional Committeeman, sailed for Europe. He is one of the leaders in McAdoo's campaign. A large dinner was given in Manhattan for Mr. Amidon, and many McAdooans assembled. It appeared from their discussion that their problem will be to corral delegates from several of the larger states. Mr. McAdoo is "bone dry." The chances are that it will be very difficult to get delegates from states like New York, Illinois, Massachusetts, Wisconsin, Missouri, Kentucky, Pennsylvania, to accept a totally dry candidate.

Mr. Bok's Balloon

Edward W. Bok's offer of \$100,000 to the person or organization offering a practical plan for world peace took immediate hold on the imagination. Before the policy committee appointed by Mr. Bok (TIME, July 9) could draw up the rules of the contest, several hundred plans had

been submitted. The committee, whose headquarters are at 342 Madison Avenue, Manhattan, announced that all these plans would be returned to their originators until the conditions of submission had been drawn up and published.

Meanwhile Mr. Bok deposited \$100,000 in securities with the Garvin Trust Company of Philadelphia. Also, the Policy Committee has invited the coöperation of several organizations, who will broadcast the conditions of the contest and, when finally a plan is selected, will have their members vote for or against the chosen plan, as a test of public sentiment.

The plans submitted immediately after the contest was announced were chiefly of the ready-made variety; i. e., plans which people with specific cure-alls for the world's ills have been advocating for some time. The Policy Committee made public none of the plans, but some of the authors of plans were not so modest.

Among the plans published were 1) to buy peace by having the Government cancel its debts and make foreign loans on condition that the favored governments destroy all war materials, 2) to deprive Congress of power to raise funds for war, to abolish the Army and Navy, and to make it illegal for any nation to prepare, declare or carry on warfare, 3) to make public property of "oil, minerals, trade and territory" which changed hands in the late war (this plan was proposed editorially by *The New York Call (Labor)*, which added: "We will never get this through the heads of the Senators, but we hope to have it understood by the masses in time.")

PROHIBITION

A Judicial View

By a round-about way came information of another important American's opinion of prohibition. In London was published a book, *The Law of the Kinsmen*, by Lord Shaw of Dunfermline, consisting of addresses made in this country and articles which appeared in England. The work has a preface by William Howard Taft, in which, among other things, the Chief Justice spoke of law enforcement in America, particularly with respect to prohibition.

The Chief Justice stated his belief that prohibition had come to stay, but characterized the effect of the law as "demoralizing" because it had added to the criminal classes "a

National Affairs—[Continued]

group of well-to-do men and women, usually an element of strength in enforcing law."

Mr. Taft explained: "In the colder and calmer state of the public mind, the reform is found to be at variance with the habits of many of our people, especially in the large cities, and in the outset the law has become most difficult to enforce. . . .

"The most distressing symptom, however, is the attitude of some well-to-do and intelligent people who protest against the justice and wisdom of the law, and who treat with levity its violations when such violations serve to furnish them the wines and liquors they wish to have for their own enjoyment."

"No Worse Than Tea"

Michigan is a state that has voted dry by substantial majorities several times since 1916. Previous to that it was rapidly becoming dry by local option. Senator Couzens virtually threw his gauntlet in the face of this sentiment by declaring that 5% beer was neither worse nor more intoxicating than tea or coffee.

Senator Couzens, Canadian by birth, a former business associate of Henry Ford, a former Mayor of Detroit on a reform platform, has enough money to be independent of "ward" politics—and has the reputation of exercising that independence. Governor Groesbeck appointed him a few months ago to succeed to the mud-beslung seat of former Senator Newberry. If Senator Couzens hopes to continue in office he must stand for re-election next year.

Yet he dared to tell his dry state that he believed:

1) That beer of from 2½ to 5% alcoholic content is not intoxicating.

2) That no more attention should be paid to the Anti-Saloon League than to "any other group of lobbyists blindly promoting something they wrongly think beneficial to the country."

3) That he is glad that the saloon is gone, and he has no desire "to violate the 18th Amendment or to let down on law enforcement."

4) But that the Anti-Saloon League is "going far afield" when it attempts to say that any beverage with over one-half of one per cent. alcoholic content is intoxicating.

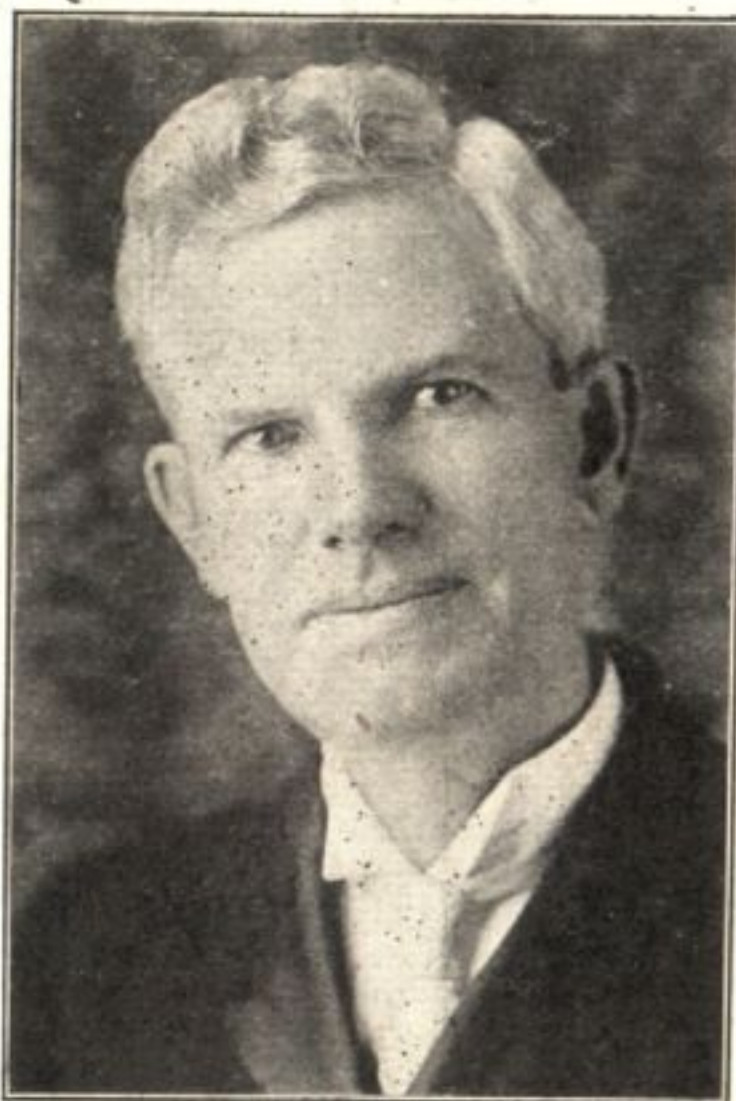
The Anti-Saloon League replied by declaring that the Senator had "abused" it, and by intimating that he was "interested in the return of booze."

"I will go sled length in showing

up the kind of men who are running the League. . . . While I have not exactly made up my mind to run next year, the attitude of the Anti-Saloon League has pushed me a long way toward an affirmative decision. . . . The Anti-Saloon League is a powerful organization. It raises hundreds of millions of dollars to bulldoze Representatives and Senators into carrying out their will. The Devil also has a big organization. . . ."

ARMY AND NAVY Economy

Almost five months before the next Congress assembles, some indication



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CONGRESSMAN MADDEN

He would oust the Army from 180 posts

is given of what action will be asked of it in military affairs. Chairman Martin B. Madden of the House Appropriations Committee has been touring the country inspecting army posts (TIME, June 25).

Recently he sailed for Europe, but before doing so he gave an interview telling what recommendations he would make to the next Congress.

He proposed to cut the number of army posts in this country from 240 to 60. Among the posts slated to go is the *Presidio* on the Pacific Coast, valued at \$20,000,000. It is certain that there will be no little opposition to these economies by pork-barrel politicians. Mr. Madden's argument is that most of these posts were created during war time,

are now practically useless and the cause of great expense. He declared that Secretary Weeks agreed that these economies should be made.

RADICALS

Stolen: a Party

"Will you walk into my parlor?" said the fly to the spider.

"YESS!" said the spider, "and now it is mine!"

The Farmer-Labor Party decided to hold a convention in Chicago to unify into a third party all those organizations which advocate political action outside the two great Parties. Invited were the Workers' Party, the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, the Committee of 48, the National Woman's Party, the Amalgamated Clothing Workers, the Non-Partisan League, the Socialist Party, the American Labor Party, Maintenance of Way Men, the Chicago Federation of Labor, the Proletarian Party, the United Mine Workers "and others."

But who came? The Workers' Party (Red), the Proletarian Party (Red), the Chicago Federation of Labor (Pink), representatives of any number of minor labor organizations (nearly all Red)—the Non-Partisan League and a few other groups. The Amalgamated Clothing Workers did not appear. The President of the Locomotive Engineers arrived, inspected the gathering, departed. "Mother" Jones, 93-year-old idol of the United Mine Workers, came unofficially. The Socialist Party declined the invitation as "premature." Others simply declined.

The assemblage came together in Carmen's Hall in Chicago. There were 393 delegates: 81 farmers and 312 others, generally united as being against the American Federation of Labor, and generally communistic in sentiment. C. E. Ruthenberg (recently convicted of syndicalism in Michigan) was there at the head of the Workers' Party. William Z. Foster appeared quietly as a delegate from a Chicago union. Joseph Manley (Foster's son-in-law) was present for a New York union. Alexander Howat (expelled from the United Mine Workers for his radical tendencies) was another of the group. And since they were invited they had to be seated.

The first day of the conference opened with high hopes of forming a unified third party. There were speeches by the Lieutenant Governor of Wisconsin, "Mother" Jones and

National Affairs—[Continued]

former Senator R. F. Pettigrew of South Dakota. Mr. Pettigrew said that the Declaration of Independence had never been enforced. He advocated abolition of the Supreme Court, seizure of the railroads, cancellation of all railroad stocks and bonds, and added: "I would suppress all lawyers. That is where the Russian Constitution is wise."

The real trouble began as soon as organization was attempted. Then C. E. Ruthenberg stepped in and took the reins. Besides the 312 radical delegates there were two or three times as many "conferees" and a packed gallery—all in sympathy with the radicals. When viva voce votes were taken the 81 farmers spoke up feebly. Then came a roar from the other side, delegates, conferees, and gallery in one tremendous chorus. The Farmer-Laborites could hardly hear themselves in their own convention.

The Communists seized the organization. They changed its name from the Farmer-Labor Party to the Federated Farmer-Labor Party. They swept through a communistic platform—nationalization of public utilities, labor and farmer control of industry, security against destitution, unemployment, high prices, etc. The Farmer-Laborites protested, and William Z. Foster replied that he thought the communists were making a great many concessions.

The Farmer-Laborites proposed a resolution depriving of membership in the party any group accepting the leadership of any political aggregation (meaning the Third Internationale) which advocated the overthrow of the government, or any group which advocated political changes by other than lawful means. The resolution was howled down.

So with the other Farmer-Labor attempts. The Farmer-Laborites had no definite program. The communists had a very definite plan—to make themselves masters of the party—and they did.

After three days of ineffectual struggle, the Farmer-Laborites withdrew. John Fitzpatrick (of the moderates), head of the Chicago Federation of Labor, and the man under whom Foster originally gained his reputation, exclaimed: "If we can't have a convention of the Farmer-Labor Party, then it is dead, and I say, let it go. . . . If you wanted to destroy us you have done a good job!" A Wisconsin delegate said of his state: "We are radical there but we are not Communists yet." Finally all but a few of the Farmer-Laborites

departed, leaving the Communists in possession of what once had been their party. It is not often that a party changes hands completely by a few parliamentary maneuvers.

COAL

Herrin: R. I. P.

The last chapter of the Herrin coal massacre of a year ago appears to have been written.

As a result of the massacre, W. J. Lester, owner of the Lester strip mine, planned damage suits against the Illinois Mine Workers' Union. The union settled the entire matter by buying the Lester strip mine—at the price of \$726,000.

At Atlantic City

About 40 anthracite miners' and 25 mine operators' representatives met to consider the demands which the United Mine Workers (Districts 1, 7 and 9) are making for a new contract to supplant the present one expiring on August 31 (TIME, July 9). The conference opened at Atlantic City. John L. Lewis, President of the United Mine Workers, led the miners. The Presidents of each of the Districts were present also, and with William J. Brennan, the head of District 1, was Rinaldo Cappellini, the young and fiery President-elect.

For the first time in many years press representatives were admitted to the opening session. Another innovation was the election of a miner to be chairman of the Full Scale Conference—John L. Lewis.

The first day of the conference was largely taken up with the presentation of the miners' eleven demands. The chief demands were 1) a 20% increase of wages, 2) maximum eight-hour day (only 3,000 or 4,000 of the 150,000 men represented have not an eight-hour day, yet this is one of the major demands), 3) complete recognition of the United Mine Workers (which means virtually a closed shop).

Mr. Lewis continued: "Our demands as a whole do not in themselves constitute iron-clad demands, nor are they to be received as an ultimatum. Rather, we appeal to your sense of fair play. . . . The operators may as well admit they are compelled to fix a decent wage and that they should not be blamed for desiring to fix a price in proportion to it. However, that does not mean that the American public should have to pay more for its coal."

Following the presentation of the

miners' demands, the representatives of the operators, headed by Samuel D. Warriner, went into executive session to consider the proposals.

During the week-end recess both sides were occupied in considering the preliminary report of the United States Coal (Fact Finding) Commission.

Facts Found

The United States Coal Commission, headed by John Hays Hammond, made public its preliminary report on the Anthracite Coal situation.

Although it is only a preliminary report it consists of some 27,000 words and is the result of eight months' investigation of six men and a corps of expert assistants.

In its fact finding capacity, the Commission did not confine itself merely to gathering statistics, but also drew general conclusions. The more important points of the report follow:

¶ Existing property rights in anthracite mines should not be abolished either by Government purchase or by expropriation.

¶ The Government should exercise control of the industry and also, if at any time the supply of anthracite is cut off by labor troubles or otherwise, the President should be empowered to declare an emergency, take over the mines temporarily, fix wages, mine, transport and distribute coal.

¶ The retail price of anthracite has practically doubled in ten years.

¶ About 50 cents of the consumer's dollar goes to pay for coal at the mine, the remainder paying for transportation, distribution, retailers' and jobbers' profits.

¶ Of this same dollar about eleven cents, altogether, goes as profit, divided between the producer, jobber, if any, and retailer.

¶ In times of shortage, however, jobbers often buy and sell the same coal several times so that a whole series of extra profits is pyramided on the retail price.

¶ Freight charges consume from 16 to 30 cents of the consumer's dollar (depending on his distance from the mine) so that a material reduction in the cost of coal could be brought about by lower freight rates.

¶ The average cost of mining a ton of coal increased from \$2.23 in 1913 to \$5.75 in 1923.

¶ In 1923 labor cost constituted 71.7% of the total \$5.75 ton cost. In

National Affairs—[Continued]

1913 labor cost 70% of the \$2.23 ton cost.

¶ There were 147,456 anthracite mine workers, according to 1920 returns.

¶ Those miners who work all year earn from \$1,500 to \$2,000 a year.

¶ The Government should get and publish regular reports on the entire anthracite business—costs and production.

¶ There is no standard method of valuing coal mines which can be applied to determine what is a fair profit.

¶ For 20 years preceding 1913, anthracite production increased in proportion to population. Since 1913 anthracite production on the average has remained the same every year in spite of increasing population.

¶ As for labor, neither union nor non-union advocates can show "absolutely clean hands in keeping and helping to enforce the civil rights of American citizens."

¶ There should be a "continuing umpire" to sit on the Conciliation Board between operators and miners.

¶ "There has been too much epithet, too little argument" between the operators and the miners.

¶ The Commission will recommend no "punitive measures" unless the outcome of the present conference at Atlantic City seems to call for such action.

