

FIFTEEN CENTS

TIME

The Weekly News-Magazine



VOL. I, NO. 23

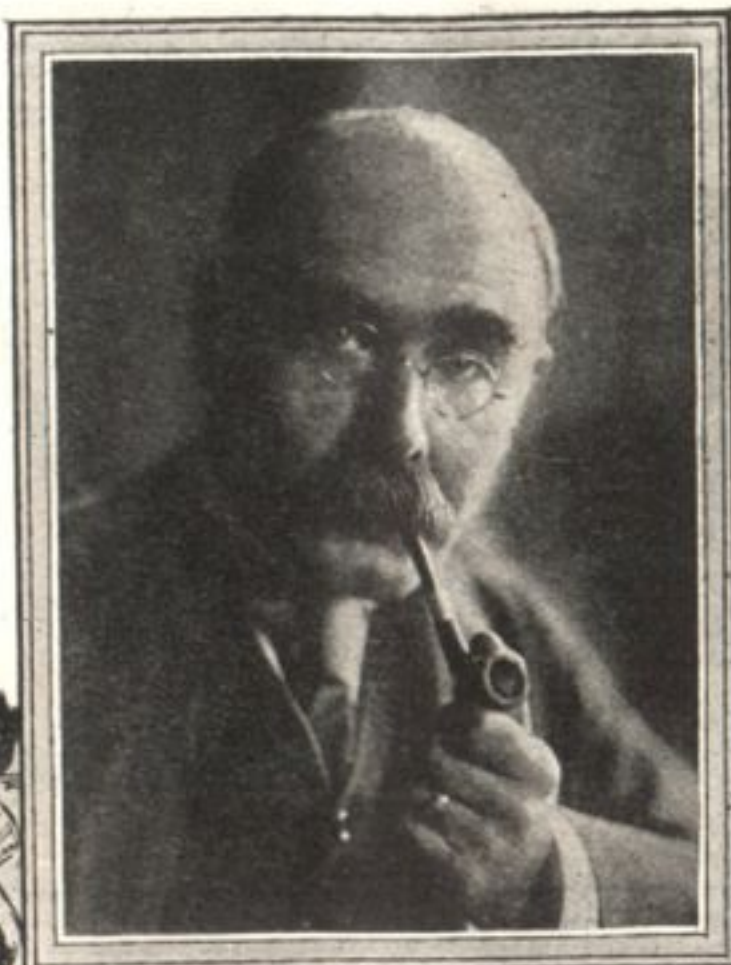
BENITO MUSSOLINI
"With aid of Castor Oil"—
See Page 12

AUGUST 6, 1923

On the road to Mandalay,
Where the flyin'-fishes play
An' the dawn comes up like thunder
outer China 'crost the Bay!
—Mandalay

Though I've belted you and flayed you,
By the livin' Gawd that made you
You're a better man than I am,
Gunga Din!
—Gunga Din

So 'ere's to you, Fuzzy Wuzzy, at your 'ome
in the Soudan;
You're a pore benighted 'eathen but a first-
class fightin' man . . .
—Fuzzy Wuzzy



If you stop to consider the work you have
done
And to boast what your labour is worth,
dear,
Angels may come for you, Willie, my son,
But you'll never be wanted on Earth,
dear!
—Mary's Son

If you can keep your head when all about
you
Are losing theirs and blaming it on
you. . . .
—If



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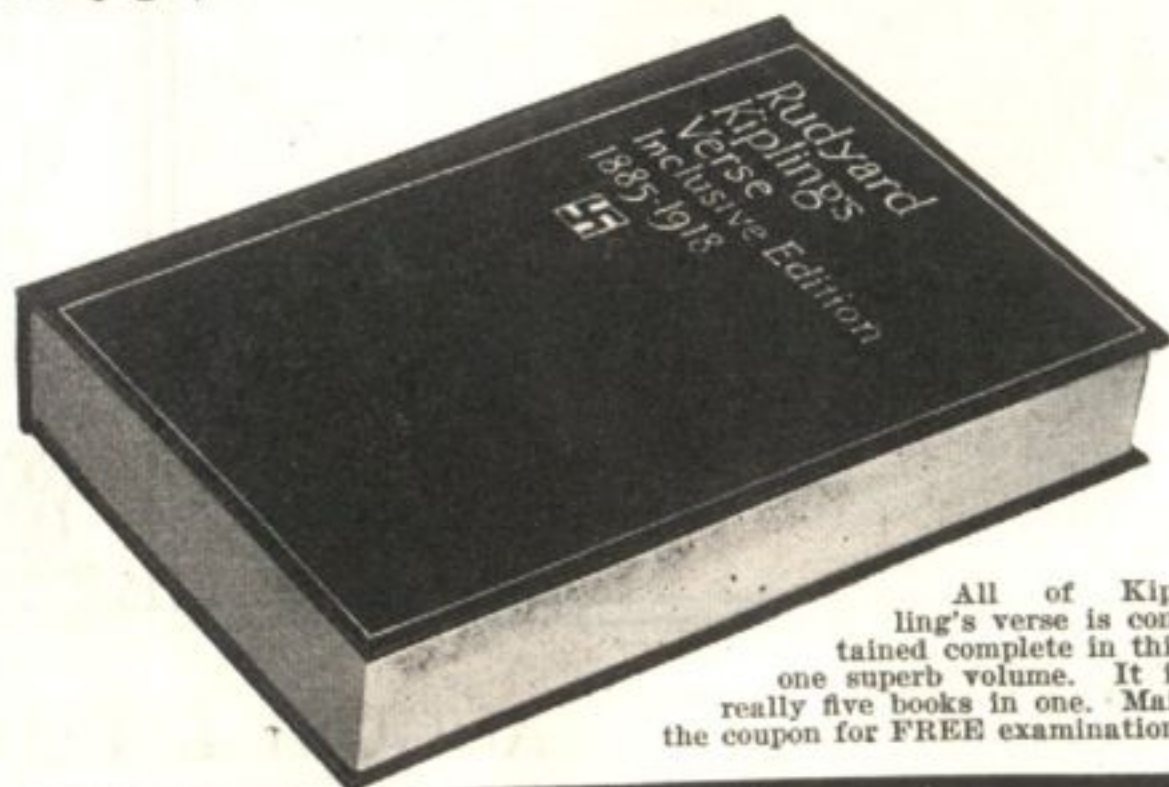
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TIME

The Weekly News-Magazine

Vol. I, No. 23

August 6, 1923

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

THE PRESIDENCY *Katabasis*

Sudden illness brought to a halt the happy and almost triumphant return of the President from Alaska. Hardly more than a week earlier excessive fatigue had forced Mrs. Harding to take to her bed at Fairbanks, the furthest point of the Presidential journey. Easy stages on the return trip and thorough rest had restored Mrs. Harding, in part at least, when the President's illness came on.

Coming down the inside passage from Sitka, the transport *Henderson* made several stops in the narrow inlets where the steep, pine-covered slopes of mountains made good anchorages. The voyage extended over two days, and members of the party had opportunity to undertake a little fishing from small boats. The President himself sacrificed fishing in order to work on the speeches which he intended to deliver on the Pacific Coast.

The first shore visit was at Vancouver, B. C. As the *Henderson* approached the port an aeroplane of the Royal Canadian Air Force brought the President a message of welcome from the Prime Minister. H. M. S. *Patrician* appeared and escorted the President into the harbor. Canadian and British warships fired salutes as the *Henderson* came in. At the dock Colonel Ernest J. Chambers, Gentleman Usher of the Black Rod, came aboard to acquaint the President with the plans which had been made for his reception.

Dressed in a tail-coat and silk hat (the first time he had worn a silk hat on the trip) the President went ashore with Mrs. Harding, as a land battery fired another salute. Awaiting him were James H. King, Canadian Minister of Public Works; John Oliver, Prime Minister of British Columbia, and Mayor Charles Tiedall of Vancouver. Entering motor cars, the party drove through streets lined with cheering crowds and decorated with bunting

and innumerable Canadian and American flags.

At Stanley Park the President spoke. He referred to the long unguarded border of the two countries as an example which Europe would do well to copy. "Our protection is in our fraternity," said he, "our armor is our faith. . . . The ancient bugaboo of the United States scheming to annex Canada disappeared from all our minds years and years ago. (Cheers.) . . . And if I may be so bold as to offer a word of advice to you, it would be this: 'Don't encourage any enterprise looking to Canada's annexation of the United States.' . . . I entreat you for your own sakes to think twice before undertaking management of the territory which lies between the Great Lakes and the Rio Grande." (Laughter.)

Later the President and Mrs. Harding were guests at an official

dinner given by the Canadian Government; this in turn was followed by a public reception, and then the President and his party returned to the *Henderson*.

That night's voyage was marked by two untoward events. The members of the party had eaten some crabs which had been a parting gift from the citizens of Sitka. Either the crabs or some canned foods aboard the *Henderson* were not good. During the night several members of the party became indisposed, among them Mrs. Herbert C. Hoover, George B. Christian, Jr., Secretary to the President, and Mr. Harding himself. The President suffered from pains in his abdomen during the night.

An intense fog settled down. The *Henderson* was then accompanied by 12 destroyers, which had come up to escort the President to Seattle. When the fog thickened an order was given for the destroyers to go ahead. They soon disappeared in the haze, evidently waiting for the *Henderson*. Again the order was given for them to go ahead. Shortly afterwards the fog horn was heard close at hand. A destroyer came out of the fog, going across the *Henderson's* bow. A strong tide was running. The *Henderson's* engines were reversed to reduce her headway, but she struck the destroyer, the *Zeilin*, amidships. The transport was not injured, but the destroyer took on a bad list. Two other destroyers stood by. The commander of the *Zeilin* was ordered to beach her if she was sinking. This was not the case, however, and the destroyer *Nicholas* took her in tow and safely made port.

Three hours late because of the fog and the collision with the *Zeilin*, the *Henderson* reached Elliott Bay the next morning. There the Pacific fleet was waiting to be reviewed. On one side were lined up the battle-ships, headed by the cruiser *Seattle* bearing Admiral Hilary P. Jones. On the other side were three lines of

CONTENTS

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

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National Affairs—[Continued]

destroyers. The President stood on the flying bridge of the *Henderson* as she passed between the rows of ships. Each of the battleships fired a salute of 21 guns, and the band on the *Henderson* played *The Star Spangled Banner*.

At Seattle, still suffering from his illness of the previous night, the President refused to cancel any of his engagements. He attended a luncheon at the Press Club. Later Mr. and Mrs. Harding met many school children, and at Woodlawn Park the President administered an oath of allegiance to thousands of boys brought by the Elks to Seattle to see the President. Soon after at the University of Washington Stadium he spoke to a large gathering on the problems of Alaska.

"There is no panacea for Alaska," he declared, "largely because Alaska needs none, but also because Alaskan troubles rise from the same general causes which make trouble elsewhere." He advocated continued conservation of Alaskan resources, conservation of the fisheries, more road building. He looked forward to the day when the Panhandle and Southeastern Alaska may become a state. He summed up his general conclusions by saying: "There is no need for Government-managed, Federally-paid-for hothouse development."

Leaving Seattle that night on the Presidential Special, Mr. Harding became quite ill. General Sawyer, the White House physician, directed that he remain abed. A contemplated visit to Yosemite National Park was abandoned. Crowds along the route were disappointed that the President could not speak to them from the rear platform. His condition was not thought serious, and at Grant's Pass Secretary of the Interior Work told the crowd:

"During our last day at sea many of us were attacked by a temporary indisposition, not due to seasickness but to food put up in a can. . . . All have recovered almost completely, and the President has about recovered as well. Had he been able yesterday to care for himself he would have been in his usual vigorous health this morning. . . . He was two hours in the sun bareheaded acknowledging the plaudits and the cordial reception he received, and afterwards he spoke to more than 180,000 people at three different times, so that the President, physical

and intellectual giant that he is, was overtaxed."

At San Francisco the President arrived very quietly and was taken by motor to the Palace Hotel. He seemed tired but not seriously ill. During the day he became worse, however. His case was diagnosed as ptomaine poisoning with complications. It was announced that all his engagements were canceled for the remainder of the trip. General Sawyer, with Lieutenant Colonel Boone, his assistant, and Secretary Work, called in two other physicians for consultation, one of them a heart specialist. It was announced that frequent bulletins on the President's condition would be issued.

X-Ray showed that patches of broncho-pneumonia had developed in the right lung. The President's condition was pronounced serious.

"It Ill Becomes—"

President Harding's foreign policy, often the target of political tongues, has seldom been more vigorously excoriated than it was by Henry Morgenthau, former United



© Underwood

HENRY MORGENTHAU

"The greatest crime of history was condoned"

States Ambassador to the Sublime Porte. Yet Mr. Morgenthau's speech was not aimed at the Administration directly and was not delivered to a political body; he spoke at the opening session of the Williamstown Institute of Politics.

That body assembled for its third

annual session of four weeks. President Harry A. Garfield of Williams College opened the Institute. As he pointed out, it is an educational institution, whose members come representing neither governments nor institutions, but as individuals. They have no unifying faith or program; they have no power to enact laws; they do not try to record their opinions by votes or resolutions. They come to hear and take part in discussions of international affairs. For this purpose "round tables" are held where discussion is carried on under leaders in the mornings. There are, besides, regular lectures later in the day. Among the speakers this year are Boris A. Bakhmetev, who was Russian Ambassador to Washington under the Kerensky régime; Count Harry Kessler, former German Ambassador to Poland; Sir Edward Grigg, from England; Canon Ernest Dinmet, from Paris; Viscount Birkenhead, former Lord Chancellor of England; General Tasker H. Bliss; Dr. Estanislao Severo Zeballos, former Argentine Minister of Foreign Affairs.

To this gathering Mr. Morgenthau addressed his remarks on the subject of *The Lausanne Treaty*:

"It was not so much the strength of the Turks as the weakness of the Allies that influenced the course of events. The United States did send two observers, but observers do not influence the Turks. It takes force or a show of force to do so. . . . Lord Curzon had to assent to Ismet's statement that the Armenian question was ended by the destruction of the Armenians, and the greatest crime of history was condoned. . . . But as long as the United States persists in its course of isolation . . . it ill becomes us to criticize the other Powers. . . . Why had our help to be withheld at Lausanne? Will we be responsible in the future if the Turk's successful defiance, owing partly to our inactivity, encourages other countries to treat treaties of peace as mere scraps of paper?"

CONGRESS

Mr. Watson's Optimism

Senator James E. Watson, of Indiana, regular Republican, returned to Washington from his home state and informed his comrades: "All would be well if we had dollar-and-a-half wheat and ten-dollar hogs."

Senator Watson stands high in Administration councils. He is not only a member of the Republican Senatorial Committee, but he is next

National Affairs—[Continued]

to Senator Lodge for the Republican leadership in the Senate. In 1916 and again in 1920 he defeated Thomas Taggart, Democratic "boss" of Indiana.

He has a straightforward if rather blunt way of dealing with the situation of farmer dissatisfaction which confronts the Republicans in the Middle West. Wheat at \$1.50 and \$10 hogs are not his entire program. Said he to an interviewer: "The best thing that could happen to this country would be to have Congress not meet for three years, and have no State Legislature meet for four years."

Asked if he were willing to "concede that it is all up with the Republican Party now" in the next election, he replied: "No, sir, I am not. What we need now is some old-fashioned party loyalty!"

It is noteworthy that this optimistic view is not generally shared among Republican leaders. Senator Moses, Chairman of the Republican Senatorial Committee, and Representative Wood, Chairman of the Republican Congressional Committee, view with alarm both the President's World Court proposal and discontent among the farmers. Senator Watson's optimism is not as sweet as the President's. But it is more specific.

One Course

Senator Hiram Johnson, returned from his first trip to Europe, spoke to a large welcoming crowd at dinner in Manhattan. There were two noteworthy facts about his utterances:

1) He did not throw his hat into the ring for the Presidential nomination in 1924. Political quidnuncs surmised that his reasons were a firm belief that Harding now has the Republican nomination secure, and a fear of a third party after his Progressive experience in 1912.

2) He is as irreconcilable as ever. The chief burden of his speech was that entry into the World Court would be unwise and entry into the League of Nations unwise. Said he: "There's just one course to pursue, just one way to play our proud part, just one method to render real service . . . standing upon our own shores, remain the master of our destiny, the captain of our soul."

Yet if Senator Johnson did not cast his hat into the ring it is generally recognized that he holds his hat in his hand—to toss it down or put it back on his head as opportunity may offer.

THE CABINET

"Service and Economy"

"Better service for the veterans" has for long been the thought in men's minds whenever the Veterans' Bureau was mentioned. General Frank T. Hines, Director of the Bureau, is attempting to add a post-



© Paul Thompson

SENATOR JAMES E. WATSON

"What we need is some old-fashioned party loyalty"

script: "Better service for the veterans and more economy for the Government."

He announced that by next year he expected to make a reduction of \$20,000,000 in the expenses of the Bureau, and added: "I shall be disappointed if I make this reduction and yet fail to increase the benefits due our disabled veterans."

"A National Issue"

A fortnight ago a secret service agent caused a flare-up in the Philippines. He was accused of graft, acquitted and reinstated after his trial by Governor General Leonard Wood. Thereupon the Cabinet—or more properly the "Council of State"—resigned (TIME, July 30).

As a result the Philippine Legislature sitting as the "Independence Commission" passed a resolution saying "this is a national issue, having behind it the unqualified approval and support of the whole people." They demanded the recall of General Wood and declared that

the islands ought to have "immediate independence."

It is far from likely that General Wood will be recalled. It is still less likely (under the present Administration) that the Philippines will be given "immediate independence." Advices from Washington indicate that the War Department takes a view amounting to: "This is a political issue, having the approval and support of whole-hearted politicians."

