

T



VOL. II NO 1

In the September Century

Do We Need a New Religion?
By Mary Austin

Hither and Yon—Memories of the 70's
By Mrs. Borden Harriman

To Whom Are We Responsible?—
on the Freedom of Teachers
By Alexander Meiklejohn
Former President, Amherst College

Reina, a Story
By Theodore Dreiser

Fourways, the Adventure of a Nature Lover
By Samuel Scoville, Jr.

Tribute, a Story
By A. E. Coppard

From the House of Gauguin
By Robert Keable

A Study of Carl Sandburg
By Carl Van Doren

An American Looks at His World
By Glenn Frank

*Stories by James Boyd and
Richard Connell*



Do we need **A BRAND NEW RELIGION ?**

HAVE we outgrown Christianity? Has it reached its limitations? Does the 2000 years old religion of our fathers fail to meet the larger needs of the world to-day?

Mary Austin, a noted student of social institutions, puts these questions direct in the Century Magazine for September. In a most daring but logical manner, she tells us that Christianity is not accomplishing what was expected of it, and that we need a new religion based not on individual salvation, but on the welfare of the groups which compose modern society.

What this article suggests is nothing short of a revolution in religion. It is an absorbing subject—compelling in

interest—scholarly in presentation—an article that will stimulate and enrich your thought. In this, it is typical of the new Century—a magazine which contains the best and newest of modern literature.

Glance down the contents for September. Note the many prominent writers among its contributors. Whether essay, fiction, anecdote, or adventure—you are certain to find in the Century thoroughly enjoyable and thoroughly worth-while reading.

Make your acquaintance with the Century to-day. Buy a copy at any of the best news-stands. Or use the coupon and assure yourself of the best in current literature for a whole year.

The **CENTURY** *for September*

THE CENTURY CO., 353 Fourth Avenue, New York City

C-4 Send me the Century Magazine for one year, for which I enclose \$5.

Name.....

Address.....

TIME

The Weekly News-Magazine

Vol. II, No. 1

Sept. 3, 1923

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

THE PRESIDENCY *Occupation*

With hardly a ripple in the course of official business, President and Mrs. Coolidge entered an automobile one afternoon at the New Willard Hotel and descended at the White House. The new occupants had been installed.

There was nothing more to it. The President continued to confer copiously with Government officers. Overtly he did very little, aside from taking a few preliminary steps in the coal quandary. But his influence began to be felt.

It was indicated that he would support General Wood in the Philippine imbroglio, would soon take a hand in shipping matters, would recognize Mexico, would send General Crowder back to Cuba, would step lightly but firmly.

At the White House silence does not mean vacuity.

Courtesy

In accordance with tradition Mrs. Harding, like the widows of other Presidents who died in office, will receive the salary which her husband would have drawn for the remainder of his salary year. This year terminates on March 4; so with some back salary, Mrs. Harding should receive about \$65,000.

In addition she may be given an annuity of \$5,000 from Congress. Several widows of Presidents have received similar annuities, notable exceptions being Mrs. Benjamin Harrison and Mrs. Cleveland. Mrs. Harding may also receive the franking privilege for letters.

Another courtesy which may be offered Mrs. Harding is the medical advice of Dr. Sawyer, White House physician under her husband. President Coolidge has reappointed General Sawyer as White House physician (which will keep him in Washington) and it is now expected that Mrs. Harding will make her permanent

home there. A similar courtesy was performed by President Harding for former President Wilson, when he gave Admiral Grayson, Mr. Wilson's White House physician, an appointment in Washington so that he might continue to attend the former President.

Policies, Politics

Unofficial information, issuing from the White House in the guise of "personal friends" of the President, gave out that Mr. Coolidge is not seeking delegates to the next Republican National Convention. This information was promulgated to counter the impression that C. Bascom Slemp was appointed Secretary to the President "in order to corral Southern delegates."

The "personal friends" assert:

- 1) That if the President makes a good record he is sure of the nomination.
- 2) That if he does not make a good record he cannot expect nomination, and certainly not re-election.

CONTENTS

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

Published weekly by TIME, Incorporated, at 236 East 39th St., New York, N. Y. Subscription, \$5 per year. Entered as second-class matter February 28, 1923, at the post-office of New York, N. Y., under the Act of March 3, 1879.

THE CABINET

Jap Treaty

The Root-Takahira Treaty between the U. S. and Japan was renewed. According to announcement from the State Department, Secretary Hughes and Ambassador Hanihara sat down and signed the renewal agreement with small fuss at Washington.

This Treaty, which provides for arbitration in case of a dispute between the two countries, was originally consummated in 1908, to hold for five years. It had already been extended twice for the same period, in 1913 (when Mr. Bryan was Secretary of State) and 1918 (Lansing). So the present renewal did not cause much comment. But there was a new provision added to the treaty this time—that if the U. S. should enter the World Court, a new agreement should be drawn up for presenting disputes to that body.

"Hello, Greaser"

The good month of September, somewhere around its middle or latter part, will see the diplomatic recognition of Mexico. The report of the American Commissioners, Charles Beecher Warren and John Barton Payne, (TIME, Aug. 27) has been found acceptable by the State Department. Announcement of the impending recognition has been made. At the same time that recognition is accorded, it is likely that a summary of the agreement with Mexico will be published.