STEEL

A Promise

Before President Harding sailed for Alaska from Tacoma he announced the receipt of a letter from the Iron and Steel Institute. It was signed by the directors of that body, including Elbert H. Gary, Charles M. Schwab, James A. Farrell, E. G. Grace and others. The letter accepted in principle the abolition of the twelve-hour day, and promised that the change from the two-shift to the three-shift system would be brought about as soon as there was a sufficient surplus of labor.

Judge Gary later amplified this statement by declaring that 60,000 additional men would be necessary to effect the change. It would also, he declared, force the price of steel up 15%.

Labor leaders and others were not long in asserting that the promise of the Institute is no promise be-

cause it is conditioned on labor supply. Some even went so far as to assert that there was a plentiful supply of labor on hand and that steel companies were turning men away daily. Mr. Gary himself declared that it could not now be "stated with certainty" when the twelve-hour day would be abolished, but that efforts would begin at once.

NEGROES

K. K. K. at Tuskegee

Seven hundred masked Ku Klux Klansmen paraded at Tuskegee, Alabama, to protest the installation of Negro physicians at a Negro war veterans' hospital there.

The Negro hospital was recently established in connection with Tuskegee Institute, of which the late



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DR. ROBERT R. MOTON
Is he safe from the mob?

Booker T. Washington was head. The Klansmen who made the demonstration apparently did nothing more than march in silence through the town and past the Institute. Immediately the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People sent a telegram to President Harding asking that troops be sent to protect the lives of the colored doctors and of Dr. Robert R. Moton, present head of the Institute.

It appears, however, that only one member of the Negro staff, the installation of which had been ordered by Director Frank E. Hines, had

appeared at Tuskegee when the Klansmen made their demonstration. He was not a doctor but an auditor, and quickly departed when sentiment in the town demanded he do so. Actually there were 15 Negro patients and a white staff present. Dr. Moton left town shortly after the incident. It was declared at the Institute that no "direct threats" had been made on Booker Washington's successor. Reports declared, moreover, that he was not in favor of the installation of complete Negro staff and that sentiment in Tuskegee was friendly to him.

General Hines, who had issued the offending order, appeared opportunely on the spot and conferred with the townspeople. A committee of three was appointed to confer with Director Hines, who declared his unwillingness "to be a partner to anything that might be detrimental to the Tuskegee community." Before the hospital was established it seems that the citizens of Tuskegee were given to understand that a white staff would be in charge. Director Hines declared that the Government might be under a moral obligation to provide white doctors, even if Negro orderlies and nurses were employed.

It became quickly apparent the difficulties were in a fair way to composition, and that the life of Dr. Moton is not in danger.

SHIPPING

New Seaport

Chicago, 1,000 miles from the ocean, announced that she would make her formal bow as a seaport on August 15. On that day will sail the first steamer to carry a cargo direct from Chicago to England without trans-shipment.

William Hansen, Norwegian, is the man who will make Chicago a world port. His line, the Lake and Ocean Steamship Co., will put in service sixteen 2,000-ton steel vessels plying regularly between the Great Lakes, England and the Baltic. The route used will be the Welland Canal and the St. Lawrence River.

"Cast Off!"

The morning of Independence Day found the S. S. *Leviathan* of the United States Lines lying at Pier 86, in the Hudson River, at the foot of 46th Street, Manhattan. It was a dull morning, but the ship's three red, white and blue funnels shone in their new paint.

Ten thousand passes had been is-

National Affairs—[Continued]

sued to visitors. Until 9:45 A. M. the decks were black with people. By then five thousand visitors had been aboard. Then the gray-uniformed attendants refused to admit any more and the stewards gradually cleared the decks of all but passengers.

Six clear notes fell on the heavy air from the ship's bell. The gangways were run in; the cables cast off. The ship's horn spoke—three loud blasts. With the rumble of the propellers, turbulent white water appeared at the great ship's stern. Then suddenly rain fell in torrents.

Captain Hartley eased the *Leviathan* out into the stream. The little *Clermont*, a replica of Fulton's invention (the first steamship), appeared and led the way down the bay. Six aeroplanes above formed a guard of honor, and stayed by till the *Leviathan* passed Sandy Hook. Then out on the open sea, taking a steady pace of 23 knots, the monster laid her course for Cherbourg and Southampton.

Eight hundred and seventeen first cabin passengers, 450 second, and 450 third—paying about \$500,000 in fares—sailed on the great liner. Among the more prominent were Albert D. Lasker, former Chairman of the Shipping Board and its special representative for the trip, Secretary of Labor James J. Davis, William Vincent Astor, Mrs. Nicholas Longworth (daughter of the late Theodore Roosevelt), Representative Martin B. Madden, Chairman of the House Appropriations Committee, Senator Reed Smoot of Utah, and in the second cabin John W. Slack, postal machinery manufacturer of Silver Creek, N. Y., who recently made unprecedented "fake" bid of \$1,000,000 for the entire Government fleet.

Said Mr. Lasker: "When we took the trial trip the *Leviathan* was not booked for 40% (for the present trip) . . . but after her return . . . hundreds of applicants were turned away at the offices of the United States Lines. . . . This is the first time in the history of shipping that a new boat has gone out loaded to capacity."

Said Secretary of Labor Davis: "Forty-two years ago I came to America in the steerage below the waterline. . . . This is the land of opportunity. Now I am travelling in the suite once reserved for an emperor (the ex-Kaiser)."

Said Senator Smoot: "This is the first time I have not been seasick on an ocean voyage!"

WOMEN

"Sir, a Woman"

The wise do not know everything. Samuel Johnson, able lexicographer, once ejaculated: "Sir, a woman's preaching is like a dog's walking on his hind legs. It is not done well; but you are surprised to find it done at all!" Yet Mrs. Mary Harris Jones—"Mother" Jones—attended the Farmer-Labor Convention in Chicago (see page 5) and made a speech that, if surprising in a woman of her age, could hardly be described as poorly done.

What made the speech "surprising" was that such coherence, such sense and such spirit should come from the lips of a woman of 93—for Mary Harris was born in Ireland in 1830. She was taken to Canada



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MRS. MARY HARRIS JONES

She is addicted to sweetness and fight

at the age of seven, was educated there, and later went to the South and worked in the cotton mills. There she fought child labor. There she married and had four children. There husband and children were swept away by yellow fever.

Then she plunged entirely into Labor affairs. Attached to the Federation of Labor, yet claimed by the Socialists, full of sweetness in times of labor peace, a very Amazon in action, she has had a part in nearly every important strike in the last ten years.

Hear the clear words she spoke in Chicago:

"You must organize and use your heads. You have been letting bosses override you too long. You must clear out the crooked labor leaders among yourselves."

"All you need to do is to unite politically and you can have a thorough clean-up. You will be able to clean out the gunmen in the coal fields, particularly in West Virginia. It is time to get back to the spirit of the Revolutionary fathers!"

IMMIGRATION

The First Week

Thirteen countries filled their quotas of immigrants to the U. S. for July in the first week of the new immigration year. Strictly speaking, all of these "countries" are not countries. The group is comprised of Albania, Africa, Egypt, Greece, Portugal, Palestine, Syria, Turkey, Spain, Fiume, "other Asia," "other Europe," Russia. Russia (European and Asiatic) has the largest monthly quota of the group, 4,323. The other quotas are all less than 1,000. "Other Europe," for example (including Andorra, Gibraltar, Liechtenstein, Malta, Monaco and San Marino), has a monthly quota of only 17. "Other Asia" (including Cyprus, Hejaz, Iraq, Persia, and Rhodes) has a monthly quota of only 16. Palestine has only 12.

Sec'y Davis Studies

Secretary of Labor Davis, who sailed on the *Leviathan*, plans to spend six weeks in Europe—all over Europe, in France, Poland, Rumania, Czechoslovakia, Austria, Hungary, Turkey, Belgium, Holland, Great Britain, possibly Italy. His purpose is to study the feasibility of having prospective immigrants examined and passed in their native countries instead of at the portals of America. While he is doing this work, Miss Mary Anderson, head of the Women's Bureau of the Department of Labor, will make similar investigation in the Scandinavian countries.

Next winter when Congress assembles, the Secretary intends to submit a new immigration bill embodying the features of examination abroad and registration of all immigrants entering this country. He expressed his intent with regard to an immigration policy by saying that what he is seeking is "not a foreign policy, dictated by foreign steamship companies, but an American policy, formulated by and in the interest of the United States."

FOREIGN NEWS

THE RUHR

Crisis

The British Foreign Office was the scene of many diplomatic talks. It appears that the entire question was boiled down to the fact that France would have to choose between isolation and joining the long-mooted conference on the Ruhr and reparations settlement.

It is evident that the British Government views with uneasiness the political, financial and economic situation in Germany and is determined at all costs to prevent a German collapse. If necessary, a separate agreement will be signed between Germany and Britain.

In passing, it should be noted that France is now the master of Europe and as such is feared. In short, she controls most of the Continental coal and iron supply; she has the largest army and air force in the world, with the possible exception of Russia. A navy is not a primary need of France. It is thus evident that France's supremacy invited a change in the Balance of Power. To summarize, Britain says to France: "Get out of the Ruhr or we will form an alliance with Germany." These words are the funeral oration of the Entente Cordiale.

France is much divided over the Anglo-French tension. One party wants more time; another wants the Entente patched up at all cost; the majority seem to accept the isolation challenge and advocate a stand against the world if need be. The Government, however, is moderate and inclined to find a basis of compromise if it can do so with honor to its policy.

An analysis of political opinion in European countries shows an almost solid backing for a conference to determine the capacity of Germany to pay—a suggestion emanating from U. S. Secretary of State Hughes, now sponsored by the British Government and endorsed by the Pope. As most countries are more or less vitally affected by the prolonged Ruhr row and the concomitant sterility in industry and commerce, it is only natural that they should favor any move calculated to bring the whole business to a speedy end.

The Pope has not been idle. The failure of his letter of a week ago

to Cardinal Gasparri was no deterrent to him. The Papal Nuncios at Munich, Belgium, Paris, were hard at work. Mgr. Pacelli, Papal Nuncio at Munich, went to Berlin and had a series of consultations with Chancellor Cuno with the result that the German Government semi-officially discountenanced sabotage. The Nuncios at Paris and Brussels were requested to urge that nothing be done by the French and Belgian Governments likely to hinder an eventual understanding with Germany.

THE NEAR EAST

Accord

The second half of the Lausanne Conference, begun on April 23, was brought materially closer to its end last week.

The Allies and the Turks reached an understanding on all outstanding problems, chief among which were: dispute over the Ottoman debt, complicated problem of concessions in Anatolia, the question of the evacuation of Constantinople.

The Ottoman debt question is to be removed from the proposed Treaty. This is a great victory for Turkey, but she is restricted in making a separate settlement with the bondholders, to paying interest in sterling (against her wishes) and to making no modification in the debt contracts without mutual agreement between herself and her creditors.

The protocol concerning concessions was modified to meet the views of the U. S. A. Details were not given and the U. S. opinion of these modifications was not published.

Regarding evacuation an agreement was reached whereby all foreign troops will be withdrawn from Constantinople within six weeks after the ratification of the treaty by the Grand National Assembly at Angora, capital of Turkey.

Warships, arms and ammunitions, property of the Turkish Government, will be returned by the Allies under the same conditions as withdrawal of troops.

The Greeks and the Turks also came to an agreement, which is to be submitted to the Secretariat of the Conference. Nothing of great importance now hinders the signing of the treaty.

THE LEAGUE

Article X

The bugbear of the U. S. Senate irreconcilables, the red herring with which they tripped President Wilson, was again offered for sacrifice on the horns of the altar by the Canadian representative at the League Council Assembly as a move to bring America into the League. A majority of member nations, led by France, preferred to keep Article X.

WORLD COURT

Kiel Canal Suit

At The Hague Professor Basdevant, of the Faculty of Justice in Paris, opened the French case in the Kiel Canal suit. The suit relates to German action in barring the canal to the S. S. *Wimbledon*, laden with munitions for Poland. (TIME, June 25.)

TANGIER

A Fiasco

The Tangier Conference, begun just over a fortnight ago, ended in complete fiasco.

Spain wanted Tangier incorporated in her Moroccan Protectorate; it would aid her in quelling the Moors. France wanted it returned to the full suzerainty of the Sultan of Morocco; as the northern gate to French Morocco, Tangier would be very useful to the French. Britain and Spain objected to the French plan, because it meant making Tangier a French port. Britain's attitude was that she could not tolerate any strong Power directly opposite Gibraltar and advocated a revision of the present international régime. Unable to agree, the Conference dispersed.

Tangier is a port in Morocco on the African side of the Straits of Gibraltar. In 1662 it became the property of England, to whom it was given by Portugal, as part of the dowry of Catherine of Braganza on her marriage to Charles II. Since that time the port has caused intermittent trouble in Europe. At present it is under international control, a status fixed by the Algeiras Conference of 1906.

Foreign News—[Continued]

BRITISH EMPIRE

Parliament's Week

Ormsby Gore, Under Secretary for the Colonies, made a statement in answer to Colonel Howard Bury, who asked if the Government intended to safeguard the civil and religious rights of all the inhabitants of Palestine without prejudice to race or religion, and if the Government intended to govern that land in accordance with majority wishes, or whether a Jewish National Home was still on the horizon.

Said Mr. Gore: "The Government certainly intends to safeguard the civil and religious rights of all the inhabitants of Palestine and to govern the country as a mandatory power in accordance with the terms of the mandate. As defined in the White Paper (official Government report) submitted to Parliament last year, His Majesty's Government is charged with the duty of facilitating the development by Jews of a Jewish National Home in that country, but the creation of a Jewish State or Government (in which the Jews would have complete hegemony) is no part of such a policy."

"As trustees for the Holy Land on behalf of the League of Nations, it is the object of the British Government and of the British Administration in Palestine to promote the harmony and development of all races and creeds in Palestine and to prevent the domination of any one over the others."

Captain Berkeley, Liberal, asked if the Government still adhered to the Balfour note (which first provided for the Jewish National Home—*TIME*, July 2). Mr. Gore: "Yes!"

U. S. prohibition was discussed freely in the House. Arthur Samuel, Conservative: "Is it not a fact that the law has placed the United States Government, much against its will, in such a position that it has become the laughing stock of the world?" No answer was returned. Many questions were used in an attempt to force the Government to make some pronouncement on its attitude toward the liquor seizures under customs seal. The most to which the Premier would commit himself was a statement that as soon as a report from a committee had been received the Government would be enabled to come to a decision.

A True Friend

Lord Grey of Fallodon unveiled a memorial in Westminster Abbey to

the late Walter Hines Page, wartime U. S. Ambassador to the Court of St. James. A large crowd of dignitaries attended the impressive ceremony.

Lord Grey: "It is most fitting that this memorial should be in Westminster Abbey, the shrine of so much that is great, honorable and dear in our history, which, not so very long ago, as time is reckoned, was as much a part of his ancestry as our own."

After a special prayer, *The Battle Hymn of the Republic* was sung for probably the first time within those ancient walls, followed by *God Save the King* and *My Country 'Tis of Thee*.

Mrs. Page, Arthur W. Page and wife, the Ambassador's daughter, Mrs. Loring, and his three grandchildren were present.

The Times: "On an appropriate morning, since this is Independence Day, the English speaking public of two hemispheres will read of the solemn ceremony at which the tablet was unveiled to the memory of the great American Ambassador. . . . There is a date of supreme importance to the calendar of Anglo-Saxondom more recent than that of Independence Day, and it is that one on which America entered the War and threw herself into the struggle for right and justice."

The Morning Post: "As long as the story of the great War is told the name of Walter Hines Page will be recalled with honor and affection in this country. Whatever changes time may bring, it will never invalidate his claim to a niche in the Abbey."

Mr. Page's memorial is the third to be erected to an United States' citizen, the others being to Longfellow and Lowell.

The Latest Strike

More than 50,000 dockers are on strike in Cardiff, Bristol, Manchester, Southampton, London, Swansea, Grimsby, Hull, Liverpool and elsewhere. London is threatened with a serious shortage of food.

The men have gone out on strike against the advice of their leaders.