Politics of the situation. It is not true, as was first reported, that the Cabinet resigned. The Jones Act of 1916 created a Cabinet appointed by the Governor. It happened, however, that the two leading politicians of the island, Sergio Osmena and Manuel Quezon, were Speaker of the Assembly and President of the Senate respectively. They wished a part in the executive end of the Government. Governor General Harrison allowed the formation of a new body, the Council of State. This is comprised of the members of the Cabinet and the two officers above named. Osmena was elected Vice President of this body. It has no legal standing. Nevertheless, it took over the duties of the Cabinet, which for practical purposes ceased to exist, and Osmena was practically Prime Minister.

With the coming of Governor General Wood, less indulgent to the Filipinos' desires than his predecessor, Francis Burton Harrison, it looked as if trouble was brewing. Osmena resigned from the Assembly, thereby losing his place on the Council of State, and was elected to the Senate. Quezon became Prime Minister, that is, Vice President of the Council of State. When that body resigned recently, it was Quezon who delivered the resignation. Inasmuch as he was not a member of the Cabinet, he could not, theoretically, resign for that body.

Osmena, it is thought, may have something up his sleeve. He had got out of the Council of State before the trouble began. If Quezon's protest "flivvers" as Osmena may intend that it shall, the crafty Osmena may be in a position to seize the reins of power.

The popularity of independence as an issue with the people prevents almost all Philippine politicians from taking the opposite side of the question—it would mean a terrible loss of votes. Osmena is far from likely to chance it. Even the Democratic Party, the younger school of poli-

National Affairs—[Continued]

ticians, as opposed to the older school of Quezon and Osmena, maintains an attitude of critical assent to Quezon's move. But the Democratic Party can hardly be said to count because it is a very small minority in the Legislature.

Meanwhile Quezon is said to be debating whether he will come to this country to ask for the recall of General Wood—it is too likely to be a goose chase. It is likewise said that not as much excitement has been aroused in the hearts of the Filipinos over the secret service agent as Señor Quezon had expected.

RAILWAYS

Cummins on Cummins

While the Esch-Cummins Railroad Law is being flayed by the radicals, who want lower freight rates by any means obtainable, one of the godfathers of the law, Senator Albert Baird Cummins, of Iowa, is not silent on the railroad problem. It goes without saying, that his view of the railroads is entirely unlike that of his running mate, Smith Wildman Brookhart.

Besides being Chairman of the Senate Interstate Commerce Committee, Senator Cummins has had practical experience in railroading. At one time, before becoming a lawyer and entering politics, he was Assistant Chief Engineer of the Cincinnati, Richmond and Fort Wayne Railroad.

He has written a series of articles appearing in several papers on the railroad question. "I am suggesting," said he, doubtless thinking of the critics of the present railroad law, "that the solution of the problem will require something more than fierce denunciation or harsh criticisms."

He reached these conclusions:

1) That the railroad problem is not one involving the larger roads, but one of saving the smaller roads. He quoted for three-quarters of a newspaper column a list of shorter roads—mostly less than 1,000 miles in length—which were entirely unable to make ends meet in 1922.

2) That it is unlikely that either labor or material costs will go down—and that the railroads themselves have no control of these factors.

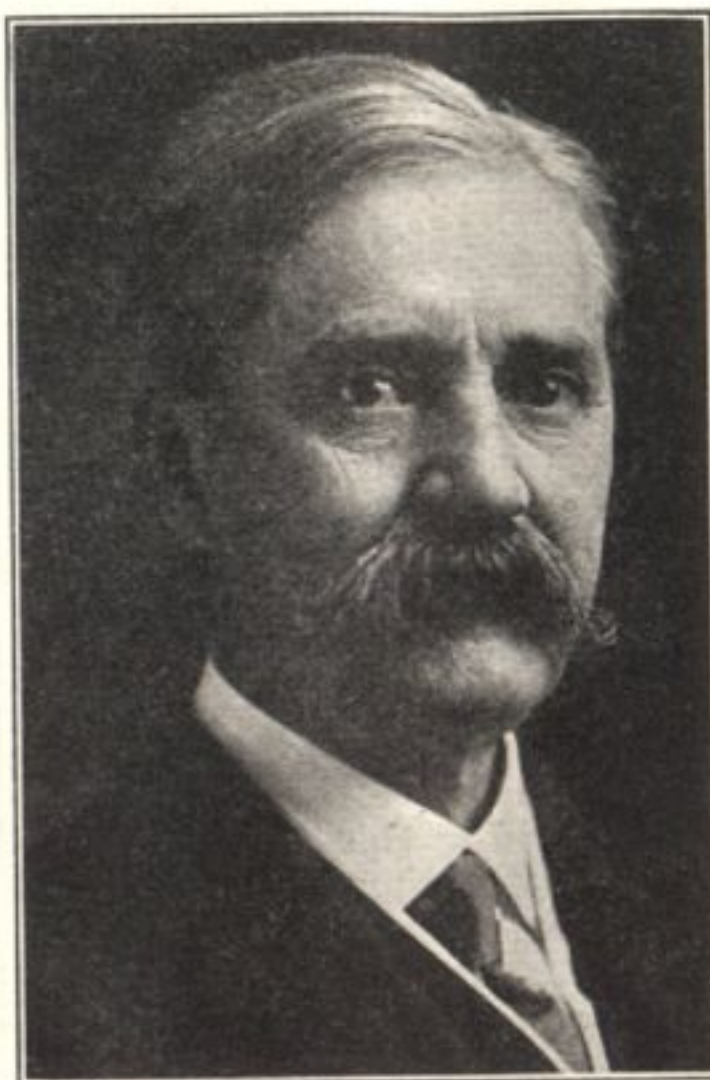
3) That, therefore, if railroad efficiency is to be obtained so that rates can be lowered, it must be by savings obtained through consolidated management.

4) That consolidation should be

carried out until there are but 15 or 25 roads in the entire country.

5) That such consolidation is practical.

6) That the railroads will not



© Paul Thompson

SENATOR A. B. CUMMINS

He tells the A. B. C. of the railroad problem

carry it out unless forced to by law.

7) That consolidation will result in better service to the public if carried out in such a way as to make the new systems compete with one another in service.

COAL

Coldness Ahead?

Heads at Atlantic City hold many thoughts—some have ideas for pleasure, some have plans for profit, some have inscrutable designs. It was so with the meeting of anthracite operators and miners, which resumed its Conference there after a week's adjournment. The miners had made eleven demands for a new wage-and-working-conditions contract to supersede the present contract expiring on August 31. Four of the miners' demands—lesser ones—were agreed on. The first of the remaining seven demands brought disagreement and an end to the Conference.

Nine men sat down to discuss the miners' demand for a "check-off" system in the anthracite mines. Four of them were operators' representatives, four miners' officials, and one was Rinaldo Cappellini, who was seated unofficially because on Aug. 1

he was to have officially displaced one of the miners' representatives.

The "check-off" is a system by which the mine operators take union dues and union assessments from the pay envelopes of the members of the mine union. This system is in use in bituminous coal mines. The operators do not like it because they are obliged to collect funds which may be later used against them. The union miners demand it because it is a sure way of collecting dues. The operators object to it, asserting that it is illegal, un-American and that in effect it forces a closed shop, giving the United Mine Workers a labor monopoly. The miners' officials demand it, declaring that it is not illegal and gives them the only sure hold over their members in enforcing the miners' contract with the mine operators. The miners further assert that the check-off is successfully used in the bituminous coal fields. The operators in turn deny this.

The joint subcommittee which was conferring on this question met at 10:30 A. M. The discussion grew hot; the committee forgot to have lunch. At 5:00 P. M. the Conference adjourned with no results achieved. Next day it was resumed. John L. Lewis, President of the United Mine Workers, presented a resolution:

"Resolved: That the principle of complete recognition of the United Mine Workers and the check-off as expressed in Demand No. 1 be adopted."

The operators retired for a caucus. They returned and a vote was taken. The four miners voted "Aye"; the four operators voted "No."

"If your judgment is final," said John L. Lewis, "this Conference may as well adjourn, *sine die*, here and now."

The operators were unwilling to adjourn without prospect of renewing the Conference. At their suggestion the Conference adjourned until the next day, to give both sides "time to think it over."

Next morning the Conference met again. Neither side would yield. The miners again proposed adjournment, *sine die*. The operators proposed that the miners accept either a renewal of the present wage contract till April 1, 1925, with such additions as had already been agreed on, or an agreement that there would be no strike on September 1, and that the questions of the check-off and of a 20% raise in wages be settled by arbitration. The miners refused. At the suggestion of the operators the Conference adjourned—to meet again

National Affairs—[Continued]

at the call of the Secretary if either side so desires.

"A cold winter," sighed the public in print and at home. "Is this a dramatic gesture by both sides, each trying to make the other yield? Have they strategy in their heads or obstinacy?"

Members of the U. S. Coal (Fact Finding) Commission—Chairman John Hays Hammond, Thomas R. Marshall and others—meanwhile took frequent opportunities to say that they did not think that the miners or operators would plunge the public again into the hardships of a coal strike.

The operators took occasion to inform the public that if there should be a coal strike on September 1 there would probably be sufficient coal on hand to keep off the chill till February of next year.

"Let the Coal Commission, Secretary of Labor Davis, Secretary of Commerce Hoover or President Harding intervene," said the press. The Coal Commission has no power that it can exercise except moral force. Secretary of Labor Davis is in Europe. Secretary of Commerce Hoover is in California. The President is ill.

Harking back to the question of the check-off, a special committee of the National Coal Association (soft coal operators) issued a statement denying that the check-off was satisfactory in the bituminous mines. The committee stated that it had filed a request with the Coal Commission for the abolition of the check-off. Said the committee: "This system was originally accepted in the bituminous industry in the hope that it would tend to lessen strikes and breaches of agreement. The result has been just the opposite. . . . Under the check-off the United Mine Workers raise every year more than \$17,000,000. From this huge sum they paid the expenses of the armed invasion of West Virginia in 1921. . . . By it (the check-off) they recently raised \$900,000 in Illinois to defeat justice against the Herrin murderers. . . ."

"Gratuitous effrontery," was what John L. Lewis called the statement of the National Coal Association—"merely propaganda in behalf of non-union coal operators." The bi-

tuminous operators have a fund of \$10,000,000, Mr. Lewis asserted, for use against the United Mine Workers.

"Without coal, we are cold," said the public.

POLITICAL NOTES

"The Causes of Distress"

Two pages of print, as appearing in *The Atlantic Monthly*, recently caused that magazine to be noticed by editors and politicians whose acquaintance with the *Atlantic* is ordinarily slight. The two pages were headed, "*The Road Away from Revolution*, by Woodrow Wilson." The article was a general essay, but it showed that the former President has not lost his interest in world events. It bore the mark of the Wilson style, the Wilson vocabulary, the Wilson mode of thinking, with which everyone was familiar four years ago.

He dealt with the menace of revolution to the modern world, and drew the conclusion that the sources of discontent lie "not in superficial politics or economic blunders." As for the Russian Revolution, he found it to be "the outstanding event of its kind in our age."

On March 4, 1921, Woodrow Wilson rode to the Capitol to surrender the reins of office, a very sick man. Since then his life has been lived at Washington but out of the spotlight of publicity. Now and again he emerged from the twilight of his privacy in some public act, but in the main he has kept out of the public eye.

There follows a brief tabulation of his public acts since retirement:

1921.

Baruch and Norman Davis dine with him. March 9.

Attends theatre for first time since going out of office. April 24.

Is awarded LL.D. by Warsaw University. May 4.

Telegraphs sympathy to family of F. K. Lane on his death. May 19.

Receives delegation of Princeton students, who present letter signed by 600 students. June 13.

Is interviewed by V. E. Orlando. June 17.

Is admitted to practice in D. C. Supreme Court. June 26.

Is admitted to New York Bar. June 30.

Writes letter of greeting to Institute of Politics at Williamstown. July 30.

Goes to his law offices in Washington. Aug. 17.

Shows marked improvement in health in visit to theatre. Aug. 28.

Sends telegram to a dinner in honor of Lord Bryce given by the Sulgrave Institution. Oct. 1.

Is out when House calls. Oct. 14.

Is found improved in health by ex-Secretary Daniels. Oct. 24.

Expresses hopes for future of Democratic Party in letter to Women's Essex County Organization. Oct. 28.

Is called on by Marshal Foch, who leaves card when told he is ill. Oct. 30.

Suffers recurrence of indigestion. Oct. 30.

Begins to improve. Oct. 31.

Is given ovation in line of march to burial of unknown soldier. Nov. 11.

Is out when Premier Briand calls. Nov. 13.

Votes by proxy in New Jersey elections. Nov. 19.

Receives Balfour—only foreigner he has received since opening of arms parley. Nov. 25.

1922.

Says in letter to John W. Williams, of San Francisco, that failure of Senate to ratify Treaty of Versailles deprived U. S. of world leadership. Jan. 14.

Replies to greetings of thousands who march to his home after meeting of the Woodrow Wilson Foundation in Washington. Reaffirms confidence in League of Nations. Jan. 16.

Sends telegram to dinner given by J. Lorton Lee, Farmleigh, N. Y., former student under Woodrow Wilson, to workers of the Woodrow Wilson Foundation in the 26th Congressional District. Toast to him drunk in wine 110 years old. Jan. 28.

Sends message to Convention of Disabled Veterans of the World War. Feb. 4.

Sends message to C. G. Bowers in answer to message from Indiana Democratic Editorial Association. Feb. 28.

Writes to Borah, thanking him for kind references. March 10.

Sends message to Lucy Stone League on married women keeping their own names. March 13.

Sends telegram to St. Louis County Democratic Committee saying Democrats will regain power soon. March 24.

Declines to discuss politics in response to invitation by Chicago Post

National Affairs—[Continued]

of American Legion, but says triumph of principles is at hand. March 29.

Is reported to have sent message read at Cox dinner. April 9.

Repudiates message in letter to Editor of *The New York Times*. April 14.

Endorses aims of Russian academic group in U. S. April 14.

Repudiates Senator J. A. Reed in letter to St. Louis *Globe-Democrat*. April 19.

Greets delegates to Pan-American Conference of Women informally at his home. April 29.

Sends message to dinner given by women of the National Democratic Committee, summoning Democrats to lead. April 30.

Advises J. C. Higdon not to complicate the contest in Missouri by entering it as a candidate for the Senate, in reply to a letter requesting his advice. May 4. (Higdon withdraws from campaign. May 6.)

Urges defeat of Reed in letter to ex-Governor Stephens, of Missouri. May 9.

Keeps up weekly visits to vaudeville theatre. May 15.

Commends resolutions of Democratic Union of Women of Manhattan in N. Y. Gubernatorial campaign. May 28.

Leases offices in Bar Building. June 14.

Sends telegram to Pennsylvania Democrats expressing eagerness to aid in redeeming country. June 14.

Is rumored dead. July 16.

Acknowledges thanks of Jews for his assistance in establishing Mandate over Palestine. July 26.

Condemns in letter to Dr. J. F. McCaleb candidacy of J. K. Vardaman, of Mississippi, for U. S. Senate. July 27.

Is assailed by Vardaman. July 27.

Thanks State Attorney Lyon, of Virginia, for saving Negro from mob. July 30.

Sends greeting to Zionist Organization of America celebrating establishment of Palestine Mandate. Aug. 1.

Spurns charge of church favoritism made by Klan official. Aug. 25.

Is attacked in Vardaman campaign speech by Theodore Bilbo, former Governor of Mississippi. (Bilbo is pulled from stand for attack.) Sept. 6.

Receives permission to cast absentee vote in Princeton. Oct. 25.

Firm of Wilson and Colby is retained by Western Ukrainian Republic

in fight for autonomy. Nov. 3.

Speaks to visiting delegates on Armistice Day. Nov. 11.

In letter to Senator Caraway on



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WOODROW WILSON

He probes the sources of discontent

election results, says Party must prepare for 1924 election. Nov. 12.

Congratulates Governor Edwards, of New Jersey, on election to Senate. Nov. 17.

Receives Clemenceau. Dec. 7.

Announces that he will resign from firm of Wilson and Colby. Resignation is attributed to return to politics. Colby pays tribute to him. Dec. 13.

Is visited by many delegations on 66th birthday; thanks Vice-President Coolidge for message. Dec. 28.

1923.

Writes to H. H. Schlacht, President of Downtown Chamber of Commerce (Manhattan), which had launched a movement for Forums to perpetuate his — Wilson's — ideals. Jan. 5.

Contributes to Soldiers' and Sailors' Grave Fund. March 15.

Telegraphs Governor Sweet, of Colorado, urging appointment of H. Thompson to succeed Senator Nicholson. March 27.

Is serenaded by Hejaz Temple (Shriner) band of Greenville, S. C., with *Dixie* and *The Star Spangled Banner*. June 11.

Is reported to have repeatedly refused offers to go on Chautauqua tour, July 2.

Revolution Coming?

Woodrow Wilson in the August number of *The Atlantic Monthly* said: "The world has been made safe for democracy. . . . But democracy has not yet made the world safe against irrational revolution. That supreme task, which is nothing less than the salvation of civilization, now faces democracy, insistent, imperative. . . . It is against capitalism under one name or another that the discontented classes everywhere draw their indictment. . . . The sum of the whole matter is this: that our civilization cannot survive materially unless it be redeemed spiritually."

Magnus Johnson, recently elected Farmer-Labor Senator from Minnesota, ejaculated to reporters: "Many think the same thing that happened in Russia cannot happen in this country, but don't fool yourself. It could happen here before you knew what was going on. . . . Sixty-five per cent. of the wealth of this country is in the hands of 2% of the population, and, unless there is a better distribution of this wealth, the common people are going to revolt against it."

Hiram Johnson, high priest of all irreconcilables, declared in his first speech after returning to the U. S. from Europe: "I suggest to my conservative brethren that recent events indicate they must choose whether progressive things shall be done in a conservative way or in a radical way. You may have to take progressivism or radicalism will take you."