An agreement was signed last September providing for a reduction in salaries if the index figures for the cost of living fell. According to the Ministry of Labor returns the fall in the index figure was 10 points for the period September to July, so wages were reduced by one shilling a day. The men, however, refused to

accept this reduction, claiming that the cost of living had not really fallen.

In the House of Commons, Will Thorne, Laborite, asked if the Minister of Labor, Sir Montague Barlow, was aware that there was a good deal of dissatisfaction with the way the cost of living figures were arrived at. The Minister replied that the figures were based on more than 5,000 returns from shopkeepers, including coöperative societies, all over the country. The prices, he said, were the average for the whole country and might not necessarily be applicable to a particular district.

Birkenhead's Proposed Trip

Lord Birkenhead, ex-Lord Chancellor, will sail for Manhattan in August. He is going to deliver a lecture on *Some World Problems Left by the Great War* at the final session of the Institute of Politics at Williamstown, Mass., August 24.

He will also address the American Bar Association when it convenes next month in Minneapolis.

Polite Bobbies

A German recently visited London. Questioned by friends as to what impressed him most, he said that after the difficult conditions in Germany he could not help feeling impressed with the extraordinary feeling of confidence.

He had been warned that Londoners would receive him coldly, but he found people exceedingly courteous.

One fact impressed him more than anything else. The day after his arrival he reported to the police. The officer at the station-house actually apologized for inconveniencing him! "I doubt," he said, "if anyone in Germany would believe such a thing possible."

Fog

Sir Henry Maybury, considered the greatest expert on roads in the world, gave a few interesting sidelights on that yellow-back, thick, choking, aeriform known prosaically as "London fog":

"In the non-foggy month of June, 54 tons of dirt were deposited from the air on a square mile in the City of London.

"During the past three years there had been 27 days of ground fog; the number of buses unable to complete their scheduled journeys, 10,202; mileage lost, 434,457.

"In February, 1921, a dense fog,

Foreign News—[Continued]

starting at 6 p. m., caused 1,436 buses to lose 33,266 miles, while 189 were taken off with a loss of 39,000 miles."

Nothing was said about the remaining traffic which is obliged to travel at a snail's pace, owing to the impenetrable density of the fog.

The fog is a soot-laden white mist of great weight. Owing to the warmth of the ground and the consequent lighter pressure the fog descends from its chilly couch in the skies—that is, when there is no wind to blow it away—and covers the earth until the heat gradually dissipates it. Were it not for the soot, the mist would probably be dissipated by the surface heat as it descended.

Craig vs. Healy

"Woe betide any man who stirs up trouble or creates chaos in a part of the Empire which desires to remain under the King's Constitution," said Sir James Craig, Premier of Ulster, apropos of H. E. Tim Healy, Governor General of the Irish Free State.

Tim Healy, "squat and square as the first Napoleon," had given a newspaper interview, in which he pointed to the continued refusal of Ulster to appoint a boundary commissioner to coöperate with the Free State and Great Britain in determining the line between North and South. He denounced the Belfast authorities for keeping over 400 Free State sympathizers interned "on nothing but suspicion," claiming that many had been arrested in order that the public offices, held by them under the Imperial Government, might be given nominees of the Ulster Government.

Gandhi Spends His Time

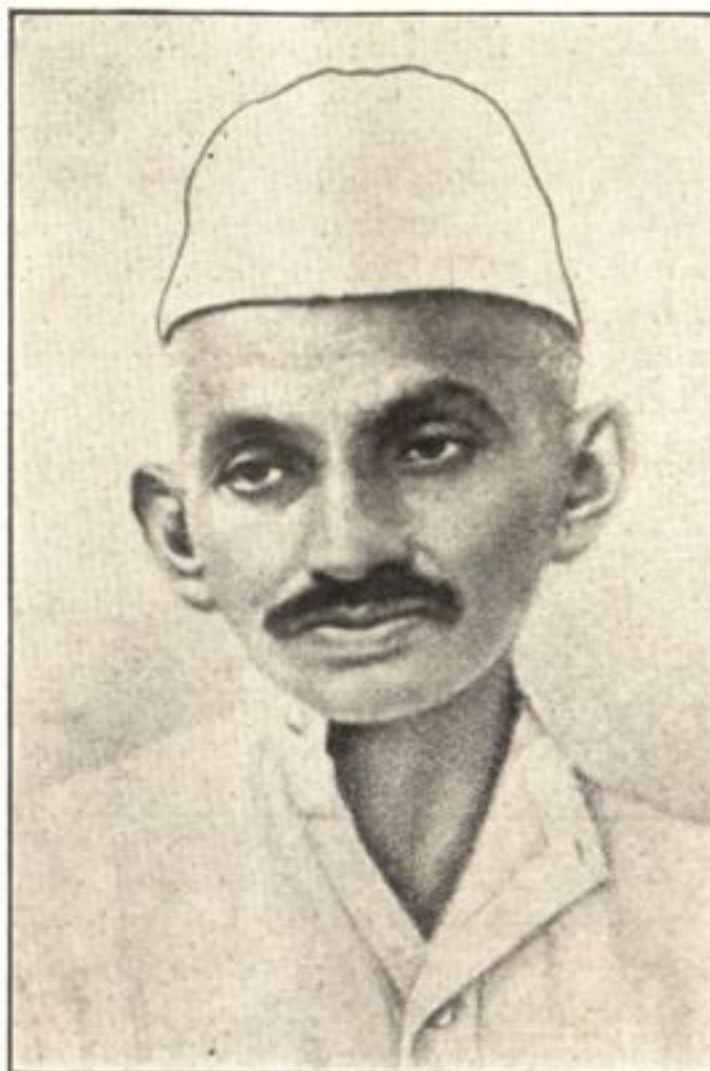
Sarjyut Shankerlal, recently released from Yeravda jail, where he was a fellow-prisoner of Mahatma Gandhi, contributed an article to *Young India* of Bombay, in which he described the existence of Gandhi in jail.

Excerpts:

"We were allowed an unlimited supply of books also from outside. Later, for health reasons, we were both of us allowed lights and bedsteads, and recently Mahatma Gandhi has been allowed the use of a mosquito curtain. . . . While animal comforts are well looked after, he is mentally starved. . . .

"The public would be naturally anxious to know about Mahatma

Gandhi's present political views. . . . I have no messages from Mahatma Gandhi, either private or public. . . . He swears by non-violence, Charka, Hindu Moslem unity and the removal of untouchability. He spins [with a distaff] regularly every day for four hours, unless his eyes do not permit him. He reads largely



MAHATMA GANDHI
The mosquitoes can't get him

religious books, chiefly the Gita and Upanishads. He has read the Koran and he is now re-reading the Bible."

Mahatma Gandhi was educated in England. During the War he organized an Indian ambulance for the British. After the War he started his movement of non-coöperation, which enjoined his followers to:

- 1) Refuse to recognize British rights in India.
- 2) Take no part in Government of British Raj.
- 3) Resign all Government posts.
- 4) Refuse and return all British decorations.
- 5) Use no violence.

The Court which tried Gandhi held that although Gandhi preached non-violence, his movement of non-violent non-coöperation, invariably ended in violence wherever his doctrine was spread. The Court therefore held that Gandhi was, in effect, a dangerous and seditious agitator. Gandhi refused to recognize the jurisdiction of the Court, and considers himself as a prisoner of war.

ITALY

Politics

Mussolini has discovered a new way of getting rid of members of his Cabinet:

Two ministerial Departments, the Ministry of Agriculture and the Ministry of Industry and Commerce, were abolished by Mussolini.

He then formed a new "Ministry of National Economy" to replace the two former Departments. A new Minister, Signor Moiet, was appointed to take over the "Ministry of National Economy."

Signori di Capitani and Rossi, Ministers of Ministries which no longer existed, handed in their resignations. Which were accepted. Both gentlemen were suspected of anti-Fascist sympathy. Their resignation leaves Mussolini a Cabinet composed almost exclusively of loyal Fascisti.

National Finances

According to the July issue of *Commerce Monthly*, Italy's finances have recovered astoundingly under the drastic Fascist rule. Politics have been pretty thoroughly eliminated from the Italian Ministry of Finance. The deficit was estimated at 4,000,000,000 lire last November. The actual deficit will be only 1,000,000,000 lire (\$50,000,000).

Ill Omen?

The lone she-wolf in the historic cage on the Capitol of Rome is dead.

The passing of this traditional symbol of Ancient Rome is regarded as an augury of misfortune to the Eternal City. Since time immemorial it has been the custom to keep a wolf on the steps of the Capitol, as well as three eagles, to symbolize the Romulus and Remus legend.

It is considered unfortunate that this death should have occurred after Mussolini destroyed the ancient municipal government of Italy's capital and substituted a Commissioner.

The authorities have announced that as soon as a new and larger cage is ready a fine young she-wolf will be brought from the Abruzzi Mountains.

GERMANY

Scraps of Paper

The *Reichsarchiv* requested that the U. S. Government return the originals of all German official documents (several hundred in number) captured

Foreign News—[Continued]

by the American Army in the War. Similar American documents in German hands are offered in return. They number about a dozen.

The documents are the property of the United States and cannot be disposed of without the consent of Congress.

American army officials are anxious to grant the favor, in view of the ready access given American army officers to the German records, war plans and orders of the German General Staff.

It is probable that true copies will be sent to the German archives, pending action by the U. S. Congress.

A Strike

The fall of the mark has so demoralized wage values that 60,000 men employed in the Berlin metal industries have struck.

Three-cornered negotiations between the Government, the companies and the workers broke down. The Government proposed a wage of 10,000 marks an hour. The workers demanded "real pay for real work"; a sliding scale of wages based on the cost of living was urged. The Government feared it would add to the depreciation. The companies said a wage which varied each week would make it impossible to quote prices in doing business. The workers said that 15,000 marks an hour was the minimum on which a worker could live. They also demanded an immediate bonus of 500,000 marks.

Communist elements are thought to have fomented this key-industry strike. A revolution is the hope of the Communists and Monarchists, who see an opportunity to regain power.

"Strongest Man"

Two hundred thousand hundred-mark notes were showered on a Berlin crowd from a truck at the corner of Unter den Linden and the Friedrichstrasse. This expenditure of 20,000,000 marks (\$87.50 going down) was an advertisement of Herr Breitbart, billed as the "World's Strongest Man."

FRANCE

Naval Agreement Signed

The Chamber of Deputies ratified the Washington Naval Treaty by 460 to 106 votes.

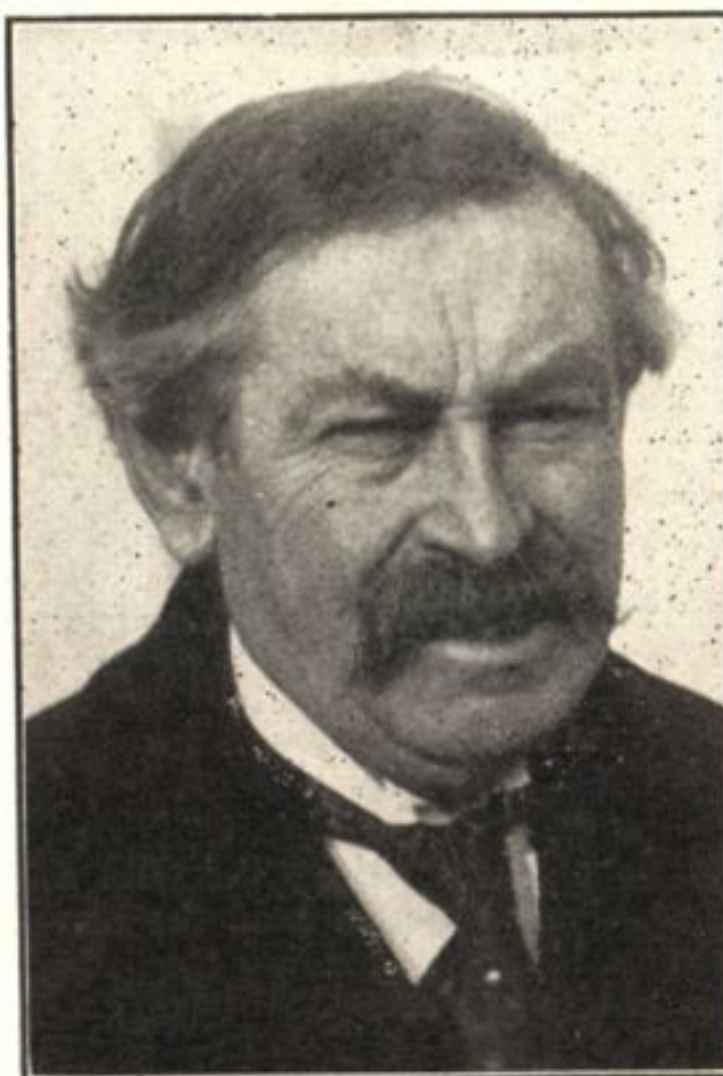
The Act of Ratification:

"The Government of the Republic is authorized to ratify as valid until Dec. 31, 1936, the treaty signed at Washington, Feb. 6, 1922, and known

as the treaty between the United States of America, the British Empire, France, Italy and Japan limiting naval armaments."

On ratification by the Senate, which now has the matter in hand, the Naval Agreement will have been signed by all the signatory Powers—U. S. A., Britain, Japan, Italy, France. Moreover, ratification by France makes the Treaty operative forthwith; that is, all scrapping must be carried out during the next six months. According to the U. S. Navy Department the ships "must be rendered utterly unserviceable for defensive purposes" within that period. An extra year is allowed for actual dismemberment.

The Deputies assembled in the



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ARISTIDE BRIAND

"You must not say this Treaty compromises France"

Chamber to vote on the ratification anxiously insisted that the Treaty should in no way limit the construction of submarines and auxiliary craft. The Government made it quite clear on several occasions that the scope of the Treaty affected only the construction of capital ships.

M. Aristide Briand, ex-Premier, who negotiated the Treaty, took the view that the agreement gives France a proportion of one to three, whereas on account of her finances, she would otherwise soon have found herself in the proportion of one to six. "You must not say," he told the Chamber, "that this Treaty puts us in a bad situation and compromises the interests of the country."

The Chamber of Deputies passed the Four Power Pacific Treaty which provides for moral guarantees for maintaining the status quo on the Pacific between the U. S. A., Great Britain, France, Japan. The debate was perfunctory. Regret was expressed that the terms of the treaty did not apply to French Indo-China. Eulogies of President Harding and the U. S. policy were voiced.

Independence Day

Premier Poincaré, standing in the Place des États-Unis in front of the monument to U. S. Volunteers which he had unveiled, said: "Thank God the time is past when we have need of these volunteers in the Armies of the Republic, who fought and died with us, and who helped in the Lafayette Esquadron to sweep from the skies the Gothas and Taubes. But how much we need volunteers in every country to fight with tongue and pen to combat the German propaganda which distorts our thoughts and actions and travesties our whole intention!"

"I know that in America, especially, there are many good citizens who know us and love us and try to represent us as we are, laborious and pacific, stable and moderate, and seeking only reparation of the destruction caused in our country and our just security. These are volunteers for peace whom I wish here, before this monument to the dead, to associate in our gratitude."

The monument to the U. S. Volunteers killed in the French Army during the War is the work of Jean Boucher. It represents a young soldier of the French Legion, rifle in hand, waving his comrades to charge. On one side of the pedestal is a poilu shaking hands with a doughboy, who is represented as Alan Seeger, the young American poet killed in the French ranks. On the other side of the pedestal is one of Seeger's poems.

EGYPT

The New Régime

British martial law, which has existed since Turkey's entrance into the War in 1914, came to an end. Thus the Egyptians have started to govern themselves.

The Egyptian Cabinet promulgated an Indemnity Act, which is designed to relieve persons from legal proceedings in consequence of their acts under British martial law. It

Foreign News—[Continued]

gives the British Government the right to administer ex-enemy property in Egypt. Provision is made for the release of prisoners incarcerated under the martial law régime. Lastly, it confirms the British occupation of military and Air Force camps; this, however, is to be an object of final negotiation between the two countries.