Senator Underwood of Alabama told the Rotary Club of Birmingham that this is "a critical day for the world. . . . I want to call your attention to the fact that this problem is not only a problem for Europe. It is a problem that is on the firing line of the Northwest today, and I pray to God it will not be on the firing line of the South tomorrow. . . . I see black clouds blowing from the West. . . ."

Senator La Follette, radical Republican from Wisconsin, reached Washington after several weeks of rest at Battle Creek, Mich., and asserted: "The issues (of the next political campaign) will be domestic, and the greatest of these issues will be whether the people of the U. S. are going to take their government into their own hands."

FOREIGN NEWS

THE NEAR EAST

The Grand Finale

A Treaty Signed. In the Palais de Lumière (main hall of the Lausanne University), Turkey, Great Britain, France, Italy, Greece, Rumania, Japan signed the Lausanne Peace Treaty, which puts an end to the state of war in the Near East.

Yugo-Slavia refused to sign, owing to the fact that she is expected to pay a portion of the Ottoman Debt by virtue of having annexed Turkish territory in the Balkan War of 1913.

The actual ceremony of signing was excessively simple. Ismet Pasha, chief Turkish delegate, was the first to sign for his country. After the remaining six plenipotentiaries had signed, Herr Karl Scheurer, President of the Swiss Confederation, made the following address:

"The sacrifices to which you have consented in the general interest certainly have been heavy, but the result is worth the price paid. May this peaceful development extend throughout the whole world, liberating us from this oppression of conflict, turmoil and fear, and making us really free." (See page 2, Morgenthau's speech.)

Events preceding. The events leading up to the signing of the Lausanne Treaty began with the entry of Turkey on the side of Germany in the Great War. In the Treaties of London (1915) and St. Jean de Maurienne (1917) plans were laid for the disruption of the Ottoman Empire in substantial promises to Italy and Russia. The victory of the Allies over Turkey in the War gave substance to these plans. The Armistice of Mudros (1918) suspended hostilities with Turkey; but it was not until 22 months later that the Treaty of Sèvres completed the theoretical destruction of Anatolia and the Ottoman Empire.

The terms of the Sèvres Treaty, which Turkey signed but would not ratify, dispossessed Turkey of all her non-Ottoman territories, divided the provinces of Anatolia and Kurdistan into spheres of influence for the benefit of the Allies, and placed Turkey-in-Europe, ending at the Tchatalja line, under an internation-

al régime. Turkey was merely a geographical expression.

While the Allies were perfecting their paper plans a new leader made himself evident in Turkey in Mustapha Kemal Pasha, leader of the Turk Nationalists. In the War between Greece and the Nationalist Army Mustapha Kemal showed himself to be an astute and capable soldier. The tide of this War was at first



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HERR KARL SCHEURER

"The sacrifices have been heavy"

against the Turks, and the Allies were pleased. Early in 1922, however, it became clear that the Turks were winning, and when on Sept. 9, 1922, the Greek Army had been chased ignominiously from Anatolia, the Allied house of cards collapsed.

The first session of the Lausanne Conference met at Lausanne, Switzerland, on November 20, 1922. The Allies were obliged to alter their tone to the Turks, because Turkey appeared before them as a conqueror. The Allies, led by the domineering Lord Curzon, British plenipotentiary to the Conference, merely dropped the form of their claims but held rigidly to the substance. Turkey was told to go home and sign the treaty. She was warned not to break the peace, and with this final admonition the Allied delegates entered their wagon-lits and steamed off.

The Turks went back to Angora

and the Great National Assembly declined to sign a Treaty which they interpreted as being contrary to their National Pact. On April 23, 1923, the second session of the Conference began.

The Allies made vigorous fight to keep the capitulations, the financial and economic clauses in the Treaty, but were finally forced to discard even these claims. The result of the second session shows plainly that Turkey, the loser in the Great War, won a great diplomatic victory over all her enemies who were combined against her. It is difficult to estimate the value of the Near Eastern Peace, which is after all only a technical settlement. One thing certain is that Turkey is once more a geographical entity and a Power to be dealt with in Near Eastern problems.

The Treaty's Terms. The Lausanne Peace Treaty contains 143 articles, and is divided into five parts—political, financial, economic, communications and general clauses. The most important points settled in these sections are: a general state of peace between Turkey and the Allied and Associated Powers; regulation of the withdrawal of foreign troops from Turkish territories; fixing of Turkish frontiers; exchange of Greek and Turkish populations to their national countries.

The most important problems yet to be settled by separate negotiation, included in the first Treaty, are: settlement of the Ottoman Debt; regulation of concessions; settlement of the Mosul question and the Iraq-Kurdistan frontier; conclusion of separate judicial treaties granting rights of complaint to foreign legal advisers in place of capitulations. Although the treaty is signed, it must still be ratified by the Powers concerned before it becomes valid.

Ismet Pasha and Joseph G. Grew, U. S. Observer, settled the Turko-American Agreement. The U. S. A. receives all the privileges of the Straits Convention (regulation of shipping on the Bosphorus) without signing it. Mutually satisfactory settlements were made of the questions of taxation on U. S. companies, protection of Christian minorities, damages to Americans during the War.

Foreign News—[Continued]

THE RUHR

Secrecy Maintained

The Governments of France, Italy, Belgium, Tokyo sent their replies individually to the British Government. Strict secrecy was maintained concerning the nature of these notes. Most of the news printed by the press on the diplomatic aspect of the Ruhr was based on vague official statements coupled with unreliable "inside information."

It is understood that France's policy will be one of procrastination with the object of allowing the impending German crisis to come to a head. In this case Britain will act by sending her note to Germany. If, after that, France still remains recalcitrant, it is probable that Britain, supported by the other Allies, will bring diplomatic, economic and financial pressure to bear on France.

Premier Poincaré, however, is not the sort of a man to lose sight of his country's interests in a storm of sentimentality about the Entente Cordiale. He recognizes that the Entente is a necessity for both France and Britain, but Germany is nearer, and Germany owes France a righteous debt. Indications are not lacking that M. Poincaré will endeavor to conciliate the British, but he will insist on a just and lasting settlement with Germany, which will give France adequate guarantees for payment of reparations and national security.

In the Ruhr the French opened the frontier into Germany. It was closed on July 1 as penalty for bombing outrages. Thousands of Germans crossed the line of demarcation, fearing a renewal of the blockade.

THE LEAGUE

Dues Reduced

Reduced annual dues will be allowed to the Central American Republics—Costa Rica, Guatemala, Honduras, Nicaragua, Panama, San Salvador—in order to keep them members of the League of Nations.

It is stated that not one of these nations has paid its annual dues to the League since becoming a member. The Republics in question claim that their assessments are too high.

The International Labor Bureau of the League of Nations issued invitations for an experts' meeting to ex-

amine the question of employment of mutilated soldiers. It was said that out of 10,000,000 War-maimed 8,000,000 are potential wage earners. The delegates invited are chiefs of Government Administrations dealing with problems connected with wounded ex-soldiers. France immediately refused the invitation "owing to the present international situation."

BRITISH EMPIRE

Parliament's Week

House of Commons. Sir Laming Worthington-Evans, Postmaster General, announced that the British Post Office made a profit of \$25,300,000 during the last fiscal year. The postal service earned \$27,600,000; telephones, \$4,600,000; but the telegraphs lost \$6,900,000, due to low press rates.

¶ Sir Samuel Hoare, Air Minister, informed the House that the Government had decided to institute an officially subsidized commercial air service, with a bi-weekly airship service to India.

¶ Lieutenant Colonel Leslie Wilson, Chief Conservative whip and Parliamentary Secretary of the Treasury, resigned these positions on appointment to the Governorship of Bombay in succession to Sir G. A. Lloyd. Commander Eyres-Monsell succeeds Colonel Wilson as Parliamentary Secretary to the Treasury. Major Archibald Boyd Carpenter succeeds Commander Eyres-Monsell as Parliamentary and Financial Secretary to the Admiralty.

House of Lords. Lady Astor's bill prohibiting the sale of intoxicating liquor to persons under 18 years of age passed its third reading without amendment. It now needs only the Royal Assent before it becomes law.

Trade and Employment

Since the War Great Britain, in an effort to rehabilitate her foreign trade, has made eight trade agreements with the following countries: Spain, Latvia, Lithuania, Rumania, Esthonia, Afghanistan, Russia, Czecho-Slovakia.

Premier Baldwin at the Conservative Club in Glasgow said that, though it was looking far into the future, "in Russia we have one of the largest potential markets in the world. I believe that in the long run it will be to Russia we shall have to look, with one or two other parts of the world, to provide that increased

scope for trade which must be found to absorb the exports of Germany, represented by her reparations, if you can get them, which absorption alone will enable reparations to be paid without bringing us face to face with some of the keenest competition which we shall ever have suffered."

A letter from the industrial group to Premier Baldwin outlines the serious condition of British trade and industry. The letter describes the present depression as "due to political uncertainty, lack of confidence, war wastage of wealth and loss of purchasing power among our customers."

Attention is drawn "to the alarming indications of industrial unrest everywhere apparent." Emphasis is laid on the unemployment problem and its disruptive effect on the trades unions, the "safeguards of industrial peace." It is estimated that if unemployment continues at its present rate the unions will be bankrupt within a year.

As a relief the group recommended among other things spending \$203,000,000 on electrifying the railroads as a means of absorbing part of the 1,500,000 army of unemployed.

Isolation Advocated

The Daily Express, independent London daily, says: "Look at America."

"Ever since the peace of Versailles hardly a British statesman of any party has been able to make a speech on the European situation without appealing more or less openly to the United States to come over and help us."

"Being well aware how much she herself has profited by her own policy of retirement and isolation, her reply to the British appeal to 'come into Europe with us,' might well be 'no, come out of it with us,' for the United States has achieved prosperity by the wise policy of America first."

"She has in consequence practically no unemployment—a state of affairs she would never have attained had she wasted her time as we have done in a hopeless attempt to reform the quarrelsome and unrepentant continent."

"If there ever was a plain example to follow it is here. Let Great Britain turn resolutely to the task ready to her hand—the development of the British Empire and of her markets in the East and in South America—exactly as the United

Foreign News—[Continued]

States, wiser in her generation, decided four years ago to base her prosperity on her vast home resources."

Lloyd George vs. Poincaré

Premier Poincaré, of France, and ex-Premier Lloyd George, of Great Britain, exchanged a few ideas on each other in public speeches in their respective countries.

M. Poincaré said that Lloyd George professed to be aloof and indifferent to the efforts made by France to repair the devastated areas.

The fiery Welshman in a brisk speech at Bristol said that Poincaré was guilty of "wicked distortion" and that he was "unscrewing the cylinders of carefully distilled hatred, ill-will, suspicion and anger among the nations." The statement he had made did not concern the devastated regions.

"I did not fall out with Mr. Poincaré," said Mr. Lloyd George, "but it was very difficult. Bonar Law found it quite impossible to work with him. But at any rate the two countries were able to work together, and I regret that there should be at this moment any break. It is a misfortune that speeches should be delivered which have the effect of widening the breach instead of bringing us together."

"I sincerely trust that the great effort made during the War, which cost us all so dearly, is not going to be thrown away, not going to be cast into the slough of discord and ill-will."

New Peers

His Majesty King George created the Honorable Charles Napier Lawrence, Chairman of the London and North-Western Railway, and the Honorable Herbert Cokayne Gibbs, of Anthony Gibbs and Sons, peers of the United Kingdom. Both men received the honor of a barony in the Prime Minister's birthday Honor's List.

New peers are usually created on the recommendation of the Prime Minister, although it is not an unconstitutional act for the King to create a peer or elevate one to a higher rank without the advice of his First Minister, especially when dealing with Royal Blood. Usually the Prime Minister makes a list of people recommended to the Crown for honors, and with the King's assent the list is published on such days as

the Sovereign's Birthday, New Year's Day or any special day of national significance.

The ranks in the peerage are graduated as follows: duke, marquis, earl, viscount, baron. There are approximately 28 dukes, 42 marquises, 230 earls, 103 viscounts, 484 barons in the peerage at present, not including the 27 women who hold titles in their own right.

The first duke to be created was the Duke of Cornwall, 1337, but this



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BERNARD MARMADUKE FITZ-ALAN-HOWARD
He is Chief Butler of England

has always been a royal title. Originally all peers were supposed to be equal. The senior peer of the peerage is Bernard Marmaduke Fitz-Alan-Howard, 16th Duke of Norfolk, 15 years of age, who, by virtue of his rank, carries the extra titles of Earl Marshal and Hereditary Marshal and Chief Butler of England. The dukedom dates from 1483.

The principal privileges which peers possess:

- 1) Right to a seat in the House of Lords.
- 2) Right to be tried by his peers on a charge of treason or felony.
- 3) Personal access to the Sovereign.

Garden Party

The King and Queen gave a garden party in the grounds of Buckingham Palace, London. These parties are celebrated for their democratic atmosphere. It was noticed that General and Mrs. Bramwell Booth, of the Salvation Army, were

present; also bishops; also Cabinet ministers, Indian princes, dukes, journalists, lesser peers, professors.

U. S. citizens and citizenesses present in addition to the U. S. Embassy staff: Mr. and Mrs. Howard Chandler Christy, Mrs. Jacob Bauer, Mr. and Mrs. James Corrigan, Mr. and Mrs. F. N. Doubleday, Mrs. C. Temple Emmet, Miss Margaret Emmet, Miss Hester Emmet, Mrs. Arthur Glasgow and Miss Margery Glasgow, Mr. and Mrs. George Horace Lorimer, Judge and Mrs. Robert S. Lovett, Mr. and Mrs. Junius Morgan, Mr. Wade Chance, Mrs. Ira H. Ogden, Rear Admiral and Mrs. W. E. Reynolds, Miss Phillipa Wendel, Mr. and Mrs. Philip Franklin.

NETHERLANDS

"Big Navy"

Jonkheer D. J. De Geer, Dutch Minister of Finance, resigned from the Cabinet because he did not agree with his colleagues over the Big Navy Program sponsored by Admiral van Karnebeek (TIME, May 19). This fact led to a wide popular outburst on the part of the Dutch people against the proposed Government plan to increase the Navy, which means that the taxpayers will be burdened with new taxation at a time when economy should be the paramount consideration, especially since the Ruhr occupation has had disastrous effects on Dutch trade. There seems little chance of the Government obtaining a majority in the Second Chamber for a Navy bill.

Dr. De Geer believes that economy in state expenditure is more important than increased armaments and that a European war is unlikely in the near future.

The chief concern of the Dutch Admiralty is the defense of the Dutch East Indies. The Netherlands owns a colonial empire east of Singapore that includes the huge islands of Java, Sumatra and portions of Borneo. The area of the empire is 733,642 square miles, the population 50,000,000 and in 1921 its total import and export trade amounted to roughly 2,500,000,000 guilders (\$1,005,000,000).

Dutch Imperialists profess alarm at the new British naval base at Singapore, advancing the extraordinary theory that this base is directed primarily against the Dutch colonies. More likely this argument is used because the Navy chiefs are determined on a big Navy and will find reasons for such a Navy after it has been established.

Foreign News—[Continued]

FRANCE

Concessions?

At the Morgan-Harjes Bank in the Place Vendôme, Paris, was held a meeting on "a scheme embracing the restoration of French finance."

Those present at the meeting: France, Louis Loucheur, ex-Minister for the Liberated Regions and a leading French financier; U. S. A., David Franklin Houston, Secretary of the Treasury in the Wilson Administration and now President of the Bell Telephone Securities Co.; Herman Harjes, head of the Morgan Bank in Paris; Nelson D. Jay and Nelson Perkins, bankers.

It is understood that the subject of the discussion was a French concession of railway, telegraph, telephone and industry monopolies to a group of U. S. syndicates. By this means it is hoped to enable France to reduce her reparation claims on Germany.

Said Mr. Houston after the meeting: "American opinion generally is agreed that France is entitled to demand the maximum figure that Germany can pay; but the total must conform to Germany's ability to meet it."

"If the sum that France demands is impossible of payment I believe that an adjustment should be made, and that the allied nations should guarantee Germany's payment of that maximum within its capacity."

Refusal in Verse

It became known that the "July List" for the Legion of Honor contained the name of Mme. Gerard d'Houville, distinguished poetess and authoress. For some obscure reason, which neither the Minister of Fine Arts nor Mme. d'Houville will divulge, the poetess despatched a refusal of the honor in verse.

Literary circles in Paris are much aroused by the event; for it is rarely that the much-sought honor is refused.

"Harmful Propaganda"

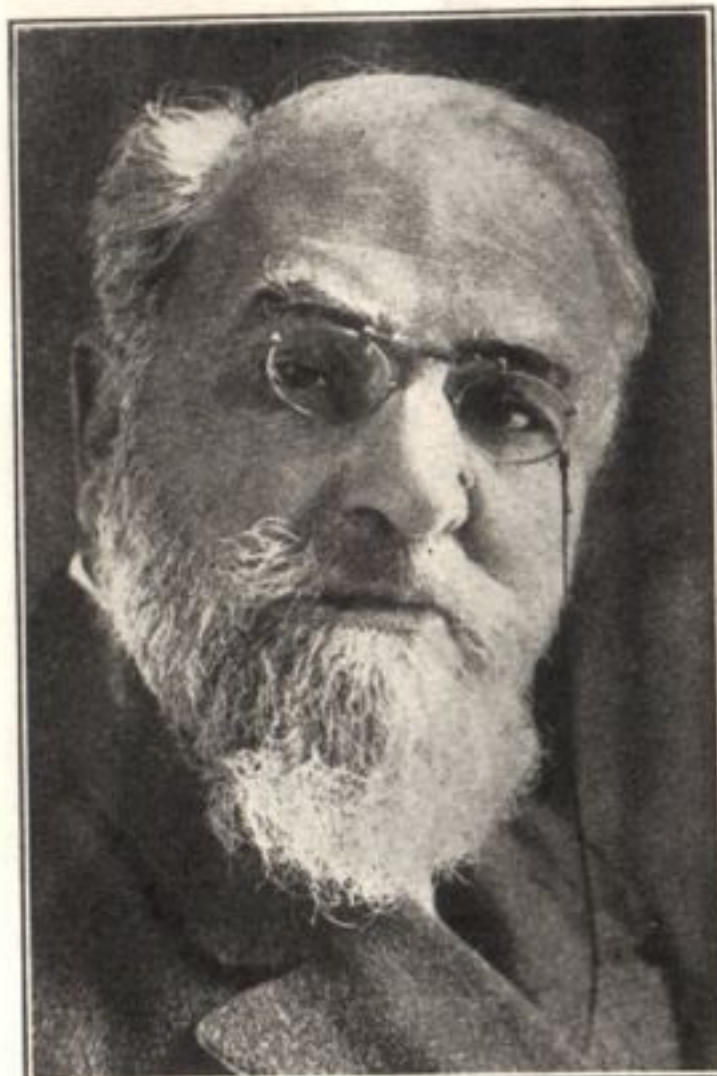
A film version of *La Garçonne*, French novel by Victor Margueritte that earned its author's expulsion from the Legion of Honor for presenting "a false and slanderous picture of modern French womanhood," was completed, complained against, viewed by the police and found above reproach. It is now charged that the objectionable scenes were secretly filmed and will be interpolated in

copies of the film destined for South America and Germany. The Paris press urges detection of these scenes by customs officials and their suppression as "very harmful propaganda against France."

Defends League

Le Temps, semi-official Paris daily, printed a two-column defense of the League of Nations, by Léon Bourgeois, who resigned the Presidency of the French Senate, Feb. 16, 1923, in order to devote all his time to the League.

M. Bourgeois said that the attacks are mainly directed against the ex-



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LÉON BOURGEOIS

"Never have these four rules been broken"

penses of the League, the international character of the General Secretariat, the super-State rôle played by the League.

The expense account of the League, said M. Bourgeois, is controlled in such a way that the Secretariat "cannot exercise any action in determining expenses." Salaries were fixed by the Peace Conference at Versailles. Since then, however, the Secretary General has reduced his own salary from £10,000 to £7,500 and has foresworn a League residence. M. Bourgeois admitted that the higher personnel might be too numerous, but his statement did not apply to the lower and technical grades.

Referring to charges of the international and super-State character of the League, M. Bourgeois said he did not believe in them because such

things were impossible under the present system of organization. The greatest block to them is that:

1) The League has no right of initiative.

2) Questions can only be brought up by Governments.

3) The Council is composed of direct representatives of Governments.

4) All decisions must be unanimous.

Said the ex-Senator: "Never have these four rules been broken." He then cited the League's successful efforts with regard to the Aland Islands, Albanian, Silesian, Austrian and Sarre Valley problems.

Corrupt Styles

La Presse, Paris daily, deplores the corruption of masculine styles and behavior by Americans in Paris.

The paper says that, although Britishers in Paris "remain gentlemen, with waistcoats and yellow kids, many Frenchmen follow the lead of Americans who have left their vests in New York, their gloves in Washington, and arrive with naked hands and floating cravats."

Finally, *La Presse* rues "the good old days when silk hats were not abandoned until after the Grand Prix and no one followed the fashion of the (then) Prince of Wales (later Edward VII), who smoked a pipe in the street."

A Ducal Philanderer

Louis Philippe Robert, Duke of Orleans, was taken ill in London. In a delirium he thought he was a prisoner and said: "I am here a prisoner, I, the King of France, a prisoner!"

It is expected that he will recover in a month's time, when he will return to his home in Brussels.

The Duke of Orleans (descendant of Louis Philippe) is Pretender to the Throne of France; as such he has never had any political significance. The kindest thing that can be said about him is that he has proved himself a worthy successor of the dissolute Bourbons of France.

His life has been full of love affairs. Once he became so infatuated with an actress that he gave her many of the historic family jewels. Supporters were disgusted with him; but were, fortunately, able to regain possession of the jewels for a large sum of money.

The last generation still remembers the Duke's cowardly insult to

Foreign News—[Continued]

Queen Victoria, who had previously allowed him to enter the British Army and had shown him many courtesies.

On this occasion he was poor enough to permit publicity to be given to a letter of his in which he had approved caricatures grossly insulting to the Queen.

On Nov. 5, 1896, he married the Archduchess Marie Dorothe Amélie de Saxe-Coburg Gotha. In 1913 his wife tried to divorce him. During the divorce proceeding wide publicity was given to his many *affaires d'amour* and he was accused of misusing the Duchess' dowry. The Duke's supporters, however, were successful in 1914 in persuading the Duchess to drop divorce proceedings. It made no difference to the Duke.

GERMANY

Monarchism vs. Communism

The political situation in Germany is rapidly assuming an alarming crisis. The inflation of the currency and the deadlock in principal industries are producing an economic situation analogous to that of the Winter of 1918-19. The Communists are as active now as were the Spartacans immediately after the fall of the Imperial régime in 1918. There is plenty of Bolshevik propaganda, no doubt backed by Soviet gold, in Berlin and elsewhere in Germany.

The other side of the picture is provided by the increased monarchist activity throughout the Reich. The importance of the monarchist movement in Germany can be seen in the present strength of the parties elected at various times to the Reichstag:

Socialists, 173

Center Party, 68

German National People's Party, 67

German People's Party, 20

Communists, 15

Minor parties, 11

If the Monarchists succeeded in making a coup d'état they could in all probability succeed in gathering a not inconsiderable majority together in the Reichstag. The German People's Party represents the old Conservatives, Junkers and Pan-Germans—all avowedly monarchist factions. The Center Party is composed of Catholics and could be relied upon to support a monarchist movement, if not before success, then certainly after it. The German People's Party are liberals and not adverse to a limited monarchy. These parties alone produce 135 seats in the Reich-

stag. The Socialists, consisting of the old Majority Socialists, Independent Socialists, Social Democrats, are an uncertain quantity. In view of the terrible economic condition of the country, it seems likely that large portions of the Majority Socialists and the Social Democrats could be brought to back a monarchist coup. Although this is not an exact indica-



© Underwood

LE DUC D'ORLÉANS
He grossly insulted Queen Victoria

tion of monarchical strength in Germany, it is a sound enough basis from which to show that the activities of the ex-Crown Prince at Wieringen are not without significance.

Frankfurt-am-Main was the scene of violent Communist rioting, which resulted in the brutal murder of Dr. Haas, Federal District Attorney. Many people were wounded.

The increase in Communism was reflected in the results of the elections of candidates to the annual convention of the Metal Workers' Union. In Berlin the Communists polled twice as many votes as the Socialists, who had previously controlled the union. Other notable Bolshevik gains occurred in Saxony and the Ruhr.

Meanwhile the House of Hohenzollern, confined behind the borders of Holland, watches its chance to seize the Imperial Crown and incidentally deliver the Fatherland from the toils of Bolshevism.

The activities of the ex-Emperor

and ex-Crown Prince have become so energetic that the Dutch authorities are alarmed. Twice within a few weeks the Imperial German flag has been raised on Dutch soil, once over a seaside villa in which the ex-Kaiser was visiting, and again at Wieringen, when a yacht called *Hohenzollern* flew it on the occasion of a mysterious visit to the ex-Crown Prince.

The Daily Mail, London, said that the ex-Crown Prince is planning his escape to Germany. The paper points to the fact that the Prince is in communication with the German Nationalists, and that he is popular among ex-soldiers.

Berlin is in a worse condition than any other of the German cities. There is a shortage of food, the mark is a grim joke, the Communists get more threatening every day, the position of the Government is precarious, to say the least. Trouble of a serious nature is inevitable.

"No Such Thing"

Dr. Paul Rohrbach, German professor, just arrived in Berlin after a trip to the U. S. A., said that American freedom is a myth.

"It is an error to present America as the land of freedom," said he. "When it comes to freedom of thought, freedom of expression in words, there is no such thing over there. Everything that is considered Socialist is boycotted."

The Precursor

Dr. Otto Wiedfeldt, German Ambassador at Washington, inspected the *Albert Ballin*, Germany's largest merchant marine ship, before she sailed from New York to Hamburg. After saying goodbye to Frau Wiedfeldt, who is going to Germany for a visit, the Ambassador said the ship was "the precursor of a new German Merchant Marine to replace the one destroyed by the World War."

ITALY

"The Hammer" Suppressed

Il Martello (The Hammer), Communist paper of Manhattan, was suspended from the U. S. mails pending examination of the paper by the Post Office Solicitor at Washington.

Carlo Tresca, the editor and an I. W. W. leader, tall, burly and bearded, inferred that Prince Gelasio Caetani, Italian Ambassador to the U. S. A., was responsible for getting

Foreign News—[Continued]

the paper suppressed. He said that the Prince had, on orders from Rome, organized Italians in the United States into Fascisti.

This opens up the entire question of Fascist propaganda in America. Early this year the Grand Council of the Fascisti organized a committee to direct Fascismo in foreign lands. Recently it was admitted in Rome that no fewer than 298 "Fascisti centers" existed abroad.

Prince Caetani, as the Fascisti Government's representative, can hardly escape the suspicion of being concerned in Fascist propaganda, especially since he recently made a personal report to the Executive Committee of the Grand National Council of the Fascist Party on Fascismo in the United States. But Carlo Tresca's assertions concerning his paper are nevertheless unfounded, if only from the fact that the Ambassador, when urged to bring diplomatic pressure to bear on the U. S. Government with a view of suppressing *Il Martello*, said that he considered the paper of no importance and therefore not dangerous.

Benito's Birthday

Premier Benito Mussolini celebrated his 41st birthday in Rome. During the day more than 30,000 congratulatory messages were sent to him. On all sides he was praised for the great work he had accomplished "for the good of Italy and of humanity."

Signor Benito Mussolini, full of Napoleonic gestures, was born at Varano di Costa on July 29, 1882. He is the son of an iron worker and started life as a laborer. His first important political appearance was at Milan when he was beaten in a parliamentary election by a rich opponent. So angry was he that history records that "he broke the ballot boxes in a fit of petulance." This untoward act caused the police to be inquisitive and Mussolini left for Switzerland.

In that Republic he soon made things too hot for his health and he returned to Milan, where he joined Signor Bissolati (prominent Socialist) in forming a new party of reformed Socialists.

When the war came along he forgot his political prejudices and joined the army, fought and was wounded. His great personal courage won him general praise, and in a modest sense he became a hero.

After the War he was profoundly

conscious of the inevitable upheavals that follow all wars, but he was not long to act. Bolshevism taught him his great lesson; the great social unrest in Italy of 1920-1921 gave him the necessary impetus. In a country where the shirt has played such an important part in politics since Garibaldi produced the Red Shirts (symbols of liberty) it is not unnatural that Mussolini should look to shirts as a political weapon. He founded the Black Shirts, or the Fascisti Party, on the political theory that Bolshevik tactics must be used to combat Bolshevism. It is said that he chose black on purely utilitarian grounds, including the financial aspect of decreased laundry bills. Having become a Napoleon overnight, he armed his black shirted minions with castor oil and the party song, *Giovinezza*—both equally deadly.

Although the Fascisti cannot be absolved from using armed force against the civil population, Mussolini's coup d'état of October, 1922, was largely effected by the potency of his castor oil and the monotony of *Giovinezza*.

In his 42nd year, as the Dictator of Italy, Benito Mussolini is largely a miniature Napoleon, whose gestures he loves to imitate. Of medium height and pale complexion, with lustreless eyes, he controls the Italian ship of state, firmly convinced that his Fascisti are the saviours of his country. In affairs of state Mussolini exhibits remarkable self-control, rare judgment and an efficient application of his ideas to the solving of existing problems.

Sturzo Upheld

In order to remind the Fascista Government that he is still alive, kicking and a member of the *Partito Popolare* (Catholic Party), Don Sturzo, dethroned Popular leader, took a prominent part in a discussion at Rome which resulted in a vote of confidence in the Parliamentary representatives of the *Partito Popolare*.

Politics Quieter

The political situation is much quieter than it has been for some months. Fascismo has won the day. The next elections will not be held until Spring, owing to the votes of confidence in the Dictator and Premier, Benito Mussolini, passed by the *Camera dei Deputati*.

RUSSIA

"Not Exactly Communism"

Colonel Haskell, head of the American Relief Administration, arrived in Berlin from Russia. Said he: "The Soviet Government is in for good. Moscow is now much like any other town. You can go to the restaurant, eat good food at reasonable prices, see a good cabaret show and drive home in a taxicab. There are 99-year leases of property; you can will a portion of your estate to your heirs on dying; there are first, second and third classes on railroads, and you have to pay fares on street cars. You can also lease your house or flat—all of which is not exactly Communism. And the streets are clean and well policed; the people appear to be busy; there is plenty of life on the streets."

Samuel Spewack, Russian born staff correspondent of *The New York World*, wrote:

"All optimists to the contrary, Russia is not going to turn capitalistic overnight. The Communist rule has come to stay. Superficial capitalism is permitted. When it threatens to become powerful the Communists tax it out of existence. Then they relent and the stores open again.

"No, the Russian people are not bursting with enthusiasm. Their faces do not beam 24 hours in the day when they sing the *Internationale* and wave the red flag. Nor do they sit trembling in their apartments waiting for the executioner.

"Most of them are living from hand to mouth, doing the best they can. Five hundred thousand of the 130,000,000 are Communists, and they form the new ruling class. All ruling classes naturally believe their Government, if not perfect, is better than other forms of government.

"The Russian people do not like terror. But they have been subjected to it for so many centuries they can stand it.

"Stores are open. So are the theatres. You can go to a gay cabaret. Food is plentiful. The street cars run.

"Taxation closes many stores (when the fear of internal capitalism reaches its height), but they reopen.

"The workers do not go to restaurants or theatres. They haven't money. The speculators are the patrons of good food and entertainment.

"Of course, the food isn't especially good. There is something

Foreign News—[Continued]

wrong with it, the best of it. It fills but it does not nourish.

"Personally I have never experienced such profound relief as when my train crossed the little bridge that separates Russia from Latvia. Even the conductor, who goes in and out every week, uncorked a hidden bottle of vodka."

Titbits

Colonel Alexander Schwartz, ex-Tzarist officer, challenged Senator Brookhart of Iowa, recently returned from Russia, to a debate on the recognition of the "Lenin-Trotsky Government" by the U. S.

The Colonel says that Senator Brookhart is the victim of hired Bolshevik interpreters. He added:

"When a man of the United States Senatorship calibre arrives at the Russian border he is spotted. He is not allowed to see or hear anything except that which Lenin and Trotsky would have him see and hear."

Colonel Schwartz says the Bolshevik régime is worse than anarchy.

DANZIG

Independent Currency

The Free City of Danzig is about to discard German marks and substitute an independent currency with 100 heller to one gulden.

Paper currency to the value of 180,000,000 gulden, or 500 gulden per capita, will be issued, of which one-third will be covered by an indirect gold reserve consisting of British pound notes.

The gulden will be worth \$.04764. One and five gulden coins will also be minted. A new bank will be founded under State control with a branch in London.

The Finance Commission of the League of Nations is understood to have approved the project. The Danzig Senate and Volkstag have given their respective authorizations conditional upon the attitude of political parties.

GREECE

Revolutionary Rumblings

The air was charged with thunder. It was rumored in London, Paris, Rome that a coup d'état had been effected in Greece by a group of revolutionaries, aiming to set up a Republic. For two days the press of the world referred to activities of General Pangalos (former Commander-in-Chief of the Greek Army in Thrace) and Admiral Hadjikyriakos,



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ADMIRAL HADJIKYRIAKOS

Greece trembled on the brink of his coup d'état

who were reported to be the strong men mysteriously directing the movement.

JAPAN

Practical Politics

The Shoko (Merchants and Manufacturers Party) proposed a business-men's bloc in politics, with the following platform planks:

- 1) Have less red tape and more business in government.
- 2) Have less politics in business; more business in politics.
- 3) Make the Diet a real parliamentary body instead of an impotent joke.
- 4) Reduce taxes. Reduce government expenditures. Cut out government graft. Establish budgets and audit system. Pay more attention to foreign commerce and less to foreign politics. Put the best men, not the men of so-called "best families," in government jobs.
- 5) Reduce the army and navy. Prepare for trade, not for war. Build up the merchant marine; subsidize it more, if necessary, instead of building more war-craft.

Soviet Recognition

Predicted at Tokyo: an early and unavailing conclusion of the Russo-Japanese Recognition Conference,

conducted by the Russian A. A. Joffe and Toshihiko Kawakami.

Experience has shown that such reports usually precede the end of any conference by from one to four months.

CHINA

Disorder and Crime

Steamers arriving at I-Chang on the Yang-tsze Kiang River declare that the American steamer *Alice Dollar* and a British vessel under convoy of the U. S. gunboat *Monocacy* were fired upon at Chung-King. The *Monocacy* returned the fire, not without effect.

Bandits in the Province of Yunnan captured Darcy Weatherbee, British mining engineer.

Weatherbee is a Nova Scotian, 50 years of age, son of Sir Robert Weatherbee, former Chief Justice of Nova Scotia. He set out on April 23 to prospect for an overland route from Burma to Peking, "through country never before traversed by white men."

Laurence H. Kearney, U. S. citizen, charged with leading a plot to smuggle arms into China, was arrested at the seaport of Ching-Hai. Bail was allowed at \$5,000. The warrant for his arrest was issued by U. S. Consular agents on July 9.

C. V. Stein, also a U. S. citizen, was arrested in connection with the same charge and sent to Shanghai.

Cold Diplomacy

When M. Yoshizawa, new Japanese Minister to China, arrived in Peking, he found neither President nor Premier to whom he might present his credentials. The practical Nipponese committed the unprecedented act of keeping his Letters of Credence in his pocket. He informed the Chinese Foreign Office and the foreign Legations that he had assumed the functions of Minister.