Election preparations for the first Parliament—the present Cabinet is only provisional—are under way. There are three principal parties: Liberal Constitutionalists, Nationalist Party, Zaghlulist Party. The first party, which, apparently, has the best chance, represents the land-owning and wealthy classes; the second is an extremist party of no vital importance, except in that it claims its policy from Mustapha Kemal Pasha, Turkish Nationalist leader; the last represents the professional classes and is the most active.

Strictly speaking, martial law in Egypt was not necessary after 1919, but was regarded as an expedient measure until the plans for forming a Government had been definitely fixed. British troops still occupy the country to guard communications considered indispensable by the British Government.

With the exception of the British advisers to the Egyptian Government, the country has definitely entered upon "complete mastery of its own house."

POLAND

Wine and Blood

At Warsaw, Poland's capital city, was given a dinner in honor of Marshal Pilsudski, first ex-President of the Republic.

The dinner commenced auspiciously. Everyone behaved in a gentlemanly manner. Later, the flowing cup ran over. With it effervesced the courage of the assembled guests. From rollicking laughter and sounds of "Have you heard this one?" the attention of the party was directed to serious, biting and calumnious speeches.

It was Marshal Pilsudski's turn to speak. He said many unpleasant things about his critics. Some he called "crooks." Then with one mighty roar: "The insults that have been heaped upon me call for blood!"

Up jumped General Szeptycki, Minister of War and one of Pilsudski's bitterest opponents, and accepted the challenge.

Seconds were chosen from the now

sobered officers. Two limousines left Warsaw "for a secluded spot."

Next morning in the gray of dawn the limousines returned. Marshal Pilsudski and General Szeptycki descended suffering acutely from—bad



© Keystone

JOSEF PILSUDSKI

"The insults that have been heaped upon me call for blood!"

headaches! One of the seconds was wounded in the foot: he had stubbed his toe against a rock!

Pilsudski's admirers, although apparently in ignorance of what took place on the "field of battle," stress the fact that the incident in no way reflects unfavorably upon their hero's "prowess on the battlefield."

Attempts to make political capital out of the incident are not lacking; but nothing of a serious nature was put forward.

Marshal Pilsudski was born of noble parentage in 1863 during the insurrection which was finally put down with great cruelty by the Russians after the Poles had appealed in vain to Europe.

He was educated at Vilna and Kharkow, was deported to Siberia (1887-1892) for alleged complicity in a plot to assassinate the Tzar. His sympathy became definitely socialist after this and he was active in many movements for the emancipation of Poland, and soon became the leader of the Socialist party at Lodz. Here he founded the *Robotnik* (Workman) — still the organ of the Socialist Party in Poland. After searching vainly for

years, the Russian police discovered the headquarters of the paper. Pilsudski and his wife were implicated. He was arrested and imprisoned in the citadel of Warsaw, but feigned insanity so successfully that he was removed to an asylum, from whence he subsequently escaped.

During the war the then General Pilsudski was again imprisoned, this time in Magdeburg by the Germans. On November 14, 1918, he was freed, returned to Poland and assumed supreme power, being confirmed later by the Constituent Assembly (Sejm Ustawodawczy).

RUSSIA

Sinclair Concession?

Harry F. Sinclair, head of the Sinclair Consolidated Oil Co., is now in Moscow with ex-Secretary of the U. S. Department of the Interior Albert B. Fall, to secure an oil concession for his company in Sakhalin.

Sometime ago Mr. Sinclair became interested in the possibilities of petroleum production in Sakhalin, and his representative, Mr. Templeton, has been in Moscow for months without being able to bring the matter to a head with the Soviet authorities. Meanwhile Japan wishes to buy northern Sakhalin for \$75,000,000 from Russia, who demands \$500,000,000 for it. While the Soviet envoy, Adolph A. Joffe, is deadlocked with the Japanese in Tokyo, the Soviet leaders in Moscow are apparently flirting with Sinclair in order to induce the Japanese to raise their bid.

If Northern Sakhalin is sold to Japan, Sinclair's much-discussed oil concession there will of course be worthless. The whole episode would furnish a worthy theme for a novel by Oppenheim. Sinclair's attempted penetration of the Russian oil fields follows the development project undertaken in the Baker petroleum district by the Barnsdall Corporation, another American company.

HUNGARY

Károlyi to Canada

A London despatch states that Count Michael Károlyi and family are in Cardiff, Wales, en route for Canada, "where the Count proposes to live his remaining years."

Few political figures in this post-war period have excited such violent controversy as Count Károlyi.

His chief claim to notice before

Foreign News—[Continued]

the War was his marriage to Countess Katinka Andrassy, a daughter of Count Julius Andrassy, last Foreign Minister of the Dual Monarchy. The Andrassy family is one of the principal pillars of Magyar aristocracy. During the last century a Count Andrassy was Foreign Minister at Vienna, and considered one of the greatest statesmen of his time. Countess Károlyi, granddaughter of this famous statesman, was once considered to be the most beautiful woman in Europe.

The beginning and the end of Károlyi's influence in politics lies between October 31, 1918, and March 22, 1919. It has been written of him that he is the "Pure Fool of Hungary with the accent on the pure." Recently the Budapest Supreme Court confiscated his lands, finding him guilty of high treason. There is no question of accents. Károlyi is either a fool or a traitor; most probably a fool:

At the end of October, 1918, he formed the Hungarian Provisional National Assembly, and some time later he was elected first and last President of the Hungarian People's Republic. At this time Hungary was at war with the Allies. Károlyi either surrounded himself, or, more probably was surrounded, by a group of disreputable Hungarians and Jews. It appears that his best defense is that he was the tool of these people. At any rate, when Károlyi and some of his ministers appeared before General Franchet d'Espérey at Belgrade to negotiate armistice terms, the Allied Generalissimo looked scornfully at them and said: "Vous êtes juifs?" Turning to Károlyi he said: "Vous êtes tombés si bas?" Then turning on his heel he left them, declining to negotiate terms of an armistice for Hungary. That was the impression which the Ministers of Hungary made. After this it appears that Károlyi was unable, or did not try, to do anything for Hungary. Disaster followed disaster until, on March 22, 1919, following a note from Lieutenant Colonel Vyx, representing the Entente, the power of Government was seized by the proletariat, and Károlyi resigned the Presidency of the Republic.

"I preferred this sacrifice to assuming the cheap martyrdom of letting them arrest me, because I wanted to avoid bloodshed and mass murder in the streets of Budapest, to spare the country from the worst horrors of civil war."* Nevertheless much blood was spilled. It is significant

* KÁROLYI'S DEFENSE. *Arbeiter-Zeitung* of Vienna, July 25, 1919.



KATINKA, COUNTESS KÁROLYI
She was reputed the most beautiful woman in Europe

that the staunchest defense of Károlyi comes from one of his Bolshevik brethren, Professor Jaszi-Jakabovics in a most unreliable book on the revolution. Károlyi fled to Gablonz in Czecho-Slovakia after his resignation, thence to Austria, and on to Italy, whence he was forced to go to Yugo-Slavia. Now he is about to settle in Canada.

JAPAN

Soviet Recognition?

The diplomatic conversations (in Tokyo) between Toshihiko Kawakami, delegate of the Japanese Government, and Adolf A. Joffe, Soviet Envoy from Moscow, for the recognition of the Russian Union of Socialist Soviet Republics by Japan, are not proceeding without a good deal of difficulty.

The parleys are taking place in the bedroom of Joffe, who is sick. He remarked: "The only reason I don't walk out is that I cannot walk."

A spokesman for Joffe said: "The only difference (between the present conference and the recent futile Russo-Japanese conference at Changchung) is that the Japanese seem to be more sincere in their effort to reach an agreement."

The main difficulty at present is over the Japanese insistence on an indemnity for the murder of Japanese at Nikolaievsk in Russia, which they desire to be considered conjointly with the Soviet demand for Japan-

ese evacuation of the Northern part of the island of Sakhalin.

CHINA

Inland Quakes

The Times, London, printed the report by J. H. Edgar, inland missionary, of a severe earthquake at Hor Drangu on the China-Tibetan frontier.

Mr. Edgar said: "Beyond Dawo we began to get startling confirmation of the havoc wrought by a mighty force from the bowels of the earth. At one village we found that every house had been leveled to the earth and quite half of the inhabitants killed.

"The zone of maximum intensity was not reached until the next morning. There was found nothing standing for a distance of about 100 li (40 miles). Well built Tibetan houses were leveled to the ground and their timbers reduced to gigantic heaps of matchwood. Great rents extended along the plain for miles. Mounds and hill tops were smashed and powdered and sections of hills thrown out.

"The loss of life in this zone was enormous and at one place we counted about a score of bodies blocking the river. Catholic mission station was demolished and the French priest, Alric, and 18 scholars and 30 members killed.

"There is no doubt that we were face to face with the results of an earthquake of maximum intensity which demolished every building and killed perhaps 50% of the people."

LATIN AMERICA

Mexican Recognition

The Recognition Conference in Mexico City made headway. It is reported that the Mexican Government recognized that expropriated lands must be paid for, and that the discussion under this head is confined to seeking the means for paying claims.

It is hoped that the conference will terminate during this month, and that the U. S. delegates, Charles Beecher Warren and John Barton Payne, will recommend that the U. S. Government give full diplomatic recognition to Mexico.

Chilean Flu

More than 100,000 cases of influenza are reported from Santiago de Chili. The extreme cold is aggravating the already serious epidemic.

ART

England vs. U. S.

Bankrupt Europe — particularly her bankrupt aristocracy—sees her priceless art treasures slipping from her grasp by those pitiless economic forces which have made New York the financial capital of the world. The alarming inroads have roused Governments. Lord Curzon in a public speech said many valuable works in Britain's private libraries were crossing the Atlantic. American imports of paintings, etchings and antiques from London only for the first six months of 1923 were \$3,716,644, and will probably exceed \$8,000,000 for the year. Sir Wilfrid Hart Sugden, Unionist M. P. for Lancashire, broached the subject on the floor of Commons and called for the Government to offer fair prices to magnates who are compelled to sell their *objets d'art* to Americans to pay their income taxes. These men would often sell to Englishmen for less money, but the English market is flat. Two 16th Century houses were recently taken down and shipped bodily to America!

France, Too

The agitation over faked sculpture has stimulated a movement to forbid the departure of any art work from France unless the sale is approved by the Ministry of Fine Arts and a group of connoisseurs. Roman gateways, ancient mantel-pieces, church sculpture from provincial towns have been avidly bought up by Americans, but will probably not be allowed to leave the country. Some French critics, however, say that France has only herself to blame for her low estimate of precious Corots, Daumiers, Cezannes, and for her poor care of her art treasures. In America, they admit, these objects are at least protected against vandalism in museums.

And Italy

Italy has lost one of her first works of sculpture. The statue of Venus Genetrix by Phidias, discovered near Naples ten years ago, was sold and "emigrated" to America.

Adam and Eve

George Grey Barnard, American sculptor, is completing a heroic group of Adam and Eve for a secluded spot in John D. Rockefeller's estate at Pocantico Hills, N. Y. The figure of Adam is 25 feet high, and the two are said to have been cut from the largest

block of Carrara marble ever brought to America. The design represents Eve issuing from the rib of Adam. Mr. Barnard has been at work on the piece several years. The legend is current in art circles that at one time the elder Rockefeller was opposed to the nude in sculpture and would have none of it in his collection. Barnard's own superb masculine nude, *The Hower*, may have had something to do with the magnate's conversion, for Rockefeller was so struck that he bought it for his own gardens.

Sir Joseph's Hals

The 116 pictures in the collection of Sir Joseph Robinson, millionaire mine operator of South Africa, brought \$938,178 at Christie's — the largest sum ever realized in a single day's sale at the famous old London firm. The top price of \$88,920 was fetched by Frans Hals' *Portrait of a Gentleman*, 19 times what it cost in 1885 when it left the de Zoete collection. The Hals is 45¼ by 35¼ inches, and shows a noble standing figure with pointed beard, ruff, black costume and hat, yellow gloves.

None of the pictures are likely to come to America, and in fact only about a dozen of them actually changed hands, as Sir Joseph bought the others in through agents. He is said to have had his collection in storage since 1912, and had not seen them until they were displayed at Christie's, when he was so delighted that he refused to give them up. But the sale could not be withdrawn without breaking faith with Christie's clients, and Sir Joseph set prohibitive prices.

The chief other treasures sold were: ten Gainsboroughs for \$139,185, including *Portrait of Mrs. Drummond* when a young lady and *A Page*, companion picture in blue to the famous *Blue Boy*, which Henry E. Huntington carried off last year to his California home for \$640,000; Sir Thomas Lawrence's *Boy with a Dog* and *Portrait of a Lady*; Sir Joshua Reynolds' *Portrait of Mrs. Mathew*; Romney's *Mrs. Chitty Marshall*; Velasquez' *Two Princesses*; Fra Angelico's *Day of Judgment*; Piero di Cosimo's panels of the life of Jason; Rembrandt's *Portrait of an Old Man*, which brought \$55,062; four sentimental Boucher panels for \$86,184. There were also in the collection paintings by Constable, Hogarth, Raeburn, Turner, Murillo, Canaletto, Ghirlandajo, Andrea del Sarto, Veronese, Rubens, Jordaens, Teniers, Van Dyck, de Hooch, Ruysdael, Ter Borch, Van der Cappelle, Mme. Le Brun.

MUSIC

Austria, Germany, Italy

The annual music festival at Salzburg, Mozart's birthplace, promises to be as fine an affair this year as it was last. The élite of musical Europe and America journey in large numbers to the little old city to attend or participate in festive productions of the works of the finest and most beautiful of all composers.

That Austria, which has passed the last few years in probing the depths of disaster and despair, should work so bravely and well to keep up its musical culture has provoked endless wonderment. The Austrian may be short of all the necessities, with starvation and revolution looming before him, but still, admitting no neglect, he goes to concert and to Mass.

The music publishing enterprises of both Austria and Germany have been ruined, and the most famous houses have been barely able to exist. A queer and ironical turn of luck enters here. The Teutonic publisher of cultural works in general has long been noted for his courage and self-abnegation. The story of the publisher and Einstein is characteristic. Einstein brought his manuscript, saying that there were a dozen men in the entire world who would be able to understand it. The publisher replied meditatively that he would print the work. The music houses constantly got out editions of composers who had only the smallest vogue, losing money cheerfully in the larger interest of music. They printed modernists, when "nobody" wanted a page of the modernists. In particular they published the works of the new school of Italian modernist composers. These had been unable to get publication in Italy. Firms like Ricordi and Sogno limit themselves chiefly to opera publications, where the profits are probable and large, and let these crazy modernist fellows severely alone. But today the Italian modernists are enjoying quite a vogue throughout the world. The head of the Universal Edition of Vienna, which with Breitkopf and Hertz has the highest rank among central European music publishing houses, told the writer that his firm had been able to continue business largely because of the fact that they held the copyrights on the Italian modernists, whose works now brought royalties from all over the world, royalties not fabulously large in the eyes of other peoples, but, with the insane rate of exchange, quite fabulously large in Vienna.

Mrs. Stratton-Porter

Clean and Moral, Her Heroes and Heroines Strive for a Better World

Mr. Sinclair Lewis, who kodaks as he goes, has written two best-sellers on the subject, apparently, of what most people are. But Mrs. Gene Stratton-Porter, a woman who writes on the theory that "the greatest service a piece of fiction can do any reader is to leave him with a higher ideal of life than he had when he began," holds an audience of 45,000,000 men, women and children by telling them what they certainly are not but (presumably) would like to be.

Mrs. Porter's publishers have computed that one of her books has been sold every minute of every day and night for the past 17 years. *Laddie*, *Freckles*, *A Girl of the Limberlost*, *The Harvester*, *Her Father's Daughter* are the names of a few of these. They are all based, Mrs. Porter says, on people she has known, "on thoroughly clean and decent people who still believe in God and cherish high ideals." They are based also on the wonder of Nature, and are all heavily medicated with that anodyne; for Mrs. Porter is a distinguished naturalist whose first fiction was simply Sunkist Nature studies. The famous Limberlost swamp in Indiana, where she lives and works, is the setting of almost all her books.