The Japanese Legation had planned to leave the papers deposited at the Cabinet office, but the present plan was arranged by Japanese Foreign Minister Uchida before Yoshizawa left Tokyo.

The practical effect is to give the Japanese a slight diplomatic advantage in negotiations with the Chinese Government, as the act is in the nature of withholding recognition.

BOOKS

Outline of Literature * *It Slips Down the Throat as Easy as Junket*

The Story. Outlines—of History—of Science—of Art—large, impressive looking books—copiously illustrated—well printed—mental bouillon cubes for an age that takes its information like its breakfast cereal, on the run, and, if possible, predigested—another century may find, perhaps, the whole scope of human knowledge boiled down and salted away in one magnificent, laconic *Outline of Outlines*, supplanting colleges and five-foot shelves alike. At any rate, here is the first volume of *The Outline of Literature*—294 pages covering the rise and progress of human letters from the first books in the world to the age of Spenser. The corpse has been neatly dissected; every large muscle stands out.

The previous paragraph is, of course, quite unfair. In what it attempts to do *The Outline of Literature* is highly successful. Its pages, simple, succinct, easy to read, should give anyone with a modicum of intelligence a good, general, working idea of the entire, fantastic progression of the written word from the first rude scratchings on rocks to the beginnings of the Elizabethan era. Its frequent quotations should inspire in its readers a desire to turn from it to the master-pieces with which it deals. The Bible is well treated, and from a modern viewpoint. Each chapter is followed by an intelligent bibliography. The individual estimates of authors in general avoid the irrelevant. The illustrations are for the most part well chosen. The whole slips down the throat as easily as junket. And if at times the book unavoidably reminds one of a somewhat hurried torchlight procession of famous literary figures—that is doubtless unavoidable. Considering what was attempted it is really extraordinary that what has been done should have been done so well.

Moreover—and this must be to its credit as a text-book—the author suppresses his personal views throughout with rather uncanny skill. No interesting prejudices mar the smooth uniformity of a text as flowing and clear and lacking in depth and shadings as a single straight line of ink drawn across white paper.

The Significance. The theoretical man in the street will find the *Outline* an easy and informative intro-

duction to the best that has been written in every language. It will not educate the uneducated nor furnish, in itself, a royal road to learning, but within its scope it is valuable and, as far as space allows, complete. Readably written, though without any touch of distinction, its obvious merits should bring it wide and deserved popularity. It will set no mind afire, in all probability—but



JOHN DRINKWATER
He circumnavigated the Cape of Good Literature

then, the most valuable mental eruptions are generally produced by spontaneous combustion.

The Critics. *The New York Times*: "The *Outline* is strongly conceived, with an imaginative historic grasp."

The Argonaut: "Just a little too patently 'written down' to meet moron intellects."

The New York Herald: "Condensation has at times approached a vacuum."

The Author. John Drinkwater, ex-insurance clerk, poet, essayist, one of the founders of the Birmingham Repertory Theatre, is probably best known to America as the author of *Abraham Lincoln*—a play which, in spite of a few minor Britishisms in the original version, remains one of the most faithful and interesting literary portrayals of the rail-splitter President. *Mary Stuart* and *Oliver Cromwell* are not as successful as *Abraham Lincoln*, but in his latest play, *Robert E. Lee*, Mr. Drinkwater has apparently again struck the bell of success. *Robert E. Lee* is now running in London and will probably be produced in New York this Winter.

Ten Dullest Authors

*Lawrence Number One—
James Tied for Second*

Epilogue to the recent syndicated siege of "Books That Have Helped Me Most," "Books to Take On a Desert Island," and their like, eleven well known writers and critics, questioned by *Vanity Fair*, "Who are, to your mind, the ten dullest authors?" make frank confession of their pet literary abominations. The questionees are as diverse as possible—George Jean Nathan, Christopher Morley, Edna Ferber, James Branch Cabell, Hugh Walpole are five of the number—and they certainly agitate the pedestals of many accepted literary deities, old and new.

Dostoevski, George Eliot, Browning, Cervantes, Rabelais, Whitman, James Joyce, James Barrie, Amy Lowell, Kipling, Conrad, Dickens, Scott, Wordsworth, Wells—all have their staunch supporters for the poison ivy wreath. Some of the critics give reasons. Comments Thomas Beer upon St. Paul, his second nominee: "They left him alone with the Christian church and he made it what it is today." Upon Blaise Pascal: "I am told by one young enough to be an authority that 'Pascal's sad, burning thought descends to the inmost seat of being.' Let it work while I sleep." Ernest Boyd describes J. M. Barrie as "the sentimental Scot raised to the nth degree, Harry Lauder without kilts." Elinor Wylie remarks of George Eliot: "her dark brown binding got into her style." H. L. Mencken, voting for Eden Phillpotts, says candidly: "Phillpotts seems to me . . . the worst novelist now in practice in England; certainly no small eminence," while Christopher Morley explains his only putting down nine items instead of ten thus: "I thought it best to leave one place open in case Burton Rascoe (a fellow-nominator) should publish a book."

Oddly enough, D. H. Lawrence, enbeavered idol of the ultra moderns, leads all the rest in the race for oblivion. His name appears on five lists, while no other candidates, except Henry James (three) and Paul Claudel (three), have more than two supporters.

Perhaps the number of those omitted is even more interesting than the list selected. "What! No mention of X? Of Y?" one cries at once. "Of Z and all the other secretive letters of the alphabet?" It is suggested, however, that you make out your own list.

* THE OUTLINE OF LITERATURE, VOL. I—John Drinkwater—Putnam (\$4.50).

Homer Croy

Bucolic Missourian, He Sings of the Modern Farm

The author of *West of the Water Tower** is tall, shy, wears a loose Oxford tie, is actually modest. He is also from Missouri. That, however, is not why he published his very successful novel anonymously. Homer Croy, having been a writer of humorous stories in the past, was afraid that the public wouldn't take him seriously when he wrote of the problems of adolescence and small-town life in the Southwest. I had met him when his *Boon Stop* had just been published. He has changed little since then, except in the matter of his literary style.

Croy was brought up in northern Missouri, and loves it. He says that he thinks most people misunderstand the nature of the country. It is as much Southern as Northern, he avers, with some of the characteristics of both sections. As a child he remembers being brought in from his father's farm and seeing the water tower looming on the horizon. To him it meant the romance and the mystery of the town.

He has just come back from gathering new material in old fields for his next novel, which is to be a realistic portrayal of modern farm life—farm life with all the latest devices of agricultural colleges and modern science, including radios and player pianos—farm life as it is lived in Missouri. Most American farm novels, he says, have been stories of remembered boyhoods. His will be of things as they are now. Moreover, he plans to tell his story with the addition of humor. This will be no grim comparison to Hamsun's *Growth of the Soil*. "Perhaps I shouldn't have been courageous enough to destroy a 30,000 word start on the new book," he said, "if I hadn't sold the motion picture rights of *West of the Water Tower*. At any rate, it takes courage to destroy that much copy, doesn't it?"

I think that Homer Croy is one of the most honest craftsmen I've ever encountered. He disarms the critic by telling him exactly the things he had already thought about *West of the Water Tower*. He is modest, determined and hard working.

To me the character of the father in this latest novel of Croy's is one of the most powerful in recent fiction. It is a sort of American counterpart of Archdeacon Brandon in Hugh Walpole's *The Cathedral*. Adrian Plummer, however, is more robust. He is the product of a sturdier holiness, a fervid American protestantism. If I have grown a trifle weary of the realistic sex novel, it is my fault, not Homer Croy's. He has done an excellent piece of work in *West of the Water Tower*. It is now being dramatized, incidentally, and, I hear, is to be the next motion picture made by the always appealing Glenn Hunter.

J. F.

* Reviewed in TIME, June 11.

Good Books

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

STRICTLY BUSINESS—F. Morton Howard — *Dutton* (\$2.00). The crew of the *Jane Gladys* were happy rascals—their ways and their tricks were peculiar, mirthful and nefarious—the tradesmen of numerous English ports spoke with pain of their uncanny agility in avoiding the payment of little bills. But when the *Jane Gladys* was sold, they found themselves stranded in Shorehaven—penniless but for their wits. How well their wits served them in gaining occupation and fortune from various unsuspecting persons furnishes the theme of the ten more or less interlocking short stories in the volume. Occasionally they overreached themselves. But in general their merry rogueries were highly profitable. An amusing book in the W. W. Jacobs tradition.

LONELY FURROW—Maud Diver—*Houghton Mifflin* (\$2.50). Colonel Ian Challoner, soldier-civilian, lover of India, was married to a wife who hated the country he loved—a wife whose devotion went chiefly to her sons and then to dress and a rather feeble social ambition. After 20 years of marriage, Challoner finally fell in love with the woman he should have married in the first place. But the situation was impossible—there was no way out; so Challoner finally succumbed to enteric fever like a gentleman, happy at least in the knowledge, that he had had to sacrifice neither his love nor his ideals, and that his favorite child, a daughter, Eve, having found out her mother's shallowness, would henceforth befriend the woman he had really loved. An old-fashioned three-decker of a novel, leisurely, mildly interesting, carefully written, far too long.

BAROQUE—Louis Joseph Vance—*Dutton* (\$2.00) Whenever twins appeared in the Barocco family, one of them was sure to be a bad egg. This was annoying because the twins always died at the same moment—it was one of those things that ran in the family. Well—take one good, beautiful female twin, one evil, crafty male twin, mix with a young American lawyer and shake up with the Camorra, a proper number of daggers, assassinations, chloroformings, police, drug-smugglers, good intentions, etc., etc.—let virtue triumph on the last page—cool, serve, then sit up all night till you finish the book. A thriller that does not belie Mr. Vance's well-earned reputation as a literary chef of ingenious mysteries.

THE THEATRE

A Hero Shortage

Must We Have a Protective Tariff for Infant Actorlings?

There is a shortage of heroes.

Glenn Hunter (*Merton of the Movies*) is the only young American with any semblance of a reputation. Roland Young's glorious portrayal of General Burgoyne in *The Devil's Disciples*, now running in Manhattan, gives him a foothold somewhere below the niches of the famous. He may hoist himself upwards by other, more difficult performances. To those who rush with arguments regarding Leslie Howard, Joseph Schildkraut, Jacob Ben-Ami, Geoffrey Kerr, it need only be said that all of them first saw the sunlight and the footlights on the opposite side of the Atlantic.

The heroine situation is more encouraging. Helen Menken, Helen Gahagen, Margalo Gilmore, Winifred Lenihan, Katherine Cornell have all turned the earlier corners that mark the narrow road to greatness. Each one of these can show an American birth certificate. They are by no means alone in their eminence. Six or eight bright flashes from an even younger generation disturbed the calm of the season. Decidedly, there are abundant actresses.

Hardly a day passes that without headlines quoting some personage on the necessity for men to save the world from ruin. Possibly it is this very call that is robbing the stage. "Men," in the heroic sense, usually look down on the actor. So widespread is this convention that men are not becoming actors. Accordingly, our stage lacks new, young blood.

This is probably as stupid an attitude as any group could take. It is solely due to the unfortunate publicity attendant to the various peccadillos and misdemeanors of certain of the leading actors. It is uninteresting to the public to know that H. B. Warner, Dudley Digges and John Drew are normal gentlemen. As a publicity factor gentlemanliness is negligible. Yet their examples show that it is possible to make one's living from the bright side of the footlights without losing the respect of God and the Social Register.

There has been these last few months a barely discernible turn of the tide. Romeyn Park Benjamin, The Jitney Players (mostly college graduates), Oliver Harriman (Princeton) have cast their lots with the actors. Possibly none of them will succeed John Barrymore; yet their example in forcing the national stage door against the dead weight of convention is invaluable. Young men of less position but with more temperament may be aroused to follow their inclinations through the door thus opened.

W. R.

C I N E M A

The New Pictures

Trilby. Inspection of this film makes one wonder why the movies are not convicted as a public nuisance. The producers have taken Du Maurier's story (which is not far from the fringes of the classics) and, wringing its neck, have served the dead body. The semblance of Trilby remains—but spiritless.

They have entirely lost the great psychological crisis of the book where Trilby's love for Little Billee awakens in her for the first time the shame of her life among the Bohemians of Paris. They have lost, almost as completely, the dramatic crisis where the operatic sensation of Europe steps upon the Drury Lane stage to be recognized by Little Billee as the Trilby of long ago. They have retained Svengali's whiskers and some of the Parisian atmosphere.

Andrée Lafayette, the latest in screen stars from Paris, is cast for the title rôle.

The Purple Highway. Madge Kennedy was meant for greater things. She struggles to render convincing the story of a poor little girl who, rushing into a musical comedy lead, wins fame and a husband. Struggling manfully at her side are Pedro de Cordoba and Monte Blue. But it's no go. The plot is too much for the three of them.

Broadway Gold. Broadway is pictured as "the gilded boulevard, the jewelled magnet." Elaine Hammerstein plays the chorus girl who steps in the Broadway mud over her shoe-tops. Elliott Dexter does the rescue work. Glittering junk!

Hollywood. The picture people are becoming introspective. Some months ago they fashioned *Souls for Sale* out of the services of 50 stars; here is *Hollywood* with 50 more.

Hollywood rattles along about the difficulties of breaking into the movies. Venturing westward to this cinema Constantinople comes a young and beautiful maiden (shot of a young and beautiful maiden wandering past "Pickfair," the Pickford-Fairbanks residence, with Doug and Mary chatting on the porch). She drifts into Hollywood hotels (shot of Charlie Chaplin buying a cigar). She tries to get a job (shots of William S. Hart, Pola Negri, Thomas Meighan, Bryant Washburn).

Then something startling should have happened like "she got the job" story. It didn't. She got no job.

There's a moral somewhere. But it is fairly difficult to worry about plots and morals when Agnes Ayres, Mary Astor, Leatrice Joy and Ben Turpin are thrown in simply for atmosphere.

Homeward Bound. Here is an excellent example of harmless diversion. The producer has selected a heavy-weather sea story, relieved it with stray breaks of sunlight in the form of love and comedy, given it over to the able playing of Thomas Meighan and Lila Lee.

Meighan is a first mate on the Brent Line. Miss Lee is the daughter of the House of Brent. After a secret marriage to the mate she stows herself away on a leaky old three-master which he must take to San Domingo. Father Brent follows furiously after in his private yacht. A hurricane breaks—one of the heaviest of the present picture season. But God saves the poor sailors, and father Brent takes his new son-in-law into the firm.

A R T

Monet's Eyes

Claude Monet, Prince of Impressionists, earlier reported to have recovered his sight (TIME, March 17), went under the surgeon's knife for



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CLAUDE MONET
He hopes to paint again

the third time at his home at Giverny, 50 miles from Paris. Dr. Coukola, eye specialist, attempted to remove a new cataract which has formed since the operations of last

February. When the bandage was removed on July 26, M. Monet could see clearly with one eye, but further surgery may be necessary. The great age of the painter (81) adds danger to the delicate task.

Monet still hopes to paint again, and to complete the great mural design of water lilies, to be hung in the orangerie of the Tuileries, upon which he was working when blindness fell upon him.

"Die Siegerin"

Civic Virtue, MacMonnies' Stone Age male trampling on beautiful womanhood in City Hall Park, Manhattan, received the feminist *coup de grace* when Ernst Hegenbarth, President of the Künstlerhaus, Vienna, sent to the United States for exhibition his *Triumph*, wherein a nude seated woman enthrones herself above the lowly male. The model was an Austrian baroness, favorite of the late Emperor Franz Josef. *Die Siegerin* will probably be presented to America as an acknowledgment of Austria's gratitude for American relief work, by J. C. Berendson, wealthy Maecenas of San Francisco, and other friends of Austrian art. The statue is on exhibition at the Anderson Galleries, Manhattan, and forms part of a representative collection of contemporary Austrian art to be shown at the Washington (D. C.) Art Center in September.

Austrian artists, on the verge of starvation, organized the Künstlerhaus and received generous donations from several Austro-Americans. Herr Hegenbarth is favorably known on the Continent for works in Stockholm, the Louvre and elsewhere. *Triumph* is not a new work, but won the Prix de Paris at the Salon of 1907. It has been extravagantly praised by both European and American critics.

Woodstock Colony

Woodstock, quaint village in Ulster County, N. Y., (heart of the Catskills) is the home of an arresting colony of painters, sculptors, craftsmen. They club together each summer for an exhibition by their own members, the fourth of which is now in progress.

The uniqueness of Woodstock lies in the amiable tolerance with which the "conservative" lamb and the "radical" lion of the art world lie down together. The constitution of the Woodstock Association provides that the board of directors shall always be equally divided between the radical and conservative groups. Such well-known academicians as Birge Harrison, John F. Carlson, Eugene Speicher preserve a balance

against the incursions of modernism. The Woodstock people are seldom extremists, but the majority are clearly under the influence of the newer currents. Of the names which stand out, Henry Lee McFee, with his solid and colorful *Portrait of a Painter*; Andrew Dasburg, with a landscape of New Mexico pueblos; George Bellows, with a group of striking drawings and lithographs; Charles Rosen, with a geometric landscape; Lucile Blanch, with a still life; Henry Mattson, with a self-portrait; Ernest Fiene, with a portrait; and with Alfeo Faggi, with impressive sculptures, are perhaps most deserving of mention. The exhibition is notable for the high average of its achievement, representing as it does the almost unselected work of an entire community.

New Vermeer

A hitherto unrecognized painting by Jan Vermeer of Delft (1632-1675), who is acclaimed by some discerning critics as the greatest painter of all time, has been discovered in Paris. It represents a young boy, half-length, full-face, auburn curls, scalloped collar, yellowish silver-gray jacket, brownish-red cloak. Many connoisseurs had seen the picture but had not suspected its authorship until a dealer, noting the resemblance to Vermeer's charming *Young Girl* in the Mauritshuis, The Hague, found various other clues, and was corroborated by DeGroot, the leading Vermeer critic.