On August 17, her birthday, Mrs. Porter's new novel, *The White Flag*, a story of her girlhood home, which is now appearing in Mr. Hearst's *Good Housekeeping*, will be published in book form. One distributing agency has already ordered 100,000 copies. The book will probably sell four or five times that amount. It is safe to assert that if every publisher had one or more authors like Gene Stratton-Porter on his list, there would be no Clean Books bills before the Legislature.

To the charge that her pictures of life are idealized, Mrs. Porter answers:

"They are. They form 'idealized pictures of life' because they are copies from life where it touches religion, chastity, love, home and hope of Heaven ultimately. None of these roads leads to publicity and the divorce court. They all end in the shelter and seclusion of a home.

"I have left detailed descriptions of intrigue and adultery to those men and women who feel qualified to handle these subjects in a manner beneficial to the reading public. I am neither blind nor lacking in perception as to the waywardness and complications of human nature. It is

merely that my call has been to depict the lives of clean, moral men and women who are spending their time and strength in an effort to make the world a better place for themselves and for their children."

C. S.

Good Books

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

CASTLE CONQUER—Padraic Colum—Macmillan (\$2.00). This first novel by a distinguished poet deals with the Ireland of 50 years ago. The main thread is the love affair between Francis Gillick, "spoilt" priest, young student returned from a Spanish college to work in the fields, and Brigid Moynagh, country girl, that "snowy-breasted pearl."

THE DOOM DEALER—David Fox—McBride (\$2.00). Miss Arabella Wyatt of Millerstown, wealthy, forty, single, orphaned, the only companion of her loneliness a faithful maid, discovered that one can be and have all these things and be out of luck as well. Imprimis: her fiancé, the secretive Mr. Ogden Ronalds, dropped dead at the very altar on their marriage day. Heart disease, they said, but Miss Wyatt had her suspicions. And then she found out that all her family jewels had been stolen and false gems substituted for them—and then she was thinking of marrying another man, a childhood friend, and began to get anonymous letters, threatening doom if she did. Pretty tough. But, luckily, she received an advertisement of the Shadows, Inc.—a band of supercrooks turned private detectives—and took her troubles to them. After many trials and tribulations they solved the mystery—and the wedding-bells rang out. A detective story with certain unusual twists that make it interesting despite a bald and conventional style.

THE HAT OF DESTINY—Mrs. T. P. O'Connor (wife of the "Father of the House of Commons")—Lieber and Lewis (\$2.00). Mr. William Jones, man-milliner extraordinary, got up a Franco-American Hat Show in Paris, with a thousand-franc prize offer for the best chapeau. The prize was won—the hat proved a Hat of Destiny—it came to America—and instantly produced impish complications in the lives and loves of all sorts and conditions of people—from Newport matrons to ladies' maids—then, relenting, brought the various personae back to happiness again. Light, facile, amusing—not too exciting but uniformly pleasant—a tall lemonade of a book, well iced, not over sugary.

C I N E M A

The New Pictures

Rupert of Hentzau. With the stock of good stories available for the screen rapidly dwindling, one has a frantic desire to call out the National Guard, the Shriners and the Girl Scouts for a solemn procession of thanksgiving when a good novel is einematized in the manner of living to which its characters are accustomed. Nay, furthermore, these characters themselves are personages; the list: Elaine Hammerstein, Marjorie Daw, Lew Cody, Bert Lytell, Bryant Washburn.

For those who do not know the story from Anthony Hope's novel, it need only be said that it is laid in the Court of Ruritania (a European Kingdom). There are quantities of scarlet uniforms, marching and countermarching, and love making with a real Queen. An English youth, in appearance the King's twin, impersonates the Royal gentleman and becomes involved in a love affair with the wife (Queen Flavia).

Miss Daw, in a small part, manages to hurry away with most of Elaine Hammerstein's honors. Lew Cody as Rupert and Bert Lytell, who plays the Britisher and the King too, swagger most effectively.

When the producers were digging for a subtitle writer they inadvertently struck a gusher. Otherwise the production is excellent.

Success. There is a great deal of drinking throughout. In fact the King Lear of a big Broadway production gets drunk just before the opening night. This sorry deed has well nigh wrecked the show when who should thrust himself into the gap but Brandon Tynan. Mr. Tynan plays an aged actor with white hair and a pink lizard complexion, who once had success but drank away his reputation. He gets into the Royal Whiskers, and plays Lear looking like a cross between David Belasco and Santa Claus. Despite the fact that the picture is "full of laughter and tears" and that the story is convincing, it all seems very unfair to Shakespeare.

Children of Jazz. With *Divorce* and *Wandering Daughters*, this effort completes a trilogy of the three worst pictures ever produced. It is another of those emetics about the vicious state of young society.

THE THEATRE

A New Show

Vanities of 1923. Earl Carroll has unveiled a first-rate second-class vaudeville show. With a single exception his notables are picked from the infinite rows of orchids, yams, and parsnips which burgeon beneath the glass frames of Mr. B. F. Keith. Inadvertently Mr. Carroll picked mostly yams and parsnips. Careful buttering of the latter with scenery and sirens rendered them barely palatable. Yet yams are yams. And yam actors should not be liberated on a stage facing 1,000 people who have paid \$11.00 for the exercises.

The notable exception, aforementioned, was Mrs. Peggy Hopkins Joyce. Mrs. Joyce is not a vaudeville actress. Her stage is all the world. So many of her vagaries, nuptial and otherwise, have been chronicled in the daily bulletins that Mr. Carroll evinced an unerring flash of showmanship when he picked her for his orchid. He knew that she could neither sing nor dance. Yet the world derives a curious thrill from gazing at a woman of many marriages.

Mr. Carroll's second best guess was Joe Cook. In the music halls Mr. Cook was what is known as a "wow." Particularly was he famous for his involved absurdities relating to just why a man of his wealth and position should not be called upon to imitate four Hawaiians. Counting on the permanent wave of popular esteem to carry him through the *Vanities*, Mr. Carroll gave him infinite opportunity. Mr. Cook fell down. He fell down not once but many times. The first few times it was funny.

The third feature of the show is a flight of steps. The figure is literal and refers in no way to the dancers. Down in the clanking depths of some mechanical mind these steps were born. They pyramid, they stretch, they disappear, revolve and blunder grandly forth again in pyramids. The chorus drilled across them ceaselessly. results achieved were strikingly effective.

Notes

Robert C. Benchley, literary buffoon of the brightest motley, is deserting the third row, aisle (critic's seat) for the opposite side of the footlights. It became public property last week that *Life's* theatrical commentator has accepted an engagement with the forthcoming *Music Box Revue*.

Mr. Benchley's metropolitan theatrical experience includes brief ap-

pearances in *No, Sirree* and *The 49ers*. Both were mélanges stirred together by the critics for the benefit of themselves and their friends. His act "in one" (all by himself) where he comes before the curtain and reads the Treasurer's report of finances, is rated as supreme burlesque. He will repeat it in the *Music Box* and do a bit with Frank Tinney, as well.

Mr. Benchley has long been known as the brightest contributor on the



ROBERT C. BENCHLEY

He prefers the bright side of the footlights

staff of *Life*. He is the author of a number of books of humor, of which *Love Conquers All* is the latest and best. He is a Harvard graduate, class of 1912.

Charles Dillingham announced that a new Fred Stone show (the first in three years) would be entitled *Stepping Stones* and that the comedian's daughter, Dorothy, would make her début in the cast.

Despatches from Rome indicate that the filming of *The Eternal City* (from Hall Caine's novel) is attracting masses of curious natives. The cast transported by Goldwyn for this ambitious venture includes Barbara LaMarr, Richard Bennett, Lionel Barrymore, Montague Love, Bert Lytell. A particularly interested spectator is Irene Fenwick who, about to marry Lionel Barrymore, accompanied the expedition to Italy.

The Press Agent

He Spends His Life in the Service of Others

The story appears in the dramatic section of the Sunday paper that Melinda Mulch, star of the *Stupidities of 1923*, keeps a canvas-back duck in her dressing-room. One day the duck snaps at the leading man; another, it escapes and is discovered in the bass viol; finally it lays an egg and half the company pay bets to the other half. These diverting incidents the public reads intently. The interest thus aroused lures them by tens and dozens to part with \$4.40 to see this bizarre Melinda Mulch—the leading lady with a leaning toward canvas-back ducks.

As a matter of fact Miss Mulch has never seen a canvas-back duck except during the game course as her current cloak-and-suit man nourishes her at the Ritz. Miss Mulch would be thoroughly at a loss as to the line of conduct one follows with an unroasted duck. In fact, she may be secretly annoyed.

Whence, then, do these stories come? Why, if there is no duck, is a duck thus strikingly exploited? Who is the duck's creator?

A press agent is the gentleman who keeps *The Stupidities* before the public. It is his business to ferret out facts about the company, fashion them into entertaining reading, hawk them among the dramatic editors. When the facts run dry he "plants" a story. His steadfast purpose is to keep *The Stupidities* in the headlines. If he is successful, the patient public parts with the aforesaid \$4.40 and the production thus makes money.

Though the duck incident herein outlined may seem far-fetched, such is not the case. During the current month a Western press agent, exploiting a cinema of whaling days, planted a full-sized cardboard whale on the top of Pike's Peak, crawled inside it with a hundred siphons, projected the liquid in a towering stream through the creature's nose. The mystified populace stampeded from the plains to view the curiosity. The papers carried columns. My, how the money rolled in!

Naturally, the papers are wary; so suspicious, in fact, that only an occasional "planted" story is successful. Necessarily the press agent must be highly intelligent. He is a specialized individual, highly trained, well paid. Every successful production requires his services. He is as essential to the American theatre as the star, the manager or the patrons themselves. He is the man who spends his life getting other people's pictures into the papers.

EDUCATION

A Triumph of Propaganda

Internationalism, bug-a-boo of politicians, has no terrors for the educationists. They had little enough compunction about meeting in a World Conference of Education at San Francisco, and the World Conference had even less hesitancy in perpetuating itself as a World Federation of Educational Associations, with an American (Augustus O. Thomas, of Maine) as President, a Chinaman and an Englishman as Vice-Presidents, and directors of appropriate race for Asia, Europe and America.

The Federation is to meet every two years and its geographical sections are to meet every year in turn. There is to be a central office and research bureau which will be established for the present—not at Geneva or The Hague—but in the United States.

The interests of the Federation shown by the resolutions adopted at its final conference are enough to make Senator Lodge turn over in what his enemies describe as his political grave. The Federation is interested in graduate scholarships at Government expense for the international study of education; a World University; international school correspondence; unification of science; special international text-books in history and civics; improvement of rural schools; world-wide health education; world peace through understanding as the ultimate goal of world education.

It is fortunate that these heresies were promulgated in San Francisco rather than New York. How could the great patriotic principle of hatred of all Britishers, so dear to Mayor Hylan's educational heart, flourish under a system of international text-books in history? What kind of hundred-per-centism could be taught in schools which looked to a world peace through understanding? Commissioner Hirshfield may well weep as he calls upon his Puritan ancestors to witness this triumph of radical propaganda.

Quadwangler Forgets

President Barrows, formerly President of the University of California, told the Association of American Universities that success in student activities was one of the best criteria of fitness. He said: "I have followed for about ten years now the course of men who obtain prominent positions in what we sometimes derisively call 'students' activities.' Almost without exception those men are not only successful in their business of

life, but in almost every case they are influential and important men in the communities in which they live."

The gentleman who, under the name of Quadwangler, writes educational gossip for the *Boston Transcript*, disagrees. He thinks the successful undergraduate is such merely because of an excess of the competitive spirit, whereas the true student is such because he "must"—his simple doom is to be scholarly. Without coming to blows with the venerable Bostonian, it is possible to point out that he is, unfortunately, quite wrong. It is as possible to be a great half-back because one must as to be a Phi Beta Kappa man for like reasons. There once was a race of people known as the Greeks—but Quadwangler knows all about them. He merely forgets.

"Mind in the Making"

Knoxville is officially the seat of higher learning in Tennessee. There is situated the University of Tennessee. Its President is Harcourt A. Morgan. Its trouble is—or at least began with—evolution.

Professor James W. Sprowls was until lately a member of the faculty. During the Spring, however, he taught evolution and assigned James Harvey Robinson's *The Mind in the Making* as "outside" reading. Thereupon he departed by request of the University administration. The students took offense at this and discontent was open among them.

Dean Maurice Mulvania suggested to President Morgan that the students be given a measure of self-government. President Morgan asked Dr. Mulvania to canvass the faculty for suggestions for a "University Constitution." When the suggestions were made public, they "kindled President Morgan's anger." Meanwhile, four professors asked the American Association of University Professors to investigate Professor Sprowls' dismissal. Then the University administration took a hand and catechized professors as to their opinions and activities in the Sprowls case. Six other dismissals followed, including those of the Dean of the Law School, Dean of the Pre-Medical Faculty, head of the Department of Psychology and head of the Department of Ancient Languages.

When this transpired, the Alumni took action. Through their activities a meeting of the Board of Trustees was called for July 17 to consider the dismissals. What is more, the Alumni secured from Governor Peay of Tennessee a promise that if the trustees do not do justice to the dismissed professors, an impartial inquiry will be made.

LAW

Prizefight Films

Those persons who have been concerned with the exploitation of Dempsey-Gibbons "fight films" know well that:

The Act of Congress of July 31, 1921, prohibits the interstate transportation of "any film or other pictorial representation of any prizefight or encounter of pugilists, under whatever name, which is designed to be used or may be used for purposes of exhibition."

And that the statute, which was a result of the Jeffries-Johnson fight, is unusually strict, in that it forbids any person to take anything from the mails, or from any express company or carrier, which is forbidden to be transported, and provides for a fine of \$1,000 or a year at hard labor.

Since, however, it is not illegal to exhibit prizefight films, the law has become almost a dead letter, except in cases where an attempt has been made to import prizefight pictures into the United States, when a customs inspection can be made. The reason is that if the pictures can be successfully smuggled into a state, the government cannot prevent exhibition. Congress can regulate commerce, but it cannot prevent the showing of pictures any more than it could stop the sale of liquor before the Eighteenth Amendment.

Many attempts were made after the Willard-Johnson match at Havana to effect a lawful entry of the pictures of the fight. Finally, a camera was set up eight inches south of the boundary between New York and Canada. Eight inches north of the line a box was set up, and an original positive film of the fight pictures was run off through the box in front of an electric light. The camera and Canadian reel were so turned that an exact negative reproduction of the film was made. It was later rephotographed and a positive film was obtained for exhibition. It was argued that nothing was imported except rays of light, but the Federal Courts made short work of the argument.

Honor to Justice Holmes

The current issue of the *Harvard Law Review* honors Mr. Associate Justice Oliver Wendell Holmes of the Supreme Court of the U. S. with a long article reviewing his constitutional opinions since his appointment by President Roosevelt in 1902. The writer lists over 500 which deal with 13 different branches of the law involving the constitution.

RELIGION

Anno Santo

Through the Secretary of the Society for the Propagation of the Faith, the Pope has issued an invitation to 3,000 Roman Catholic prelates to prepare a great international exhibition of the missionary activities of the Roman Catholic Church. This exhibit will be held in Rome during the "Holy Year," 1925. "Anno Santo" was omitted in 1850 because Rome was held by revolutionists, and in 1875 because of the recent loss of temporal power. The twenty-first of these papal jubilees was held in 1900, under Pius IX.

Millions of pilgrims are expected to visit the Eternal City. The Pope is known to be considering the resumption of the Vatican Council, which was hastily prorogued to an indefinite date, owing to the outbreak of the Franco-Prussian war. A circular letter is being sent to all bishops, asking their opinion as to the advisability of resuming the council. The Pope has refused to take any part in the World Conference on Faith and Order which is an All-Protestant Council to be held in Washington, D. C., in 1925.

Four Conventions

The Baptists are the largest denomination in America. The Baptist Young People's Union of America met in Tremont Temple, Boston, for its 32nd annual convention. "The Attractive Christ" was the keynote, frequently referred to by the speakers. The 5,000 delegates, from all parts of the United States and Canada, filled Tremont Temple to overflowing. In his address of welcome, Mayor Curley lamented the "growth away from idealism" in the United States, and rejoiced in the gathering of so much youthful idealism as was represented by the Young People's Union. Leaders of the convention stressed the following points: World Court, international youth alliance, broader interest in clean industry and politics, prohibition, missions, tithing for church finances.

An even larger convention was that held in Des Moines by the International Young People's Society for Christian Endeavor. The 15,000 delegates came not only from the United States but from all over the world. The Christian Endeavor Society was founded 42 years ago and this is its 29th international convention. "The Harvest Time Is Here" was taken as the watchword and the young people were called "harvest hands." Their

attention and enthusiasm was directed to the following points: World Court, the twelve-hour day in industry, religious as well as secular education, prohibition, prohibition of poppy growing. The Colorado Fuel and Iron Company and the International Harvester Company were commended for their enlightened policy toward labor.

At Winona Lake, Ind., assembled a Christian Citizenship Conference. There were present over 5,000 delegates from the United States and 30 foreign countries. This conference is sponsored by the National Reform Association, an organization of business and professional men without any particular religious affiliation. Three United States Senators, seven governors, two bishops, and many college presidents took part in the program. The 42 meetings of the conference were presided over by prominent business men from all parts of the country. The keynote of this conference was "How Can Nations Be Converted to a Sense of Their Moral Responsibilities?" Resolutions were passed favoring the World Court and prohibition enforcement, and opposing war. The last resolution was a striking document, and was sent to the rulers of 75 nations. It says in part: "Humanity is staggered by the possibilities of another world war. Nations are accountable to the same Christian principles as individual Christian men and women. There is no double standard of morality and ethics, one for men, and another for nations."

The Rabbinical Assembly in session at Long Branch, N. J., was addressed by Governor Silzer, of New Jersey, who spoke on the *American Spirit*, and by Rabbis Samuel Morris Cohen and Charles O. Hoffman, of New York. Resolutions were passed: 1) Urging the Government "to take steps towards participation in the World Court or such other association of civilized States" as shall tend to substitute arbitration and justice for force in settlement of differences between States; 2) Calling upon Boards of Education and Boards of Examiners of state and national institutions to arrange examinations and other public exercises on days other than Jewish Sabbaths and holidays; 3) Urging study of the question of the Synagogue reaching the Jewish labor element; 4) Favoring the drawing up of a set of principles based on Jewish tradition to guide rabbis in their attitude toward industrial problems; 5) Urging closer coöperation with other religious bodies in efforts to further social justice.

MEDICINE

"Schools" and "Pathies"

A fortnight ago the American Medical Association held its 74th annual convention at San Francisco. Last week the American Institute of Homeopathy held its 79th annual convention at Atlantic City, and the American Osteopathic Association foregathered for the 27th time at the Waldorf-Astoria, New York.

The presidential address before the homeopaths, by Dr. Claude A. Burrett, of Rochester, N. Y., contained the not original assertion that 20 years will be added to the average span of life in the next half century, and that the time is near when it will be "a crime" to die under 75 years of age from diabetes, Bright's disease, the cardiac vascular diseases and possibly cancer. Dr. Leonard Williams, London specialist, recently made a similar statement, setting up 120 years as man's probable goal. It is true that the span of life in the United States has increased approximately 15 years since public health work was introduced in the 70's, and it is generally conceded that 15 years more might be added, raising the span to perhaps 65, if what is now known of hygiene and prevention by the advanced minds were universally applied.

High lights at the osteopaths' convention: Cures were claimed 1) for hay fever, by Dr. T. L. Ray, of Fort Worth, Tex.; 2) for various types of insanity, including dementia praecox, through removal of circulatory and nerve defects, by Dr. A. S. Hildreth, of Macon, Mo.; 3) for infected tonsils, through non-surgical treatment, by Dr. Lucius Bush, of New York. A practical examination for every physician once in five years to keep him up with the times was advocated by Dr. C. J. Gaddis, of Chicago. Dr. W. A. Gravett, of Dayton, O., was elected President.

The differences between the various "pathies" are often puzzling to the laity, but here is a pocket Baedeker:

Homeopathy (from Gk., "like disease"). Founded by Samuel C. F. Hahnemann, a Leipzig physician, in 1796. His main work was *The Organon of Rational Healing*, which embodies the four main principles of the homeopathic creed: 1) The "proving" or testing of all medicines on healthy persons before their use in treatment. 2) The law of "similars"—often epitomized in a Latin maxim, *Similia similibus curantur*. The theory is that specific drugs produce in the healthy, symptoms of the diseases they are adapted

to cure. The selection and administration of the proper drug for each disease is the heart of homeopathy. 3) The use of only a single remedy for each disease. 4) Minimum dosage, i. e., smaller doses, put up in uniform pellets, were thought to show the best curative powers. Hahnemann himself "proved" some 90 drugs, and his followers have ransacked the whole Pharmacopoeia for "similars." The method took hold, despite strong medical and official opposition, and spread rapidly in Europe. Hahnemann removed to Paris, where he was very successful until his death in 1843. The movement was introduced into the U. S. about that time and flourished for more than 60 years, but its influence is now waning with the more recent vogue of drugless healing and the absorption by regular medicine of some of the homeopaths' emphasis on the art of prescription. At its height there were about 15,000 homeopaths in America, and ten schools, but these are now reduced to two—the Hahnemann Medical College and Hospital of Philadelphia and the New York Homeopathic Medical College and Flower Hospital, of which Senator Royal S. Copeland was formerly dean. The homeopathic schools teach all branches that regular medical schools do, though not granted Class A rank.

Osteopathy (from Gk., "bone disease"). Founded by Dr. Andrew T. Still, an old-school physician of Baldwin, Kan., in 1874. The first college was opened at Kirksville, Mo., in 1892, and is still the headquarters of the movement. Seven other schools have been started. All the regular medical subjects are taught, though from a different point of view, except *materia medica*, for which osteopathic theory and practice is substituted. The course is three years in length. The osteopathic method uses no drugs and is based on the theory that any disease can be controlled by nature's own remedial agents within the body—blood, lymph and nerve force. In diagnosing disease, osteopaths search for structural abnormalities of any kind, and seek by mechanical adjustments to remove these obstacles to proper natural functioning. Osteopathy employs good diet, hygiene and nursing as adjuncts. It does not ignore the microbic theory of disease, grants some value to surgery, but believes the main cause of disease to lie in maladjustment. The practice is legalized in the U. S. and Canada, and there are about 7,000 practitioners.

Eclecticism. There are a number of "eclectic" medical schools in the U. S., invariably of low grade, which aim to select and teach methods of

value from all schools. They are gradually dying out.

Chiropractic (from Gk., "hand-work"). This cult is one of the most recent and apparently the greatest popular success of all. It was founded at Davenport, Ia., in the 90's by D. D. Palmer, whose son, B. J. Palmer, now carries on the school. Its methods are also drugless and manipulative, and are based on the hypothesis that all disease is caused by dislocations (called "subluxations") of the spinal cord, pinching the nerves which proceed from the cord, through openings in the vertebrae, to the limbs and organs. By "adjusting" the vertebrae, the chiropractor frees the nerves to function normally. Chiropractic schools have sprung up with great rapidity in the past decade. There is little unity among them in theory or treatment, but the practitioners are strongly organized and make vigorous use of advertising and other commercial methods which are scorned by the regular profession as unethical.

Christian Science, etc. Christian Science, auto-suggestion and other varieties of faith cure cannot be treated adequately here, except to make plain their philosophic opposition to all methods of healing heretofore mentioned, which in some form or other recognize the practical reality of the human body and treat pathological conditions by physical means. The mental treatment cults will have none of this, but in practice their influence is cast with the insurgent groups in favor of "medical freedom" and in opposition to the orthodox profession and to compulsory legislation of all kinds.

Allopathy. This word (of hybrid derivation from English and Greek roots) was coined by the homeopaths to distinguish the regular system of medicine from their own. It is popularly applied now to the regulars as opposed to all other schools.

From a scientific point of view, the greatest weakness of the irregular groups is their low educational requirements. The homeopathic schools, granting the degree of M.D., are the only ones generally recognized by the regular profession. The others, granting various degrees, as D.O., D.C., etc., are less thorough and frankly admit high school graduates and in some cases even grammar school graduates. Accurate knowledge of anatomy, pathology, physiology, is not a primary aim of the chiropractors, for instance, and the profession is overcrowded with poorly prepared persons attracted by the monetary advantages.

There is, of course, nothing to prevent a graduate of a regular medical

school from securing chiropractic or osteopathic training, and vice versa. Osteopaths frequently take the regular state board examinations. Many regular physicians grant the desirability of such methods in certain types of cases, classing them with massage and other aids, but refuse to admit the claims of universal applicability made by the cults. The medical licensing machinery of most states is strictly orthodox, and there is a constant legislative fight by the irregulars for examining boards of their own membership. Conflict comes when these schools attempt to treat infectious diseases. Forty-five states have single boards, granting licenses only to graduates of recognized medical schools. Five states have multiple boards recognizing other schools. Most states permit osteopaths, chiropractors, etc., to practice their own specialties if they do not attempt the general practice of medicine.

Rabid Lion

A California girl was bitten by a mountain lion and apparently recovered. But about seven weeks later she developed hydrophobia and died. It is unusual for mountain lions to attack human beings unprovoked, and this is the first instance on record of rabies in this animal, though it is occasionally found in various domestic animals other than dogs. Anti-rabic treatment should be taken as precaution whenever a human is bitten by an animal.

French Pun

More than 15,000,000 tags were sold on Pasteur tag day in France, realizing in Paris alone 600,000 francs for the support of scientific laboratories. The best artists contributed designs for the tags, one of which bore the pun, *Le bon Pasteur* (the good shepherd).

Older Students

The average age of medical school graduates in the United States was 26.8 years in 1922, as compared with 26.5 in 1916. The advance is caused by higher entrance requirements.

Vivisection

The American Society of Mammalogists, meeting in the Academy of Natural Sciences, Philadelphia, adopted a resolution in favor of the unhampered continuance of scientific experimentation on living animals, based on the recognized advances in medicine and surgery made possible through its use, and declaring that these experiments "almost invariably are conducted humanely."

SCIENCE

Male and Female

Dr. A. Alich, of Paris, is the latest biologist to attempt a solution to the riddle of sex determination, which has attracted inquisitive minds since antiquity. The hope of using such knowledge consciously to control the sex of offspring for practical breeding purposes as well as sentiment, has perhaps moved them most. But while few geneticists are willing to make any predictions about such possibilities, many foremost investigators are working to reveal the actual mechanics of the sex causation process. Not less than 500 theories—the majority fanciful old wives' tales based on no laboratory investigation of living material—have been recorded in literature. The most popular of these theories have had to do with: 1) the relative vigor of the parents, the more vigorous giving his or her sex to the offspring; 2) the position of the ovaries, eggs originating from the right ovary producing males, those from the left, females; 3) the state of nutrition of the ovum, a high degree of nourishment in the mother producing female offspring, and vice versa. This last might be an explanation for the well known birth of more boys than girls following wars and famines, which is now, however, believed to be due to other causes. But all of these notions are discredited now, with the possible exception of some phases of the nutritional theory.

The dominant view among biologists today, backed by much exact microscopic research into the composition of cells, in the laboratories of such men as Profs. Clarence McClung, of the University of Pennsylvania, Michael F. Guyer, of the University of Wisconsin, and T. H. Morgan and Edmund B. Wilson, of Columbia, rests on strictly objective data. They say there is a special chromosome (chromosomes are minute bodies of constant number and appearance for each species of plant or animal which appear in the cells during cell-division) called the X—or accessory chromosome, which is found in half the spermatozoa of male animals. This is present in addition to the regular number of chromosomes, which always occur in pairs (48 in man), thus giving rise to an uneven number. Ova, on the other hand, invariably have two X-chromosomes. Eggs fertilized by spermatozoa containing the X-element (thus giving the product a double dose of X's) become females, and the others, males. All experimentalists agree that sex is determined at the very beginning

of development in the embryo.

Alich's theory is somewhat supplemental to the established one, and his data have been submitted to the French Academy. He objects to the idea that the origin of sex differences is to be found in differences in the male cells only, and claims that both the spermatozoon and the ovum have activating "microcellules." These seek their complement in the other sex cell, but if the male microcellules preponderate in number over the female the result will be a male embryo, and vice versa. But Alich also believes that various other factors affect this potential energy of the germ cell, including potency, fatigue, old age, and has evidence for this from horses, sheep and roosters. Dr. James W. Mavor, of Union College, has discovered that X-rays can eliminate the X-chromosome in the eggs of the fruit fly *Drosophila*, upsetting the balance between the sexes of the offspring.

The whole question is decidedly in flux and new data are constantly being discovered.

The Earth Grows Older

Lord Rayleigh, distinguished English physicist, son of a former Chancellor of Cambridge University, published a new estimate of the antiquity of the earth, of between two and three billion years, based on a study of the rate of decomposition of radioactive elements. This is vastly greater than any previous estimate, modern geologists having ranged between 100,000,000 and 1,600,000,000 years in their conjectures. All these estimates rest upon very slender assumptions, but that the age of the earth is to be reckoned in hundreds of millions of years is a scientific certainty. Lord Rayleigh's estimate, if sustained, also revises the probable antiquity of man and the lower animals, indicating that the earth's crust has been capable of supporting life at least 20 times as long as was thought possible before.

Jars of Venom

W. A. King, who owns a snake farm at Brownsville, Texas, has crystallized the venom from 24,000 rattlesnakes and collected it in three hermetically sealed glass jars. He annually buys and sells thousands of snakes, and distributes the yellowish poison crystals free of charge to scientists throughout the world who are experimenting on antitoxins for snake bite. He supplied the great snake farm established by the Brazilian Government at São Paulo, Brazil.

AERONAUTICS

Perils of Balloon

Thirteen well manned and equipped balloons, civilian, Army and Navy, started on Independence Day from Indianapolis in the National Elimination race, in which not time of flight but the greatest distance from point of departure is the goal. On July 5 five balloons had already been forced down, mainly in Ohio, with thrills a plenty—jumps from appreciable heights and minor injuries. On that date the Army and Navy still had six craft in the air. By July 6 all but three had come down, Ralph Upson piloting the *Detroit* having had the most dangerous experience, when his gas bag split at 5,800 feet and a descent had to be made in the basket, supported by a parachute. Lieutenant Robert Olmstead, in charge of an Army balloon, landed in New York State with apparently the best record of 500 miles.

But the exciting race may have a tragic ending. Of the three balloons not located at the time this column went to press, the Navy A 6698, in charge of Lieutenants Louis J. Roth and T. B. Null sank in Lake Erie. A water-soaked log picked up in the waters of the lake bears a last scarcely legible entry, "All over."

Modern Murder

Two most experienced and careful pilots, H. De Lay, aerial dare-devil, and R. I. Short, President of the Essandee Corporation, were killed at Los Angeles, the wings collapsing in a loop at 2,000 feet. A pin holding the wings to the body of the plane was only three-eighths of an inch in diameter instead of the required three-quarters, and its loosening caused the accident. Previous attempts on De Lay's life, his many enemies in the beach district, and his usually minute care in plane maintenance lead friends to believe that this is the first airplane murder—more subtle than mediaeval poison.

Speed at Height

In the rarefied air of great heights, engine power and plane speed drop rapidly, yet the most effective fighting must be done at altitudes of 15,000 feet. Lifting somewhat the veil of mystery which shrouds its work, the British Royal Air Force gives news of tiny monoplanes, no bigger than a Mummert flivver, equipped with 320 horse-power and capable of 150 miles an hour with full military equipment at the greatest heights.

THE PRESS

"Telegraphako!"

William Harrison Dempsey defeated Tom Gibbons at Shelby, Montana, one afternoon recently. The same evening, about eight o'clock, the *New York American* (Hearst) appeared on the streets of Manhattan with a picture labeled a "Telegraphphoto." The *American's* contemporaries, the *New York Tribune* and *The New York World*, discovered that the *American's* picture was a fake. They printed side by side with the "Telegraphphoto" a picture taken at Toledo in 1919 when Dempsey knocked out Willard. The pictures were identical in every attitude except for the "doctoring" of a few details and putting a Gibbons head on Willard.