The romance of Vermeer's resurrection after two centuries of neglect adds to the subtle fascination of his art. His pictures were forgotten and passed for DeHoochs, Metsus, Ter Borchs, even Rembrandts. Not until 1860 did the critics Bürger and Harvard put together the scattered evidences of his life and work. Even now there are but 37 authenticated Vermeers known—eight in the United States—and it is almost a certainty that more will be unearthed from the dust of European attics. Apart from their rarity, the qualities which give Vermeer's canvases their coveted value are their handling of light and color (his favorite tones were blue and lemon yellow), and a certain noble serenity of atmosphere that has never been surpassed. He painted chiefly genre pieces and homely portraits of the Dutch bourgeoisie, but has two known landscapes in Dutch galleries, and a *Christ with Mary and Martha* in the Coats collection, Glasgow. The Metropolitan has three Vermeers, including the *Young Woman Opening a Casement* in the Morgan collection, and the *Sleeping Cook*, in the Altman collection.

MUSIC

Long Reign of Melba

Nellie Melba, near her 60th year, still gathers laurels as a prima donna of opera. She was the great star of this year's operatic season in England. Her voice is said to be still astonishingly fine. The season was another essay at opera in English. The vernacular, as usual, did not work so well. The two chief artists were Melba, born British, and Edward Johnson, American, and a Metropolitan Opera star. These two sang in French and Italian, while the



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MELBA

She found a tenor to her taste

rest of the casts sang in English. The English critics patriotically let the grotesqueries of opera in the vernacular down easy, but innocent bystanders had many jeers to make. Melba and Johnson sang in French and Italian because they knew their rôles in French and Italian and could do them better in those tongues.

Melba is a very queen in high British social circles. She is received everywhere.

Johnson's Social Success

Social recognition is of the utmost importance for a musical success in England. Invitations to entertainments of their lordships are of more importance than good press notices. Edward Johnson during his appearances with the British Opera made huge success both artistic and social. Of course, as Melba's tenor he was a logical candidate for acceptance by the élite. However, he am-

plified this with a bit of wise strategy.

Many of Melba's tenors have tried to make good use of their position to gain social favors, and have made a disastrous mistake. They have tried first of all to impress the veteran soprano with their merits and importance. This impression they have sought to make in usual operatic ways. They have engaged press agents and a clique, which usually have functioned too well. It is a long standing characteristic of Melba, as of most prima donnas, that she likes to have the lioness' share of the applause at performances and of the complimentary columns in the newspapers. When a tenor sings with her and gets more acclaim than she does or as much, she looks around for a new tenor. The ambitious fellows with their press agents and cliques have presently discovered to their sorrow that the hand clappings and press articles which they have manufactured for themselves, instead of impressing Melba favorably and inspiring her to take them around with her to high functions, have made her seek for other tenors with less enchantment for the public.

Johnson, a cool-headed fellow well versed in the tricks of operatic art, understood all of this. When he was engaged to sing with Melba and went to England, he kept clear of both press agents and cliques. He sought neither publicity nor applause, contented himself with a modest and sincere acclaim and was genuinely glad when the grand enthusiasm went to Melba. This attitude delighted her, and soon it was known that where she was invited Johnson was to be invited also. Half the time she was indisposed and could not accept invitations, and Johnson went alone.

Whiteman and the Prince

Another prime social favorite in London just now is Paul Whiteman, the jazziest of them all. Whiteman and his jazz band are all the rage in London theatres, the greatest American theatrical success in England, it is said, since Edna May.

Paul Whiteman has been taken up by His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales. The jazz artist, a big, heavy fellow, stands a foot or so above the Prince, but this disharmony in sizes has not prevented a cordial fellowship. This is quite in line with the none too staid disposition of the heir to the British crown, a disposition which is said to distress and shock the great decorum of the royalty, aristocracy, middle class and working class of England.

Whiteman himself is rather a proper person. He is no bar-room piano thumper risen high, but a decently

schooled musician who in his lowly days occupied the comparatively dignified position of symphony orchestra player. . . .

Mozart at Baden-Baden

The Mozart Festivals which were long an annual August feature at Salzburg, Mozart's birthplace, will hereafter be held at Baden-Baden earlier in the Summer. The reasons are practical. Salzburg was exquisitely appropriate, a quaint, ancient city in beautiful hill country. But it was awkward to get down to that section of Austria by rail, and Salzburg offered only mediocre accommodations for assembled tourists.

Baden-Baden, long a favorite resort for sports and the baths, is a city of hotels and railroad facilities. The year's Mozart Festival was held there in June. People railroaded quickly there from all parts of Germany. Many Americans came from Paris over very convenient transporting lines. The resort is just across the military lines which the French have established in Germany, but the state of semi-war did not impede their travel to the Mozart Festival. . . .

Stransky on Tour

The Mozart conductor at Baden-Baden was Josef Stransky, who recently departed from the New York Philharmonic Orchestra with some attendant excitement and who will have a new orchestra of his own next season. This orchestra under Stransky, by the way, will furnish the instrumental part of the German Wagner company next season.

Stransky traveled extensively during the Summer. He conducted orchestras in various parts of Spain. He directed a symphony concert at Palma in the Balearic Isles, where he found an orchestra of 27 men awaiting him. With this small band he played a program for which at the Philharmonic he would have had 80 musicians.

EDUCATION

In Oklahoma

The Farmer-Labor Reconstruction League Governor of Oklahoma has marched down the hill again leaving a few corpses at the top. Upon taking office he appointed two new members of the State Board of Agriculture for the purpose of securing the election of George Wilson, Farmer-Laborite, as President of the State Agricultural and Mechanical College. Wilson was elected and announced a policy which would bar the classics

and install a model packing plant. Students, alumni, citizens of Stillwater and American Legion rebelled. Now the two new members of the Board of Agriculture have been removed. This, in the words of Governor Walton, "means a change in the Presidency of the Agricultural and Mechanical College of this state." The Governor explains that he acts "for the protection and safety of that institution," for the security of the schools of the state and to place the Farmer-Labor movement "in the hands of those who are selected directly by the rank and file." President pro tem. George Wilson declines to comment. . . .

At Valparaiso

The Elks and the Moose having refused to buy the 15 buildings of Valparaiso University, at Valparaiso, Ind., to save the University from financial collapse, the buildings have been offered to the Ku Klux Klan in solemn Konklave at Kokomo. In the meantime Henry K. Brown, formerly President, son of the founder, and member of the realty company which owns all the stock in the school, has commenced proceedings to regain control of the buildings. The Invisible Empire says nothing. . . .

Portschach Conference

Fifty-three countries sent 817 delegates to a twelve-day conference at Portschach (southern Austria) to discuss The Place of the Boy in the Nations of the World. The official language, in the words of an Englishman, Basil Matthews, was "English, or perhaps I should rather say, American." The conference was deeply stirred by reports of boy labor under terrible conditions in the developing factory system of the Far East. . . .

No Salary Reductions

"Efficiency, economy, honor—these three. But the greatest of these is honor," said Sir George Luna to the 20th conference of the Association of Education Committees in London, referring to a motion to reduce teachers' salaries. It was true, he said, that had the scales been drawn up this year instead of in 1920 they would have been lower. But he felt obliged to point out that the agreement adopted in 1920 would not terminate until 1925. Which brought him to the matter of honor.

The Chief of the City School Division of the United States Bureau of Education reached a conclusion opposed to salary reductions upon the somewhat different ground that there

was no sufficient decline in the cost of living to justify it. . . .

"Curse of the Country"

With Lady Astor presiding, undergraduates of Oxford and Cambridge debated the subject: "Resolved: That Education is the curse of the country," Oxford in the affirmative and Cambridge contra. The case against education was briefly stated in the words: "Forty years ago newspapers were written for the instruction of parents and not for the amusement of children." The opposite position came down to the contention that "the public schools did produce gentlemen," and the conclusive proposition that the country wasn't suffering under a curse anyway. Naturally the audience voted overwhelmingly for the negative. And Lady Astor concluded the proceedings by saying: "Here were brilliant young men not believing a word they said, and yet saying it with wit and charm. It made one feel a dread about the future of a democracy." But the debate was held in the interests of charity, not faith or hope. . . .

Wholesale vs. Retail

Tremendous steps have been taken in the administration of rural schools. The old one-teacher unit is going as fast as it can be replaced by grade schools at convenient centers, served by fleets of motor buses. In Weld County, Colo., 26 modern school plants do the work of 85 weak schools. "Eighty warm, comfortable buses transport 2,510 children daily to the well equipped schools where they are taught by trained teachers." So speaks, not Mr. Babbitt, but the United States Department of the Interior. The central schools have auditoriums, community rooms, gymnasiums, athletic fields, libraries, lyceum courses. And the motor-drawn scholars are never—well, hardly ever—late to school.

RELIGION

Trends

First in War, First in Peace. The Methodist Church was the first Church of the country to split into North and South over the slavery issue. Attention has been called (TIME, March 10) to the coming peace between the two sections of this Church. A long step forward was taken in Cleveland last week, when the Committees on Unification both of the Northern and the Southern branches approved the basis of

reunion which each Church had presented to the other. One interesting result of the union would be the dropping of the ban on dancing, card-playing, theatre-going, which is a part of the canon law of the Methodist Church North. For many of the Northern Methodists these laws are already a dead letter; the discipline of the Southern branch of the Church never contained any such prohibitions. Practically the entire Board of Bishops of the Northern branch favor making the question of amusements a matter of advice and not of law.

"Ye Cannot Serve God and Mammon." "Al" Staton, crack football player last Fall on Georgia Tech's famous "Golden Tornado" team, was offered a salary of \$10,000 a year as a mechanical engineer when he graduated this June. He turned the job down and took a position as missionary in Brazil, with \$100 a month to support himself and his wife and child. He prefers the saving of souls to the building of bridges.

"Lutherans of the World." The Lutherans of the world are planning to form a world organization. Meeting at Eisenach (Martin Luther's birthplace), representatives from all over the world will confer on the problem of unity, and the deeper problems of how to stabilize the afflicted countries of Europe and minimize the hatreds caused by the War. Attention is drawn below to the Baptist World Alliance, meeting in Stockholm. Congregationalists, Methodists and Presbyterians also have world-wide organizations. Any association that might be formed at Eisenach this August, however, would be more significant than any of these, because the Lutherans of the world number over 90,000,000, which is almost, if not quite, half of the Protestant believers of the world.

A Growing Union. TIME, June 25, noted the union of the Congregational, Methodist and Presbyterian Churches of Canada into the new "United Church," with a membership only slightly less than the membership of the Roman Catholic Church in Canada. At a recent convention held in Winnipeg, the Disciples' Church, another strong evangelical body, endorsed the union.

Stockholm. The meeting of the Baptist World Alliance continues at Stockholm. Greetings were sent to the convention by Lloyd George and President Harding, both of whom are Baptists. President Harding's mes-

sage, read by his pastor, Rev. W. S. Abernethy, ended with the sentence: "I believe with all my heart that nothing is more needed in the world today than the practical application of the spirit of Christ." The 4,000 delegates of the convention pledged themselves "to counterwork everything likely to provoke war," and "to cleanse all textbooks of all the nations of all racial and national antagonisms, to quench the worship of military heroes and to kindle admiration for all who serve the world in positive ways."

MEDICINE

"Bart's"

St. Bartholomew's Hospital, oldest medical school in England, has just celebrated the 800th anniversary of its foundation by Rahere in 1123, during the reign of Henry I. Popularly known as "Bart's," it has long played a foremost rôle in British medicine. Monumental histories of the institution have been published by Sir Norman Moore and Sir D'Arcy Power.

The English medical schools are concentrated mainly in London and are almost invariably the intimate outgrowth of hospitals. For many years apprenticeship as a "dresser" or "clinical clerk" was the approved method of training for the medical profession. Special emphasis was placed on bedside instruction, conducted by the staff physicians of the hospitals. "Walking the hospitals," i. e., making the ward rounds, to which American students are introduced but sparingly until their interne years, became the favorite sport of British medical students. Laboratory and lecture work in the British schools was weak until recent years, but the great hospitals of Guy's, St. Mary's, Bart's and others have produced thousands of notable practitioners with the best clinical experience in the world. The current of progress, stimulated by official support from the Ministry of Health, of which Sir George Newman is Chief Medical Officer, is now setting in the direction of unified university schools of the type of the University College Hospital and Medical School, which is building a \$5,000,000 center with Rockefeller money. The new anatomy building was recently opened by the King.

Heliotherapy

The sun cure for tuberculous and undernourished children is becoming

a recognized part of modern treatment for these conditions. It has been brought to its highest perfection by Dr. August Rollier and his colleague, Dr. Rosselet, in their clinic at Leysin, on one of the Alps near Lake Geneva, Switzerland. Here in the last 20 years more than 2,000 cases of surgical (bone and joint) tuberculosis have been treated, and more than 80% discharged as cured. The children are gradually exposed to the sun's rays until the whole body can be bared. In Winter the whole day is spent in the sunshine and dry, cold air. In Summer, only the morning hours. The cure should not be used unless the patient's temperature is normal. The rays have a direct physiological effect. Besides the sun, however, occupational therapy, exercise and a diet of oils and fats, are the rule. The French have adopted these methods enthusiastically in their *Écoles de Plein Air*.

Schools and Pathies

Under the heading "Schools and Pathies" (July 16) TIME stated that no homeopathic medical schools are granted "Class A" ranking and that osteopathic schools have low entrance requirements and a three-year course. In the interest of justice and the facts it is here stated that: 1) the Hahnemann Medical College and Hospital at Philadelphia (homeopathic) has always been rated in "Class A" by the Council on medical education and hospitals of the American Medical Association; 2) the majority of osteopathic schools now require high school graduations and have lengthened their courses to four years.

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SCIENCE

The Biggest Cable

The Western Union Telegraph Co. announced the signing of a contract with the Italian Submarine Cables Co. for a direct line between Italy and the United States, by way of the Azores, if Portuguese permission is granted. It will be the longest and highest capacity single cable across the Atlantic (4,500 miles), transmitting 50,000,000 words a year, or five times the volume of any existing Western Union cable. Present communication with Italy is relayed by land lines through England and France. The Western Union chose Italy for the destination of its largest cable because of "the growing prosperity of Italy under Mussolini."

The new cable will be a "super-cable" recently developed by leading electrical engineers—Dr. Frank B. Jewett of the Western Electric Co., General John J. Carty, Bancroft Gherardi of the American Telephone and Telegraph Co. The distinctive feature is a new copper alloy for the core of the cable, which increases the transmission capacity several-fold.

Practical submarine telegraphy is the growth of less than 80 years, although numerous experiments over small distances had been made in Europe since 1795 and S. F. B. Morse himself had laid a wire from Castle Garden to Governor's Island. A cable across the English Channel was attempted by the Messrs. Brett in 1850. They organized a company and enlisted the cooperation of Cyrus Field in 1854. After repeated failures, a cable was laid from Newfoundland to Valencia Island, Ireland, by vessels proceeding from the middle in both directions. On August 17, 1858, the first message went over the wire: "Europe and America are united by telegraph. Glory to God in the highest, and on earth peace, good-will toward men." The first cable consisted of a core of seven twisted copper wires, covered with gutta percha, hempen yarn saturated with pitch, wax, etc., and a spiral sheathing of iron wires. The whole about 6/10 of an inch in diameter and weighing one ton to the mile. The same general principles are followed today, but it is necessary to make the portions near the shore stronger and heavier. Cables cost from \$350 to \$1,500 a mile.

The first cable was effective for less than a month, owing to use of currents of too great potential, and very few messages were sent. Field was still active in seeking capital,

and organized a new company which bought the *Great Eastern*, largest vessel of its day. On July 27, 1865, the new cable was finally completed, and from that time development has been rapid.

There are now more than 300,000 miles of submarine cables, about four-fifths of which are owned by private companies, the rest by Governments. The Eastern Telegraph and Cable Co. is the largest single owner. The British and French colonial systems require extensive cable facilities. The longest cable is 7,500 miles between San Francisco and Tokyo, via Hawaii and Guam. The construction and upkeep of cables is costly and difficult work. Frequent breaks require the services of specially equipped vessels for repairs.

2123 A. D.

A new candidate for the world's championship in scientific prediction has arisen to challenge Mr. Herbert George Wells. He is J. B. S. Haldane, reader in biochemistry at Cambridge University, who in the August *Century*, lays bare to the dazed layman what you might expect *If You Were Alive in 2123*. The paper created a sensation when it was read at Cambridge. Haldane advances his theses only as personal deductions from present tendencies. His points:

1) The main effects of Einstein's relativity will be felt in philosophy and ethics by a reaction from dogmatic materialism.

2) Abundant light with a minimum of heat will be produced at a fiftieth of the present cost, and night will be eliminated where desired.

3) Speed of transportation will be vastly increased and will be limited only by the velocity of light (186,000 miles a second). Interplanetary communication may not succeed, but it will certainly be attempted.

4) Industry will be compelled by economic interdependence to stabilize production and eliminate periodic depression with some form of employee government.

5) When the coal and oil fields are exhausted, the final substitute will be neither water power nor radium energy, but wind and sunlight. Surplus power will be generated by the formation and storage of liquid oxygen and hydrogen. The latter is, weight for weight, the most efficient known method of storing energy. It will be universally cheap, decentralizing industry, and producing no dirt.

6) Modern artists and poets do not understand modern science, and no

great new art will arise until they do.

7) Substances with physiological properties which may add to the amenities and enjoyment of life, such as wine, coffee, tobacco, perfumes, etc., will be produced without harmful effects.

8) All food will become synthetic, agriculture will become a luxury and mankind completely urbanized.

9) Disease will be abolished throughout even backward nations within the 20th Century, if the world is prepared to tolerate enough state interference in private life.

10) New nitrogen-fixating bacteria will be developed which will quadruple crops, and by the resultant fall of prices, agricultural States will be temporarily ruined. The same agents, introduced into the sea, will cause an enormous glut of fish as food.

11) Children will be born "ectogenetically," i. e., ovaries from superior women will be kept alive in suitable cultures, artificially fertilized from selected males, and the embryos protected until able to endure air. The resulting improvement in the quality of the race will save civilization from degeneracy.

12) The separation of sexual love from the reproductive function will eliminate old-fashioned family life.

13) Knowledge of the ductless glands will make possible undreamed-of control of passions, imagination, delinquency, etc.

14) Death will be due exclusively to senility and will be still further postponed by glandular therapy.

15) International organization will end war, or war, attacking all non-combatants, will destroy contemporary civilization.

16) Spiritualism may, by obtaining scientific verification, displace Christianity. But the religion of the scientific mind will be a religion of relativity, with a flexible moral tradition.

A Tell-Tale Speedometer

"Every speeder his own judge" is the novel means which the Swedish Riksdag, with the help of inventors, has adopted to curb reckless auto-mobiling. Experiments are being conducted with a new recording speedometer which is to indicate not only the number of miles a car has run, but also the rate of speed during any part of the trip. Despite the fact that no recording speedometer has been perfected, the new law makes it compulsory for every car to carry one. This automatic evidence will both acquit the innocent and convict the guilty.

AERONAUTICS

Imperial Airships

The British Government has decided to establish an airship service between London, India and Australia. To start the line, £600,000 will be raised—£200,000 by private subscription and £400,000 by Government loan. Service will be bi-weekly and flights will take three and a half days to Bombay and a week to Australia—less than one-fourth the time now required. The first airship to be built will have a capacity of 4,000,000 cubic feet, a displacement of 150 tons and carry 200 passengers in comfort in addition to goods and mail. Much has been learnt since previous disasters with dirigibles, and six old airships will be used for severe experimental tests over this route. Gasoline will be replaced by a non-inflammable mixture of hydrogen and kerosene. Besides linking up the Empire, the airship service will greatly strengthen Britain's air forces, the ships reverting to the Government in case of war.

Fastest Seaplanes

France, Italy, England are bending every effort to win the Schneider Cup seaplane race to be held at Cowes, England, on Sept. 28. But the U. S. Navy will give them a good run. Two of four U. S. entries have made their final tests. The CR-32, tested at Garden City, is a seaplane adaptation of the Curtiss-Navy racer which won the Pulitzer Cup in 1921; the TW-2, tested at the Philadelphia Naval Air Station, is the most powerful single-motored seaplane ever built, carrying 700 horsepower in its Wright engine. According to official observers, these are the fastest seaplanes in the world.

Air Sleepers

Piloted by Edward Stinson, a pioneer aviator, with Charles Dickinson and Arthur Gray of the Aero Club of Illinois as passengers, a Junker metal monoplane made an all-night non-stop flight from Chicago to Mitchel Field, L. I. Flying steadily at 100 miles an hour, by moonlight to Cleveland, in total darkness thereafter, the plane completed the journey in eight and a half hours without the shadow of a mishap. This is a forerunner of the aerial sleeper. The 20th Century Limited serves the business man at present better than an airplane flying only by day, but to make a night trip to Chicago without losing an hour of the working day may be of real value.

THE PRESS

Placating Mr. Hearst

Millicent Willson married William Randolph Hearst on April 28, 1903. On March 4th—six days later—Mr. Hearst officially became a Congressman. He held office from the Eleventh District of New York in the 58th and 59th Congresses. In 1907, Mr. Hearst's office-holding career came to an end. Since then Millicent Willson Hearst has been known as the wife of a financially successful journalist, and as the original of many photographs in Hearst papers represent-



© Paul Thompson

MRS. MILLICENT WILLSON HEARST
"Heap squaw," say Tammany chiefs

ing a handsome woman attending civic functions and giving baskets of food to the poor. Now there is a possibility that she may realize part of her husband's frustrated political ambitions.

The reasons are two: 1) Mrs. Hearst is popular—much more so than her husband—with certain Tammany politicians; 2) Mr. Hearst and his press are likely, out of fealty to Mrs. Hearst, to treat kindly any Democratic ticket which includes the publisher's wife. The death of Congressman W. Bourke Cockran left a vacancy in the 16th Congressional District, Manhattan. Tammany is casting around for a candidate, and whomever Tammany picks is almost sure to be elected. The district went Democratic even in the Republican landslide of 1920.

But why choose Mrs. Hearst? Because she is the easiest way of win-

ning the Hearst press without swallowing William Randolph Hearst himself. He has often stepped on the toes of Tammany chieftains. He stands against the League of Nations and "Wilsonism." Mrs. Hearst, on the other hand, has stepped on nobody's toes. She has made herself popular by her public benefactions. Only a few weeks ago she took a prominent part in Mayor Hylan's Silver Jubilee of Greater New York. She has always stood openly behind ex-President Wilson. And she commands the respect of the Hearst press.

It is quite likely that Mrs. Hearst may decline the nomination, if proffered. Nevertheless, the fact that Tammany considers her is a gracious tribute to the Hearst press, and suggests a new method of disposing of inimical publishers, a method superior to the time-honored practice of bribery.

A New Magazine

"A bright-faced, cheery, helpful youngster," so said E. Haldeman-Julius, Henry Ford of publishers, about Vol. I, No. 1, of his newest magazine venture (15 cents a copy, \$1.50 a year). Over each of its pages it bears the heading: "KNOW THYSELF, GIRARD, KANSAS."

Know Thyself appears in about the same size as *Life*, with a cover of about the same material as *The Yale Review*. It deals with evolution, psychoanalysis, sex, philosophy. The first issue is signalized by three leading contributors: William J. Fielding, E. Haldeman-Julius himself and Napoleon Bonaparte.

William J. Fielding is editor. He is also author of several books, among them *The Caveman within Us*, *Health and Self Mastery*. To the first issue of *Know Thyself* he contributed a poem, *Love*, which begins:

"A subtle dart
From Cupid's bow,
And, lo, the heart
Receives a blow!"

He also wrote seven leading articles, including *The Secret of Auto-suggestion*, *Glands—the Super-Regulators of Personality*, *The Morality of Birth Control*, *Why We Love*, *Raising the Dead by Modern Science*. This latter article deals largely with the bringing to life of a still-born child (one of twins) by an injection of adrenalin (TIME, March 3). The article is profusely illustrated with pictures of Daniel and Dorothy (the twins), Anita Grogan (their nurse), Mrs. Bertha Isaacson (their mother), Dr. Philip Mininberg (who brought Daniel to life) and of Editor Fielding himself.

Mr. Haldeman-Julius contributed an article on *Culture and the Work-*

ers in which he declared that taste does not follow class distinctions. He based his argument on the popularity of his "Pocket Series" of books, chiefly reprints of literary classics. Mr. Haldeman-Julius has sold over 30,000,000 of these in three years.* The best seller of the group is *Plato's Trial and Death of Socrates*. Said Mr. Haldeman-Julius of the working man and these volumes: "He can read the biography of a great man while riding to work; can learn the gist of Chinese philosophy during the lunch hour; can obtain a clear view of the sweep of evolution on his way home from work; . . . Sundays in the park he can carry some of the little blue books and, when he grows tired of feeding peanuts to the monkey, he can read about the upward march of the race from monkey to man. . . . Are mechanics who dream at their work-benches of the glories of the past likely to cherish destructive impulses?"

Napoleon Bonaparte was the author of a number of maxims and sayings appearing in the latter part of the magazine (excerpts from *Maxims* by Napoleon, No. 155 of the Pocket Series).

The psychoanalytic, auto-suggestive note was carried through the entire number, even to the joke department, in which appeared:

"Fred's been glum since he was arrested for auto-suggestion."

"Auto-suggestion?"

"Yes, he asked a girl to go riding."—*Wisconsin Octopus*.

Included among the advertisements were "PE-RU-NA," "The Utah-California Exploration Co." and "Vinex, Formerly Known As Rattle Snake Oil" (cure for deafness).

On the cover of the first issue Mr. Haldeman-Julius said: "We are proud of this beginning, but we are not going to settle back with a satisfied air."

The Editor-in-Chief

President Harding brought back from Alaska not only an appreciation of Alaskan problems but an admiration for the Alaskan press. He told the Seattle Press Club:

"I found myself involuntarily doffing my hat to the editor and publisher who succeeds in maintaining a daily issue in a town of 800 to 1,200 people, where the circulation maximum cannot exceed 200 to 300 copies."

"Doubtless the Alaskan community is quite as well nourished mentally with its restricted news diet as are

* The price of the Pocket Series did not, as had been announced in advertisements, rise from 5c to 10c a volume on June 30. The importation of paper from Europe and new presses enabled Mr. Haldeman-Julius to continue the sale of his books at 5c each.

some of us who find our nauseated way, if we read our newspapers fully, through elaborated and expatiated stories of crime and scandal and wander through a haze of speculative politics.

"An impressive feature of Alaskan press was its manifest honesty, oft-times revealing an appealing frankness."

"Let those of us who find pride in association with the making of the American press, the best press in the world, resolve upon a full appraisal of our responsibilities and see that Conscience is maintained as editor-in-chief, and that Accomplishment writes the big 'beats' which are ever giving the exhilarating thrill to the daily grind."

For the Breakfast Table

Shortly after the murder of Pancho Villa by his enemies, the *New York American* published a picture of him lying dead, stretched out on a bed in a Parral hospital. There was no trace of malignancy on his features as he lay there, stricken and inanimate. Not many newspapers equal the *American* in the spirit of enterprise.

"Away With Such Stuff!"

Henry William Massingham from 1907 until a few months ago was editor of *The Nation* (London). He had risen to that position through a long course in the hard school of practical journalism. He belongs to the radical (that is to say the Socialist) school of British politics—somewhat more radical even than the Laborites. Last winter the ownership of *The Nation* changed hands, and Massingham, on account of his opinions, found himself without a position.

Another London editor is John St. Loe Strachey (not to be confused with Giles Lytton Strachey, author of *Queen Victoria*, etc.) Mr. Strachey is a son of Sir Edward Strachey. He was graduated from Oxford before entering journalism. He has been editor of *The Cornhill Magazine* (founded by Thackeray), and at present is editor of *The Spectator* (London). In politics he is a Conservative. There is no danger of his being ousted from his post; he is proprietor as well as editor of his paper.

When Mr. Massingham was deposed from his liberal throne in *The Nation*, a cry of protest went up from the liberal press—not only in England but in this country. Mr. Strachey, a Conservative in politics but a liberal in journalism, then did an unusual and highly creditable thing—he engaged Mr. Massingham

to write for *The Spectator*. There Mr. Massingham now conducts a column which is headed *The Other Side*. While Mr. Strachey says one thing in his editorial columns, Mr. Massingham upholds the opposite thesis, and all in the same paper.

By this innovation Mr. Strachey deliberately cast down his gauntlet to the tradition that a newspaper must give the public what it wants. *The Spectator* had built up an audience of conservative people, and now these people are served with both Conservatism and Socialism. It is disconcerting to the constant readers of *The Spectator*, and some of them protest volubly by letter. Mr. Strachey still braves these protestants, and is called a traitor for his pains.

In one column *The Spectator* continues to print Strachey conservatism; in another Massingham Socialism; and in a third, the irate letters which exclaim typically: "Away with such stuff from the columns of *The Spectator*!"

"Waltzing Poodles"

The *Chicago Literary Times* is edited by Ben Hecht with assistance from Maxwell Bodenheim. The current issue of this periodical speaks of *The New Republic* and *The Nation* (pink politico-literary weeklies published in New York) as "two waltzing poodles bombinating humorlessly."

"Pious Ejaculations"

Throughout the long political war of the League of Nations *The New York Times* stood staunchly behind the person and the policies of Woodrow Wilson. When Mr. Wilson published his recent article in *The Atlantic Monthly* (see page 2) the *Times* remarked: "Sweet reasonableness and pious ejaculations."

MISCELLANY

"TIME brings all things."

In Washington, D. C., Gaspero Lucchesi, grocer, beat off an armed burglar by pelting him with pickles, pies, fruit.

At Newark, N. J., Miss Esther Woelper, deaf-mute, was married to Frank Hoppaugh, deaf-mute, by the Rev. John H. Kent, deaf-mute.

At Cold Spring, N. Y., lives Raymond J. Impell—age 13, height 6 feet 3 inches, weight 240 pounds. Last week proud Mrs. Impell claimed for him a world's record for boys of 13.

BUSINESS & FINANCE

The Current Situation

Indications as to the Autumn's business continue to blow both hot and cold. On the one hand, money is easy, railroad car loadings are very large, unemployment is practically non-existent, wages are high, merchants' stocks are scanty rather than heavy and the construction industry is apparently settling into more inexpensive and efficient production. On the other hand, wheat has touched new low prices under one dollar, cotton has also declined, petroleum is being produced in excess of the immediate demand, radical legislators are rapidly getting into apparent control of the next Congress, the long-predicted crash of financial Germany is seemingly near at hand. Finally, stock prices—usually a reliable index as to future business conditions—have continued to sink ominously.

The truth, of course, lies somewhere between these contrary indications. In general, however, it would seem that next Fall the merchant should fare rather better than the manufacturer or extractive producer.

Bankers at Play

It has occurred before that considerable business is sometimes transacted by prominent financiers during their vacations. Just now the number of Wall Street bankers enjoying an outing in Europe is distinctly noticeable. Practically all the chief banking firms now have representatives abroad: Kuhn, Loeb & Co. is represented by Otto H. Kahn; the Guaranty Trust Co. by Charles H. Sabin, Francis H. Sisson, Willis H. Booth; the Chase Bank by E. R. Tinker; the Bankers' Trust by Fred I. Kent. Secretary of the Treasury A. W. Mellon went abroad some time ago and is now in Paris. The latest departure was that of J. P. Morgan—to shoot grouse in Scotland.

Meanwhile the prodigiously watered German mark has sunk to an international value of more than a million to the dollar, and even the German press recognizes that a financial crisis is near at hand. If a financial catastrophe in Germany actually occurs, it will be a fortunate coincidence that so many of our ablest international firms have representatives vacationing in Europe.

Willys-Overland Settlement

The contest (TIME, July 16) between a bank creditors' committee and the group headed by T. H. Tracy to secure the 739,866 shares

of Willys-Overland common stock placed on sale through the receivership proceedings over the Willys Holding Company, has resulted in a victory for Mr. Tracy. His bid of \$3,500,000 for the shares was accepted by Judge Knox, of the Federal District Court, largely because of clauses to the purchase which should protect other interested parties, such as the preferred stockholders and the Willys Holding Company.

Town Banks vs. Country

One result of the rural credits discussion in Washington last year was the authorization of a joint commission of Senators and Representatives, whose duty it would be to ascertain why it was that 9,678 banks in this country eligible for membership in the Reserve System, had not seen fit to join it. The commission will travel into every state in the Union and hold hearings in all significant banking centers.

Much of the hostility thus far shown to the Reserve System by country banks is believed to be due simply to the old but perhaps inevitable antipathy between country and city banks. New York bankers, viewing with no small alarm the tendency of recent years to tinker dangerously with the Federal Reserve Act in Congress, intend to bring to the attention of the commission some of the good points of the Federal Reserve System when its New York hearings are held.

The itinerary of the commission will take it first to New England, then to New York, thence through the Northwest to the Coast, and back again through the heart of the nation to Washington, with a final trip through the Southern States. The commission expects to have its recommendations ready when Congress convenes next December.

Publicity in Grain

The Capper-Tincher bill, which in theory placed American grain exchanges under the supervision of the U. S. Department of Agriculture, has never produced any practical change of importance in the rules and practices of the Chicago Board of Trade. Recently the Federal Trade Commission has, in compliance with a Senate resolution, conducted an investigation of that market, and in its report makes several recommendations regarding desirable changes in the present mode of operation.

First of these is that the total volume of each day's trading be made

public, as on the Stock Exchange, as well as the open trades in each option. Another suggestion is that delivery of grain on future contracts be allowed at other markets, in order to lessen the danger of technical corners at Chicago. Lastly, the Trade Commission advocates the prohibition of trading by a broker on his own account.

LAW

A Bald Statement

At the Lord Mayor's banquet in London, at which Secretary Mellon of the United States Treasury was a guest, Premier Baldwin referred to the recent debt funding negotiations for the settlement of the British debt to the United States, and added:

"I am sure no one in this room will misunderstand me for a moment when I say that I believe that a great deal of the credit, if credit there was, that was due to the negotiators for the rapidity with which that great question was solved, arose from the fact that neither the Governor of the Bank of England, nor I, nor Mr. Mellon, had ever at any stage of our lives been members of the legal profession."

It is an inherent weakness with human kind to indulge in criticism of others while exalting self. For years men have criticized governments for being composed of homogeneous professional bodies. The lawyer invariably thinks that he can do better than the banker, and vice versa.

Mr. Baldwin's remarks were intended as a compliment to Secretary Mellon, and, incidentally, to himself. Said a prominent Kansan: "To the legal profession as a whole, and to a very long line of legal statesmen, some of whom are still living, the Prime Minister's words are, to say the least, a grave and unnecessary injustice."

Mr. Beck Wins

The United States sued Motor Trucks, Ltd., of Canada in the Supreme Court of Ontario to recover lands and buildings valued at \$376,496.89. The case was carried up on appeal to the British Privy Council. Because the United States was the appellant, the bar of England suspended all rules governing admission in order that James M. Beck, Solicitor General of the U. S., might appear before the highest tribunal of the British Empire. Mr. Beck's argument was the first ever presented by a foreigner to the Privy Council. The claim was allowed.

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No Flash

Young Mr. A. G. Havers who led Hagen, Smith, Kirkwood by the nose at Troon last June for the British open golf championship, has proved himself no flash in the pan. Shortly after, at Gleneagles, he led another brilliant field. Last week, at St. Albans, Verulam, Havers won the £450 stake with 75-67-142. The previous course record, held by Braid, was 74.