Under the picture the *American* printed: "Gibbons began to back away from Dempsey's terrific body blows in the fourth. Here he is pressed up against the ropes..." The Associated Press reports said that the only time Gibbons "went to the ropes" was in the fifteenth round. This correction was incorporated in later editions of the *American*.

But the *American* was not at all flustered by the exposé. It accused the *Tribune* and the *World* of mud-slinging. The *American* truthfully pointed out that it had not said in so many words that the picture was an actual photograph of the fight. Its readers—"the most intelligent class of readers in New York"—certainly had not made such a mistaken inference.

"From hundreds of pictures at hand, the ones most nearly corresponding to the wired-in reports of writers and artists at the ringside were chosen and details from other pictures were selected to fit the carefully worded reports.

"This was all done at great cost to the newspaper." So successful was the attempt, added the *American*, that "the method will undoubtedly become an important part of modern journalism in the future."

Crimes Against Journalism

Following the Dempsey-Gibbons prize fight at Shelby, *The Christian Science Monitor* published, editorially and as news, accounts of how the newspapers of the country gave publicity to the fight. The *Monitor* was incensed because *The New York Times* printed 19½ columns of fight news and 6 inches (about ⅓ of a column) of news on the important conference of the National Education Association in San Francisco. The slogan of the *Times* is "All the news that's fit to print," and the *Monitor* commented: "A curious conception of what is 'fit to print.'"

Next day the *Monitor* published

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MR. PODD—"The most important book of the year's fiction."

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"In the short time it took me to read it—and I did read it from cover to cover—I thoroughly posted myself on what has been going on."—*Garden City, L. I., New York.*

"I read it all the way through with the greatest interest."—*New Haven, Conn.*

"It is the only magazine I know of which I can read from cover to cover and hold my interest right through."—*Boston, Mass.*

"I find TIME quite a departure in the news-magazine field, and thoroughly enjoyable, and the only one I read from cover to cover."—*Anniston, Ala.*

"TIME is most excellent. We read it from cover to cover every week."—*Central Point, Ore.*

"From your excellent portrait studies to the advertisement on the rear cover, I find TIME of the greatest interest."—*Portland, Me.*

"I have read the issues from cover to cover and find it an excellent review of current news and at the same time not dry, as such stuff is apt to be."—*New York City.*

"It is the only magazine of the many that come to my desk that is read from cover to cover, with the possible exception of the"—*Albuquerque, N. M.*

"I have read straight through each issue of TIME and have yet to find anything in it I did not consider interestingly presented and worth-while."—*Waterbury, Conn.*

"I never consider filing my copy of TIME away until I have read it from cover to cover."—*Portland, Ore.*

extensive statistics on how the newspapers of the country treated relatively the fight and the N. E. A. conference in regard to space. Figures represent columns of news:

	Fight	N.E.A.
Eight New York papers	70	4 $\frac{1}{3}$
Seven Chicago papers	64	13 $\frac{1}{4}$ *
Four Washington papers	19 $\frac{1}{4}$	8*
Four Philadelphia papers	23 $\frac{1}{3}$	0
Nine leading Southern papers	140	0
Four San Francisco papers	58	22 $\frac{1}{2}$
Eleven other Pacific Coast papers	96 $\frac{1}{2}$	6

The champion fight news carrier was the Hearst *Chicago Herald-Examiner*, although *The New York Times* ran it a close second. The champion N. E. A. news carrier (aside from the *Monitor* itself and San Francisco newspapers) was *The Sun and the Globe* (New York), which carried about three-quarters of the N. E. A. news printed in Manhattan.

The entire story is not told, however, without giving the *Monitor's* own record. After printing 14 columns on the N. E. A. for two days running, on the day following the fight when the other statistics were taken, the *Monitor* printed about 9 $\frac{1}{2}$ columns on the N. E. A., surpassing even the local San Francisco papers. But on the fight the *Monitor* printed not a line.

Still the *Monitor* advertises its departments as "Finance, Sports, Politics, etc.," and adds, "You will find all that a clean informative daily newspaper should offer you. . . ." The *Monitor* outlawed the fight as "an event which is not merely mercenary in intent, but degrading, brutalizing and demoralizing in character."

The heavyweight championship of the world is a matter of sport news. Many another editor may realize that his own record is not entirely enviable in view of the *Monitor's* statistics, but he may also feel that the *Monitor* is equally guilty of a crime against journalism (which is the art of newsgathering) in ignoring such an important news event as took place at the little town of Shelby.

"Let Them Squirm"

Latest and not least of Mr. Hearst's acquisitions is the autobiography of a rebellious inhabitant of "American Society's one Mount Olympus, a golden clique of Astors, Vanderbilts, Goulds and those akin to them in blue blood and vast riches." In close proximity to the teachings of James J. Corbett, Jack Dempsey, Gene Sarazen, Prudence Penny, Mrs. Clara Phillips ("hammer slayer") and Arthur Brisbane, appeared Chapter

* Inches not columns. The *Monitor* calculates an average of 21 inches to the column.

I of "Behind the Curtains with the 400."

The author of these "amazingly intimate revelations of the loves, feuds, intrigues, pranks, and personalities of Society's 'circus,'" is Mrs. Thelma Morgan Converse, daughter of Harry Hays Morgan, American Consul-General at Brussels, and wife of James Vail Converse, Jr.

Excerpts:

"Society has made me, at 17, a disillusioned woman, married to a man she does not love . . . sophisticated . . . surfeited . . . contemptuous . . . and very tired.

"If I tread on anyone's toes, let them squirm."

In Chicago

The American Legion accused of being "bums, tramps and vagabonds" and "bought with British gold to suppress truth" was vindicated in Chicago. Arthur Lorenz, former editor of the *Illinois Staats Zeitung* (German), made the above remarks editorially. Suit was brought for criminal libel and Mr. Lorenz convicted by a jury. Unless he can secure a new trial he is liable to a year in prison, a \$500 fine, or both.

In Dearborn

Henry Ford is liable soon to be sued for libel, according to Herman Bernstein, editor of *The Jewish Tribune*. On August 20, 1921, Mr. Ford's paper, *The Dearborn Independent* published an article which according to the Jewish editor was "scurrilous and libelous."

Mr. Bernstein wrote to Mr. Ford asking that he accept service in New York State. Samuel Untermyer was retained to fight the suit.

In Nicaragua

Augustin Sanchez, editor of *El Radical* of Leon, was shot four times, but not seriously wounded, by Dr. Rafael Ayon. Dr. Santos Abella, editor of *La Informacion*, newspaper of the town of Bluefields, was shot to death by Adolfo Orteza Diaz. By these means Nicaraguans resent "defamatory remarks."

TIME, the Weekly News-Magazine. Editors—Briton Hadden and Henry R. Luce. Associates—Manfred Gottfried, John S. Martin, Thomas J. C. Martyn. Weekly Contributors—Stephen V. Benet, Prosper Buranelli, Edward W. Bourne, John Farrar, Nancy Ford, Kenneth M. Gould, Willard T. Ingalls, Alexander Klemin, Louis H. Levy, Archibald MacLeish, E. E. Paramore, Wells C. Root, Rev. Theodore L. Safford. Published by TIME, Inc., B. Hadden, Pres.; H. R. Luce, Sec'y-Treas.; 236 East 39th St., New York City. Subscription rates, per year, postpaid: In the United States and Mexico, \$5.00; in Canada, \$5.50; elsewhere, \$6.00. For advertising rates address Robert L. Johnson, Advertising Manager, TIME, 236 East 39th St., New York; Circulation Manager, Roy E. Larsen. Vol. 1. No. 20.

BUSINESS & FINANCE

England's Bank

A change in the discount rate of the Bank of England has always attracted world-wide attention because of its far-reaching effect on international trade through the international financial center at London. Upon July 5 the Bank's rate was moved up to 4% from the 3% rate which had been maintained since June 15, 1922. The change has brought the Bank of England's rate to within $\frac{1}{2}$ of 1% of the $4\frac{1}{2}$ % rate now maintained by the New York Federal Reserve Bank.

The interesting phase of the occurrence to Americans was the proof which it afforded that the New York money market was the most powerful international market in the world today, and that the making of Federal Reserve rates must in the future be considered largely from the angle of their probable international effects. London cannot challenge New York's financial leadership until sterling returns to its par of \$4.86, and until Britain allows the free export of gold.

"Solvent Indeed"

H. T. Parsons, President of the F. W. Woolworth Co., sharply disagreed with the fears for future business reflected recently by falling security prices. In his opinion, merchandise prices are stable, merchants well financed and not overstocked and shipments prompt.

Undoubtedly his optimism is justified if only his own Company were taken as a criterion. Mr. Parsons estimated Woolworth sales for 1923 at \$180,000,000, compared with a gross of \$167,000,000 for 1922. The Company has no bonded indebtedness; it retired last February 100,000 shares of preferred stock at 125 by paying out \$12,500,000; also, during 1922 the item of "good-will" in its statement was reduced from \$50,000,000 to \$30,000,000 by the use of \$20,000,000 from profit-and-loss surplus.

The company expects to open 60 new stores in various sections of the country during 1923.

Workers' Bonuses

At the turn of the half-year, many concerns announced the payment of various bonuses to their employees. The Title Guarantee and Trust Co. of Manhattan, prospering from the building boom, expects to distribute bonuses ranging from 5% to 15% or more upon its annual salary and wage list.

Henry Ford also will pay an additional 2% upon 6% investment certificates held by employees. This will involve a distribution of over \$1,000,000 to 30,000 Ford employees.

The Eastman Kodak Company also has begun the payment of \$1,760,000 as "wage dividends" to its 15,000 employees, in addition to the payment of \$4,500,000 dividends to com-

mon stockholders. The amount of the "wage dividend" paid each year by the Kodak Company depends upon the extra dividends paid on its common stock. This year the wage dividend amounts to 13% of the annual wages of employees of five or more years' standing.

Control of Willys-Overland

When the Willys Corporation went into a receivership, it owned 739,866 shares of the Willys-Overland Company—about a third of the voting issue of that concern. Two



© International
PRESIDENT WILLYS
He is neutral no longer

factions are bidding \$3,000,000 for the stock, and the one that obtains it will control. One faction is headed by Thomas H. Tracy, and the other by Henry L. Thompson, Chairman of the Board of Directors. President John N. Willys, until recently neutral in the contest, has now swung over to the Tracy party.

The Willys-Overland concern is the biggest industry in the state of Ohio, and dominates the city of Toledo, where it has a plant covering many acres, and employs thousands of workmen. The Company is now producing nearly 1,000 cars a day, and the demand is apparently increasing.

The Tracy group stress the desirability of retaining for the Company the services of Mr. Willys, and its plan is endorsed by J. P. Cotton, counsel for the first preferred stockholders of the bankrupt concern. The Thompson faction is assisted by the investment banking firm of Dillon, Read & Co., Manhattan.

Both Federal Judge Knox and the receiver, Col. Francis G. Caffey, are endeavoring to protect the 6,000 odd stockholders of the Willys-Overland Company, many of whom are small salary workers in Ohio.

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Flash card game is played by all the family—at home, at entertainments, at socials, at the club, at lodge rooms, etc.

Flash is played by two, three or four. Partners, two on each side, and partners at several tables for prizes. *Flash* is played slow or fast, to suit all.

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Mrs. Harry C. Gregory,
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Flash card game is the card game you have been waiting for to entertain you and make you know that you are satisfied. And the price is only One Dollar, prepaid! Send your order now before you forget this announcement.

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3. Big 4 yr. old H. T. Roses such as Ophelia, Columbia, etc., 50c. each, \$5 per dozen.

4. 100 asstd. vegetable plants \$1, incl. cabbage, tomato, sweet pepper, egg, lettuce, cauliflower, sweet potato, celery, etc.

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Finest first size Hyacinth, all colors, 20 for \$1. 100 for \$4.

Single or double Narcissus, 30 for \$1, 100 for \$3.

Giant Darwin Tulips, all colors, 40 for \$1, 100 for \$2.

Crocus, all colors, mixed, 100 for \$1, all prepaid.

R. J. GIBBINS, Mt. Holly, N. J.

Far Eastern Olympics

In Osaka, Japan, the Nipponese won the championship title of the Sixth Far Eastern Olympics. Despite much wind and rain, 30,000 spectators attended daily. Prince



© Wide World
PRINCE CHICHIBU
He broods

Chichibu, second son of the Mikado, himself expert at fencing and tennis, brooded over the scene at all times.

Nippon took the track and field, tennis and swimming titles. The Filipinos were crowned kings of basketball, volleyball, baseball. China won only at football.

"Shelby of France"

Paris despatches announce that "nearly everything is in readiness" for the 1924 Olympic Games at Colombes, seven miles from the city. The stadium, though not yet complete, already seats 32,000. The fields and track within are long since done, the latter being of red scoria (volcanic cinders).

New English Records

At the annual games at Stamford Bridge was given a first exhibition of England's 1924 Olympic possibilities. Four English Amateur Athletic Association records were broken:

100-yard dash—Liddell, Edinburgh, 9 7-10 sec. (The U. S. A. A. U. record is 9 6-10 sec.)

220-yard dash—Liddell, Edinburgh, 21 3-5 sec. (U. S., 21 1-5 sec.)

120-yard high hurdles—Gaby, Polytechnic, 15 1-6 sec. (U. S., 14 2-5 sec.)

Running high jump—Lewden, Stade Francais, 6 ft. 4 in. (U. S., 6 ft. 7 5-16 in.)

Like Father

Willie Fenn, Jr., age 18, of East Orange, N. J., won the amateur bicycling championship of America, in the New York Velodrome. A series of six races decides this title and

Fenn successively took the first four events—the quarter, one-third, half and one-mile races. Willie Fenn, Sr., was a crack amateur cyclist 15 years ago.

Supan's Supremacy

Hearing that 238 holes of golf had been played in one day by a Texan, Rudolph Supan of Cleveland rose with the cock, packed extra shoes, engaged eight caddies, teed off at sunrise, ran between shots, played 257 holes before dark.

Next day Rudolph's name was in many newspapers.

Weissmuller Out

Johnny Weissmuller of Chicago, champion swimmer, may never "take off" again. He strained his heart in five hard races at Decatur a fortnight ago; physicians have diagnosed a leakage.

Nuxated Knockouts

"I took Nuxated Iron faithfully all through my training," said Jack Dempsey at his Shelby headquarters after the 15-round fight in which he retained his world's championship by decision over Tom Gibbons. In an extended interview given to a representative of this singular specific, Dempsey revealed secrets that should virtually revolutionize the progress of the prize ring. It seems that Dempsey has taken large quantities of the Iron as a staple of his training diet before all his championship struggles.

Thinking people will discern immediately that Dempsey has taken a false step. In fact, his ingenuous enthusiasm for this vialled virility seems for the moment to have swept him off his feet. Not only has the fighter become involved in this strategic blunder, but his manager as well. Jack Kearns, whose brain held up Shelby and the nation for \$100,000, has forgotten himself so far as to give away the secret of his success. He, too, admits that Nuxated Iron is vital to his champion's "phenomenal victories."

It is one thing to give credit where credit is due; it is quite another to imperil one's livelihood by excessive feelings of gratitude. Dempsey and Kearns, in their blind enthusiasm, have given to Tom Gibbons the key to his one vital shortcoming. He lacked that ounce of ferocity, that ecstasy of endurance that Nuxated Iron, according to the implication of Dempsey's statement, alone can give.

Now that the cat is out of the bag it remains only for Gibbons to nourish himself with Nuxated and knock the champion frigid in their next encounter.

The more obvious aspects of the battle showed that Dempsey's two-years of idleness have mellowed his potency. No longer can he pulver-

ize with a punch. No longer, indeed, can he always "connect" with that punch. His speed has lost its deadliness; his eye has fallen into error.

Gibbons displayed a sound defensive strategy. He ran away. He lives to fight another day when the gate receipts will be bigger.

Dust to Dust

Goldfield, Nev., was made of gold dust in a mining boom of 1904. Last week, catching fire, it flashed a tiny epitaph across the sporting pages. It was famous—Shelbylike—for the Gans-Wilson fight in 1906. Previous to the fire, the inhabitants pointed with pride to a certain Main Street corner where stood the saloon in which Tex Rickard "made his start."

At Wimbledon

William M. Johnston, Californian, won the tennis championship of the world at Wimbledon, England.

He has the distinction of being the last champion that the world will acknowledge, since the tournament will never again dignify its winner with the distinguished title. Owing to protest from the United States Lawn Tennis Association there will henceforth be no world's championship tournament in tennis.

Johnston eliminated early in the matches his most able competitor, Vincent Richards, of Providence. In the all-American finals he met Francis T. Hunter, of New Rochelle, N. Y., and won as he pleased, 6-0, 6-3, 6-1.

Suzanne Lenglen lived up to her record and won the women's championship of the world for the fifth time by overwhelming Kathleen McKane, of England, 6-2, 6-2. Mrs. Molla Bjurstedt Mallory, American, was defeated in the semi-finals.

Mlle. Lenglen won a second title on the same day when, paired with Elizabeth Ryan, American resident of England, she retained joint claim to the women's doubles championship at the expense of Misses Austin and Colyer, English, both under 20.

Miss Ryan also won a double victory when, with Randolph Lycett, of England, she defeated L. S. D. Deane and Mrs. Shepherd-Barron in straight sets in the mixed doubles final.

Lycett was the third player to take a double title, as a result of his victory, with L. A. Godfree, over Count de Gomar and Edouardo Flaquer, of Spain, in the men's doubles.

Women's Clay

In America, at the Buffalo Country Club, Mayme MacDonald, of Seattle, won the national women's clay court championship by defeating Lillian Scharman, of Brooklyn, 7-5, 1-6, 6-4.

Alonso vs. Tilden

Tennis circles rocked when Manuel Alonso of the Spanish Davis Cup team beat William T. Tilden, II, national champion, for the Illinois State open singles title. Most critics agreed that Tilden was near his best, and that Alonso won on his own merits—placement and force in cross-court driving, plus able net work. The score: 8-6, 11-13, 6-3, 6-1.

Tilden and Alonso had met several times before this season, always to the former's advantage. This upset is regarded as one of the biggest in net history. A similar occurrence was in 1921, when Vincent Richards wrested the Rhode Island crown from



© Paul Thompson

MANUEL ALONSO

He is a paragon from Aragon

Tilden, but present concern is greater than it then was because the winner is an invader. The current question on tennis porches is: "Will Tilden weaken in the Davis Cup matches?"

New World's Records

¶ 3,000-meter run: Edwin Wide, Sweden, 8 min. 30 2-5 sec.

¶ 100-yard swim for women, free style: Gertrude Ederle, of New York, 1 min. 5 sec.

¶ 150-yard back stroke for women: Sybil Bauer, of Chicago, 2 min. 1 2-5 sec.

¶ 100-yard back stroke for women: Sybil Bauer, of Chicago, 1 min. 26 3-5 sec.

¶ 500-meter swim, free style: John Weissmuller, of Chicago, 6 min. 55 sec.

¶ 220-yard swim for women, free style: Miss Gertrude Ederle, New York, 2 min. 49 sec.

¶ 15-mile automobile racing on dirt track: Jess Coe, California, 11 min. 37 3-5 sec.

¶ 1-mile, automobile on dirt track: Fred Frame, California, 43 2-5 sec.



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IMAGINARY INTERVIEWS

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

Jack Dempsey: "A facetious editorial writer for *The New York Times* referred to me as 'Mr. John Dempsey.' My real name, as everyone knows, is William Harrison Dempsey."

Stanley Baldwin: *Our World*, U. S. monthly publication, whose function it is 'to bear the torch of understanding in a world that is confused,' referred to me as Sir Stanley Baldwin."

Edward W. Bok: "Writing in *The Nation*, Henry Lewis Mencken, iconoclast, mentioned me, purposely perhaps, as Edwin W. Bok."

Tyrus R. Cobb, Detroit's famed baseball player: "In a game against the Philadelphia Athletics I exchanged blows with Third Baseman Riconda, of the opposing team, because he blocked my path as I slid into the base. Thirteen years ago, when another Philadelphia third baseman—'Home Run' Baker—attempted similar tactics with me, I slid into him and 'spiked' him—and there arose a great scandal."

James M. Beck, Solicitor General of the U. S.: "Speaking before the Hall of Gray's Inn, London, I hailed the U. S. Supreme Court as 'a great lighthouse standing firm even when furious storms of discontent lash the national waters.' Lord Justice Adkins, who presided, mentioned the Court's one-hour time limit for counsels' speeches, and said he had known great English advocates who would find an hour insufficient to get within speaking distance of the real point. Much laughter greeted this sally."

William McFee, novelist: "The Cunard-Anchor steamship *Tuscania*, which has just sailed for the Mediterranean, is the only trans-Atlantic liner with a bookshop aboard. Captain David W. Bone, who wrote *The Brass-bounder*, and other books, commands this ship, and I, who wrote *Command, Casuals of the Sea*, and so on, am proprietor of her unique 'traveling Parnassus.'"

President Alvaro Obregon of Mexico: "In Manhattan, a young man who gave his name as Lamberto Obregon and said he was my nephew was haled into court as result of conducting an all-night ukelele party. Occupants of the apartment house in which the party took place complained to the police because the young man and his companions (who included artists' models, dancers and students) conducted their melodious roisterings without cessation until 10 A. M.!"

Jack Johnson, once heavyweight champion of the world: "For a year I have owed Max Mallin of Atlantic City \$12.50 for housing my \$6,000 automobile. He and some private detectives collected this bill from me

and my three sparring partners when we appeared in Atlantic City last week. I also paid \$10 costs."

General John J. Pershing: "Seated in the offices of the New York Telephone and Telegraph Company, I made a short Independence Day address to the youths of our country. Said I: 'Most important of all is that young men be taught in time of peace to prepare for war!'"

Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt: "Royalty and noted Americans attended a dinner party and dance given by me at Brook House, Park Lane, London. Among those present were Prime Minister and Mrs. Baldwin, Colonel and Mrs. E. M. House, Andrew W. Mellon, Mr. and Mrs. Otto H. Kahn, Lord and Lady Louis Mountbatten."

Adolph Zukor, cinema magnate: "John Roth, father-in-law of my son, Eugene, received by mail in the Oldham Hotel, Kansas City, Mo., of which he is proprietor, a package. Inside he found a wooden cylinder with a screw cap. A few turns of the cap resulted in a deafening explosion, and the hands of my unfortunate in-law were badly burned. Mr. Roth, who knows no enemy, is at a loss to explain the bomb."

Miss Margaret Wilson, daughter of former President Wilson: "After twelve years of civic and social work, I have entered the advertising business (the Biow Company, Inc., 116 West 32nd St., Manhattan). On my first day at the office I said: 'It is the duty of every unmarried woman to be self-supporting. . . . Married women should not seek business careers!'"

The Earl of Northesk: "I quit the Buffalo hospital, where I was operated upon for appendicitis, and am now residing with the stepfather of my fiancée, Miss Jessica Brown, former chorus girl. Until I regain my strength our marriage will not be discussed."

Prince Yusupov (Russian), who helped kill the "mad monk," Rasputin, in 1916: "I have opened a beauty parlor in Paris in the fashionable Faubourg St. Honoré. Three of the manicures are Russian princesses, and it is reported that Mrs. William K. Vanderbilt is my financial backer!"

Roscoe Arbuckle, deposed cinema clown: "A vaudeville agent of New York is reported to have guaranteed me \$5,000 a week for an indefinite appearance at a cabaret there. He offered to meet me at Grand Central Station with a band. However, I vetoed this and slipped into Atlantic City practically unnoticed. Said I to interviewers: 'I am only an entertainer asking a fair shake to sell laughs to a weary world.'"

MILESTONES

Born. To Mr. and Mrs. Edsel S. Ford, at Detroit, a daughter. She is Henry Ford's third grandchild, first granddaughter.

Engaged. William H. Vanderbilt, 21, of Manhattan, eldest son of the late Alfred Gwynne Vanderbilt and Mrs. Paul FitzSimons, to Miss Emily O'Neill Davies, of Manhattan.

Marriage postponed: Captain Charles Nungesser, eminent French ace, failed to marry Miss Consuelo Hatmaker, of Manhattan, in Paris as scheduled. James Hatmaker opposed the wedding because of his daughter's extreme youth. It is understood that the engagement must endure "for at least a year."

Sued for divorce. Robert Elias Treman, of Ithaca, N. Y., by Irene Castle Treman, dancer, in Paris. After the suit had been filed, Mrs. Treman denied all knowledge of it and left Deauville with her husband for a two or three days' visit.

Divorced. Ethel Barrymore, actress, from Russell G. Colt, of Manhattan. She charged cruelty and non-support.

Divorced. Countess Eleanor Curran Moroni, former vaudeville actress and manicurist, from Count Girolamo Moroni, of Italy. She charged non-support.

Divorced. Park Benjamin, brother of Mrs. Enrico Caruso, by Mrs. Katherine Doremus Benjamin. She charged misconduct.

Died. William R. Day ("Silent Man"), Secretary of State under President McKinley, Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of the U. S., 1903-1922; at Mackinac Island, Mich., of bronchitis.

Died. Mrs. Nettie Fowler McCormick, 88, widow of Cyrus H. McCormick, inventor of the grain reaper, at Lake Forest, Ill., of acute bronchitis.

Died. Mrs. Samuel M. Vaucrain, wife of the President of the Baldwin Locomotive Works, at Rosemont, Pa., from a hemorrhage following a long illness.

Died. George L. Buff, 84, manufacturer of instruments which have been used in surveying practically every great engineering feat for 50 years.

Died. William H. Hall, 89, Civil War veteran who helped to carry President Lincoln from the Ford Theatre after his assassination by Booth; at South Shields, England.

Died. Le Vice-Admiral Ferdinand Jean Jacques de Bon, 62, Chief of the French Naval General Staff since 1916, who visited the United States in 1921 as chief naval adviser to Premier Briand at the Washington Arms Conference, at Paris, after a long illness.

POINT with PRIDE

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

A fine impulse that animated the heart of President Harding's chauffeur. (P. 1.)

"A very Amazon in action." (P. 6.)

A Deutscher with 20,000,000 marks to scatter in the gutter. (P. 10.)

Venus Genetrix immigrant. (P. 13.)

Anyman—it takes 100,000,000 grandparents to the 25th power to make him. (P. 14.)

Nuxated Iron. It won the Fight. (P. 24.)

A winning William at Wimbledon. (P. 25.)

Yellowish rattlesnake venom—in jars. (P. 20.)

Journalists who can readily detect the difference between a "telegraphphoto" and a "telegraphako." (P. 21.)

Papal nuncios. They post o'er land and sea. (P. 7.)

The Nile which flows once more unimpeded—except for British flood control. (P. 10.)

Alaskan nuggets for the First Lady of the Land. (P. 2.)

The *Tuscania* carrying letters to the Phoenicians. (P. 26.)

The courage of Mr. Couzens, who fears not even the Devil. (P. 3.)

A great lighthouse for the blind Goddess of Justice. (P. 26.)

Three red, white and blue funnels resplendent in new paint. (P. 5.)

Hals Preferred, which rose 1900% in less than 50 years. (P. 13.)



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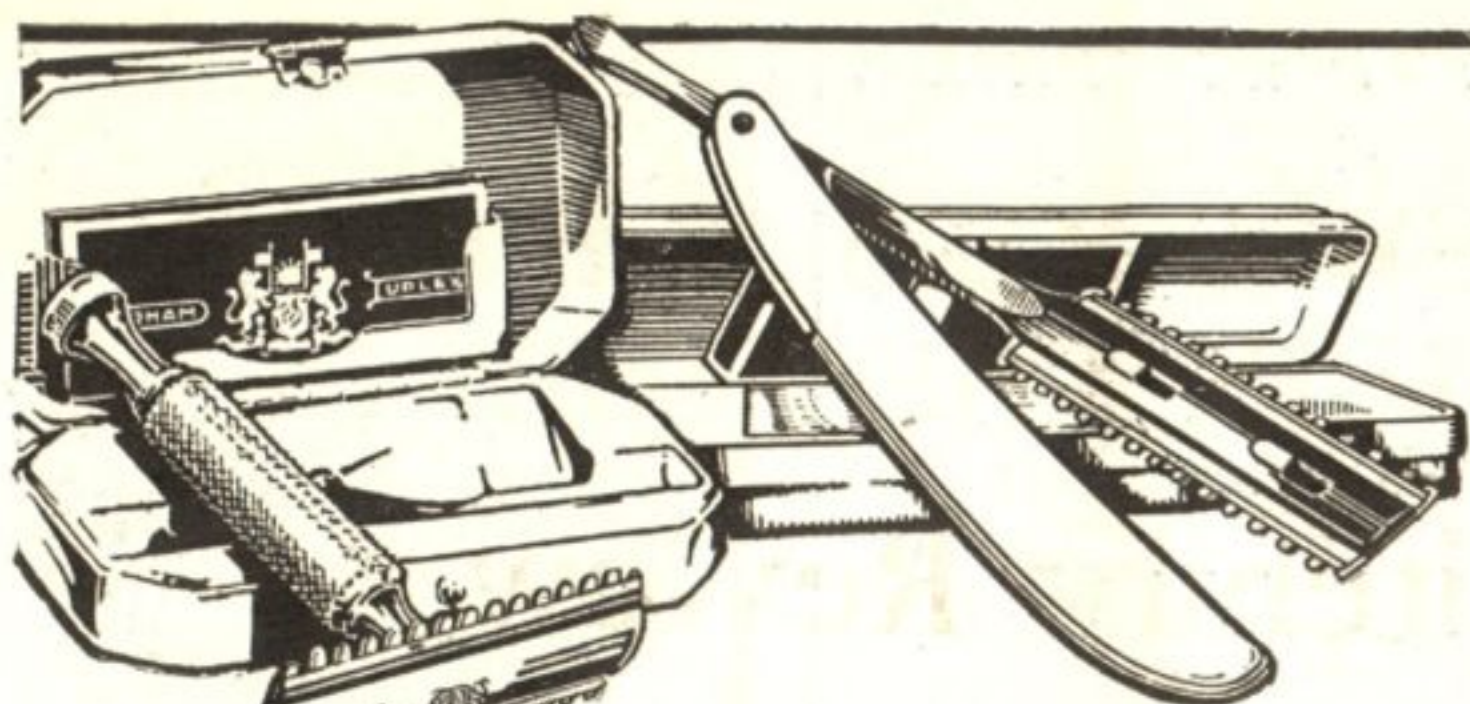
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VIEW with ALARM

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

A spider who cries: "YESS, and now it is mine!" (P. 3.)

...

The red herring with which President Wilson was tripped. (P. 7.)

...

A diplomat that cannot walk. (P. 13.)

...

"The laughing stock of the world." (P. 8.)

...

A lass who treads her comrades' toes, exclaiming: "Let them squirm." (P. 22.)

...

Umbrage in Canada for Count Michael Károlyi, traitor to caste if not to country. (P. 13.)

...

Moron marathons. (P. 24.)

...

A public that continues to tolerate a deposed cinema clown. (P. 26.)

...

Fuliginous fogs. Their cleanliest monthly average is 54 tons of dirt to the square mile. (P. 8.)

...

Wine-bibbing Poles, whose challenges at midnight are more deadly than their rapiers. (P. 12.)

...

Impending London food shortage. (P. 8.)

...

A tennis stormcloud out of sunny Spain. (P. 25.)

...

100,000 cases of flu in Santiago de Chili. (P. 13.)

...

A lupine demise that bodes ill for the Eternal City. (P. 9.)

...

A sweeping statement defining woman's proper sphere. (P. 26.)

...

The reported leak in Johnny Weissmuller's heart. (P. 24.)

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But you *do* have it in you. All men and women who can read or write have the giant of reserve-power within them. But very few discover how to scientifically train this master, bigger, inner self—and use it to their own advantage.

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