Colossal tee-shots feature Havers' game. At Gleneagles he spanked one for 410 yards. (E. C. Bliss is cred-



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ARTHUR G. HAVERS

He drove a golf ball 410 yards

ited with the longest authenticated drive—445 yards, August, 1913, at Herne Bay, Eng.)

Western Amateur

Charles ("Chick") Evans, Jr., established a record for title-holding frequency in golf by winning the Western Amateur championship for the eighth time since 1909. His other years have been 1912, 1914, 1915, 1920, 1921, 1922.

In 1916 Evans, of the phenomenal mashie, shattered precedent by winning both the National Open and Amateur titles in one season. Business and bad putting have kept him out of the foremost rank since 1920, when he last led the country's amateurs.

Jess Sweetser of New York, 1922 amateur champion, led the medal round of the Western Amateur with 143, including a 68 that broke the Mayfield course record. Sweetser met Evans in the semi-finals, forcing him below par to win in 38 holes.

Hamilton Gardner of Buffalo was

a game finalist, but had tournament fever as well as Evans to contend with. He was 6 down with 4 to play.

Dundee vs. Criqui

Johnny Dundee succeeded where a German bullet failed. He pounded the jaw of Eugene Criqui so viciously that he hammered the Frenchman out of the world's featherweight championship. Criqui received a rifle bullet in the chin during the War but returned to the ring and won the featherweight title from Johnny Kilbane. Although thoroughly out-classed by Dundee, knocked down four times, thrice for the count of nine, his courage kept him on his feet. The championship went to Dundee by decision.

Despite the startling example the Frenchman displayed of what courage can accomplish with poor fighting equipment (oldtimers called it as brave a fight as ever boxer fought), 30,000 Americans jammed in the New York Polo Grounds booed. It was probably the worst example of collective unsportsmanship this country has exhibited at an international sporting event. The answer is that Dundee is a New York boy, and New York wanted him to win. It is simply the answer—there is no justification.

Johnny Dundee, christened Guiseppe, surnamed Carrora, nicknamed the "Scotch Wop," has been 13 years in the ring. He is normally a junior lightweight (about 129 pounds) and has fought all the contenders for the lightweight title, including eight no-decision bouts with Benny Leonard. He is a gallery fighter specializing in the spectacular bound from the ropes which made him famous.

Paris bristled with anger when the flash of the fight arrived. When details ticked in over the cables anger changed to pride. The press presented Eugene Criqui with three new titles to replace the one he lost: Criqui the Brave, True Frenchman, Cockerel Criqui.

"The Phantom" Passes

The flick of a glove lace in the eye has ended the ring career of Mike Gibbons after 15 years fighting. Oculists pronounce the injury which left one eye virtually sightless, received in training, incurable. Gibbons known as "The Phantom" in his time was one of the greatest of the middleweights. He is the elder brother of Tom Gibbons, Dempsey's opponent at Shelby.

That Firpo Palm

Firpo, Argentine ape and heavy-weight boxer, has the hardest punching knuckles in the business. The inside of his hand, too, is unique. The palm itches more severely than any other fighter's. At present Firpo

is making dollars knocking down "set-ups." Last week he disposed of Joe Burke, of Detroit, in two rounds at Grand Rapids. He fights Charlie Weinert in Philadelphia, Aug. 13. Meanwhile he is on an exhibition tour.

The big money rolls in Sept. 14. Firpo has agreed, after prolonged haggling, to fight Jack Dempsey at the Polo Grounds, New York. Firpo will receive 12½% of the receipts with a \$100,000 minimum guaranteed. By the time he returns to the Argentine he will be a millionaire—in pesos.

More Revenge

Four weeks ago Manuel Alonso, dashing Spanish tennis player, whipped William T. Tilden, II, national champion, for the Illinois state title. Three weeks ago Tilden got revenge in the national clay court finals at Indianapolis. He beat swart Alonso three sets out of four.

Last week Tilden got more revenge in the Southern California finals at Los Angeles. He beat swart Alonso in three straight sets.

The Los Angeles gallery, numbering 1,500, and described as "very unruly," was said to have interfered with Alonso's play. Alonso was nervous.

The night before the final, Alonso and Tilden were seen at a place of amusement escorting Pola Negri, Polish film celebrity. Nearby, ignoring them, sat Charles S. Chaplin, with the actress, Lenore Ulric.

Hollywood rumor said that Pola's second break with Charlie was attributable to Tilden and an inquisitive reporter was quick to interview all concerned.

Pola: "I can say nothing except that I admire Tilden very much. You must not ask me more."

Tilden: "Miss Negri is very charming, a great artist. . . . Of course there is nothing to it."

More Marathons

At Houston, Texas, R. E. Settle needed an automobile-driving marathon prize to go on his honeymoon. He had 13 competitors, but the last one, a woman, fainted away after 101 hours. Settle went about 1,800 miles in 101 hours, 10 minutes. Speed was no object.

By the light of the moon Nicholas Morris of San Antonio, Texas, teed off at 12.40 a.m. to break the golf marathon record (257 holes) set a month ago by Rudolph Supan, of Cleveland. Morris quit at 7.50 that night after having traversed 290 holes (more than 16 full 18-hole rounds). He averaged 85 shots a round.

At Keokuk, Ia., a dog named Prince chased his tail for 20 minutes and dropped panting on the floor.

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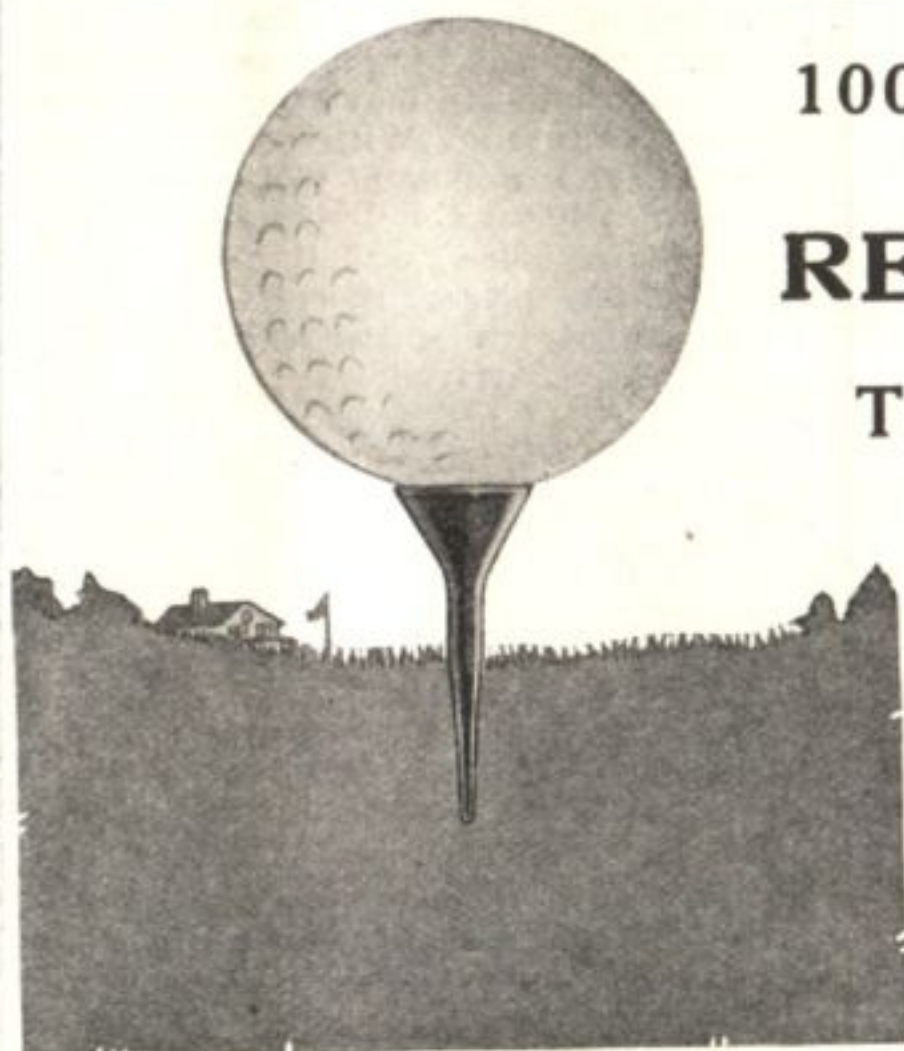
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IMAGINARY INTERVIEWS

Roscoe C. Arbuckle, deposed cinema clown: "I engaged to act for German movies. Said *Zwölfuhrblatt*: 'The German film industry should be congratulated upon the acquisition of this great artist.'"

Vincent Richards, third ranking tennis player in the U. S.: "At Fifth Avenue and 37th St., Manhattan, my taxi skidded into a pole, throwing me through the window. An eight-stitch cut on the wrist and minor head cuts necessitated my staying out of tournament play for several days."

Gloria Caruso, three-year-old daughter of the late tenor: "I am summering at Deauville. A despatch said that I 'romp around in a little one-piece bathing suit, just like the big girls.'"

Evelyn Nesbit, former wife of Harry K. Thaw: "I was arrested. They raided the El Prinkipo Café in 'Cabaret Row,' Atlantic City, where I sing and dance. They seized considerable liquor. They held Alfred Macdonald and me as alleged proprietors."

Henry Ford: "Cruising on Grand Traverse Bay, I read in a paper how a Detroit woman had shot her husband dead because he bought an automobile instead of the home for which she was saving, and because he threatened to leave her and their three children. With tears in my eyes, I rose and went to the wireless room. By radio I instructed my Dearborn office to bail the woman out at any price. Friends, however, had already bailed her when my representative arrived."

Ambassador Harvey: "Howard Chandler Christy painted a portrait of me in informal attire (soft collar, pipe-in-hand effect); Mrs. Post Wheeler, wife of the U. S. Chargé d'Affaires in London, hung it in her house and had an 'at home.' Many society folk came to have a look."

James K. Hackett, actor: "Golfing at Fontainebleau, I completely missed a ball, spun around several times, fell heavily on my right side, and broke my arm in two places above the elbow."

John W. Davis, former U. S. Ambassador to the Court of St. James: "King George and Queen Mary entertained Mrs. Davis and me at luncheon."

Lady Astor: "At English 'pubs' the latest in drinks is the 'Lady Astor' (ginger beer and gin), named after me because of my bill forbidding sale of intoxicants to minors. The 'Lady Astor' was invented and is consumed by young persons."

MILESTONES

Born. To Miss Fay Bainter, former actress, and her husband, Lieutenant Commander Reginald Venable, a son (six pounds), at Manhattan.

Born. To Lew Tendler, recently defeated by pugilist Leonard in a fight for the lightweight championship of the world, and Mrs. Tendler, a son (nine pounds), at Philadelphia.

Engaged. Gouverneur Morris, author, to his secretary, Miss Helen Wightman. The week previous he divorced Mrs. Elsie Morris on grounds of desertion.

Broken Engagement. Miss Pola Negri, Polish film tragedienne, from Charles Spencer Chaplin, film comedian.

Married. Mrs. Sidi Wirt Spreckels, 35, widow of John D. Spreckels, II, son of the California capitalist, to Prince Suad Chakir of Turkey, at Constantinople.

Married. James Kirkwood, 40, actor, recently divorced by his second wife, Mrs. Gertrude Kirkwood, to Miss Augusta Appel, 18, motion picture actress (screen name: "Lila Lee"), formerly known in vaudeville as "Cuddles Edwards," at Los Angeles. Mr. Kirkwood played the title rôle in *The Fool*.

Married. Vivienne Segal, actress, prima donna of *Adrienne*, to Robert Ames, actor, who played the leading rôle of *Icebound*, at Manhattan.

Sued for divorce. Mrs. Dorothy I. Campbell Hurd, women's amateur golf champion of the U. S. (1909, 1910), Great Britain (1909, 1911), and Canada (1911, 1912, 1913), by Jack V. Hurd, steel man, at Pittsburgh. He charged that her devotion to golf kept her from household duties.

Divorced. Elsie Ferguson, actress, from Thomas B. Clarke, Jr., Vice President of the Harriman National Bank, Manhattan, at Paris. She charged indifference, desertion, non-support.

Died. John Schultz, Civil War veteran, at Pottsville, Pa. President Lincoln, reviewing Union troops at the close of the War, noticed Schultz's unusual height—6 ft. 6 in.—and called him from the ranks to stand beside him in the reviewing stand.

Died. Sir James Reid, 73, physician to Queen Victoria and Edward VII, at London.

Died. Dr. E. P. Wilmot, 65, President of the Austin National Bank of Austin, Texas, former practicing surgeon, friend of President Harding, in New York, following an apoplectic stroke.

Died. Cardinal Nicolo Marini, 80, elevated 1916, Deacon of Santa Maria in Domenica, Secretary of the Congregation for the Oriental Church, at Rome.

POINT with PRIDE

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

A meeting in La Place Vendôme. (P. 10.)

...

A handsome woman that has stepped on nobody's toes. (P. 21.)

...

The Henry Ford of publishers—he will not settle back with a satisfied air. (P. 21.)

...

A dove with a red fez in the Palais de Lumière, Lausanne. (P. 7.)

...

"The manifest honesty" of the Alaskan press, "oft-times revealing an appealing frankness." (P. 22.)

...

An editor who employs his opponent. (P. 22.)

...

A new motto for the Veterans' Bureau. (P. 3.)

...

30,000 congratulatory messages to a blacksmith's petulant son. (P. 12.)

...

Courageous Cockerel Criqui. (P. 24.)

...

William T. Tilden, II—Pola Negri admires him. (P. 25.)

...

Salvation Army shoulders—rubbed by bishops, princes, dukes, journalists. (P. 9.)

...

An enormous glut of fish in 2123 A.D. (P. 20.)

...

The quietest wedding on record. (P. 22.)

...

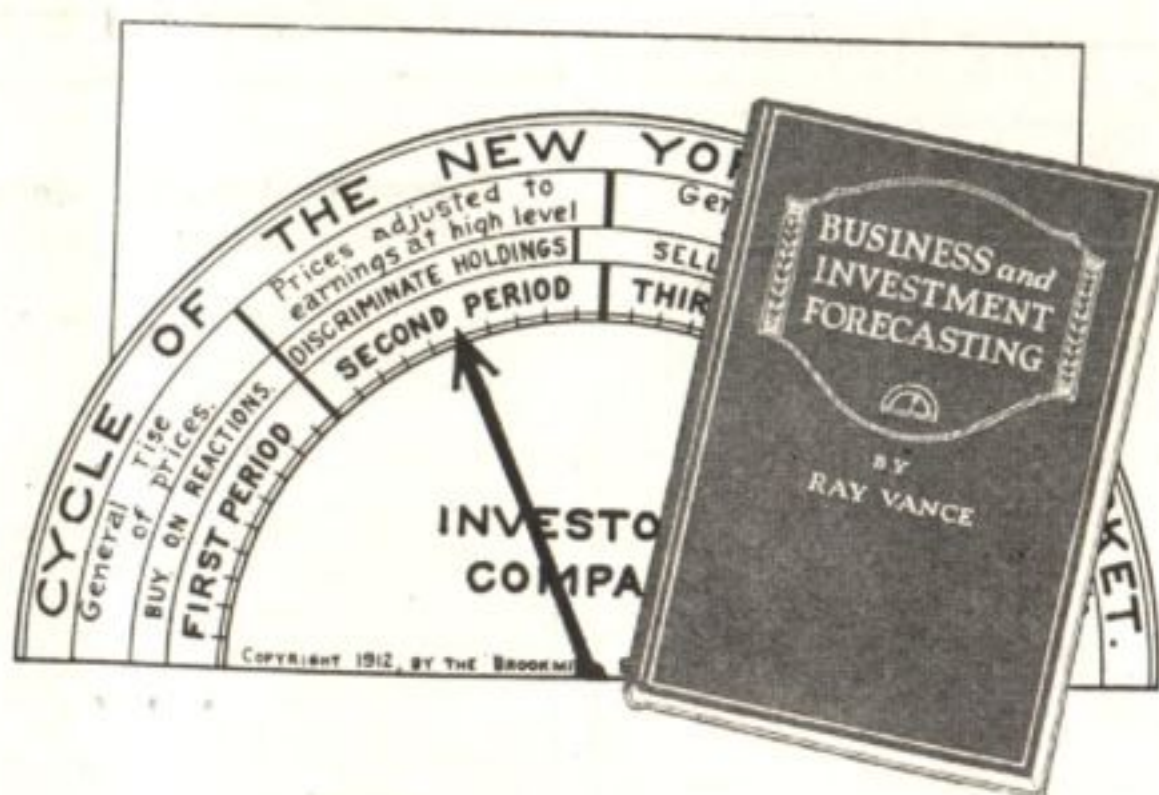
A world's champion at 13. (P. 22.)

...

"Bart's," whose birthday cake has 800 candles. (P. 19.)

...

A conscience in a speedometer. (P. 20.)



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VIEW with ALARM

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

"Waltzing poodles bombinating humorlessly." (P. 22.)

...

The "Lady Astor" (gin and ginger-ale). (P. 26.)

...

A mysterious visit to the ex-Crown Prince. (P. 11.)

...

A pole at Fifth Avenue and 37th Street, Manhattan. (P. 26.)

...

"Brilliant young men not believing a word they said, yet saying it with wit and charm." (P. 18.)

...

A phantom blinded by the flick of a glove lace. (P. 24.)

...

Parisian pique at pipe-smoking pedestrians. (P. 10.)

...

A white elephant for the Invisible Empire. (P. 18.)

...

Objectionable scenes secretly filmed and interpolated. (P. 10.)

...

An extraordinary Dutch theory about a British naval base. (P. 9.)

...

One good, beautiful female twin—one evil, crafty male twin. (P. 15.)

...

Moscow food: "There is something wrong with it, the best of it. It fills but it does not nourish." (P. 12.)

...

Mental bouillon cubes. (P. 14.)

...

The enbeavered idol of the ultra moderns. (P. 14.)

...

A delirious Bourbon in London. (P. 10.)



Biography

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