Numerous details preliminary to recognition are now being attended to. It is probable that from the date of official recognition until the convention of Congress we shall have no Ambassador to Mexico, but that our affairs will be handled by Chargé d'Affaires George T. Summerlin, already in Mexico City. The reason for this is that an Ambassadorial appointment must be approved by the Senate, and President Coolidge is unwilling to despatch an Ambassador

National Affairs—[Continued]

who might later be unacceptable to the Senate Foreign Relations Committee.

Sweet Cuba

Cuba, shaped like a Dill pickle, sweetens the world with its sugar. But Cuba's politics do not sweeten its foreign relations. Aside from the small matter of the Cuban lottery, which occasioned the temporary return of our Ambassador, General Crowder, to consult with the State Department (TIME, Aug. 13, Aug. 27) there is the Tarafa Railroad Bill.

The Tarafa Bill was passed in the Cuban House of Representatives and awaits action in the Cuban Senate. It would consolidate all Cuban railways aside from those that are the property of certain privately managed railroads which transport their sugar to private seaports, and would place a heavy tax on the use of these private roads. The sugar industry is in large part American-owned, and American interests protested to the State Department that the proposed tax would practically confiscate their railways and port facilities. At that stage of the proceedings Colonel José Miguel Tarafa, author of the bill, left Cuba and went to Washington to defend his measure.

Thus Colonel Tarafa arrived on the American scene, Tarafa the "empire-builder," "the Stinnes of Cuba." He made his case clear to Secretary Hughes. His bill, he said, was not to close the private ports, but to consolidate the railways of Cuba. As long as the sugar companies use their private railroads the "public" roads are at a disadvantage. He declared: "It is not difficult for any one to see that if the 180 sugar centrals in Cuba shall be allowed a private or sub-port . . . there can be no industry in Cuba except the American sugar industry." He proposes to tax the private roads to compensate for the additional profit made by sugar companies by having their own roads. Under these conditions the consolidated public roads could compete, improve their service, reduce freight rates perhaps 20%.

Against Colonel Tarafa's apparent disinterestedness it can be pointed out that he is President of the Cuba Northern Railroad, and expected to become President of the consolidated railroads. Until comparatively recently Matanzas was the greatest sugar port in the world, but it now has been succeeded by a port in Camaguey, unknown only a few years

ago—Puerta Tarafa, a private port, developed as an outlet for Tarafa's railway. Not long ago it was made a national or public port; consequently it will benefit by the new bill.

The main facts of the situation seem to be that Cuba's railway troubles are caused by the Island's attenuated shape. It is cheaper for sugar companies to build a short road



©Wide World
JOSÉ MIGUEL TARAFÁ
"Puerta Tarafa is prosperous"

to the coast and put their sugar directly aboard ship than to patronize the "public" railways which run lengthwise of the country, whose freight rates are expensive and whose service is inadequate. The Tarafa bill would improve the railways at the expense of the Cuban sugar industry. As Colonel Tarafa himself pointed out, Americans are about equally heavily interested in both industries. In Cuba it is sometimes said that the National City Bank (New York) runs the sugar industry and the Rockefeller-Morgan interests run the railroads. Colonel Tarafa's interests lie with the latter. Cuban industry, much more honest than Cuban politics, is beginning to rise in protest against Colonel Tarafa's steam-roller tactics in putting his bill through.

The Colonel, after calling at the State Department in Washington, went to New York to confer with the sugar interests. It is quite possible that the two groups of interests may reach a compromise. Such an outcome would thoroughly suit the State Department.

A Mayor from Bilibid

The War Department, much petitioned by Filipinos who dislike Governor General Wood's rule of their islands, was again jolted by the Philippine political drama. Without warning the Department suddenly received a telegram from Manuel Quezon (recently resigned President of the Philippine Senate) protesting because General Wood had appointed an ex-convict Mayor of Manila.

The charge was startling and a credit to the astuteness of the wily Quezon. Shortly after Quezon's telegram another telegram arrived from General Wood. The General said that neither he nor any of his assistants had known of anything discreditable in the new Mayor's record, until Quezon's outburst. The new Mayor, Eulogio Rodriguez, it seemed, however, had been convicted in 1900, aged 16, of procuring the abduction of a woman by bandits. He had served a year in Bilibid Penitentiary. Subsequently, 1901-1907, he was in the Government service as an interpreter and in other capacities. In 1909 the Governor General appointed him Mayor of Montalban, Rizal. In 1916 he was elected Governor of Rizal. In 1922 he was re-elected. In 1916, when elected Governor, the Governor General made an investigation of Rodriguez's record, and Rodriguez was allowed to stay in office. General Wood added that Rodriguez had proven an efficient Governor.

Philippine newspapers improved on the story by adding that Rodriguez had been an accomplice in the murder of a U. S. soldier. General Wood is investigating, and Philippine politics go gaily on their way.

Information from the White House declared that President Coolidge would support General Wood in the general exercise of his powers.

Politax

Comment recently went the rounds of the press that Secretary of the Treasury Mellon is not a politician. The occasion of the comment was a renewed affirmation on the Secretary's part that he will ask the next Congress to reduce the surtaxes on incomes.

The Secretary's argument is simple. He is not anxious to take money out of people's pockets, whoever they be; he is anxious to put money into the Government's pocket. He believes that decreasing surtaxes is the way to do this, and points with consider-

National Affairs—[Continued]

able justification to increased Government revenue this year which has followed the reduction of maximum surtaxes from 65% to 50% and the abolition of the excess profits tax. The reason for this, he believes, is less tax evasion either by falsification of returns or by investment in tax-exempt securities, non-productive forms of investment. He is inclined to think that the maximum surtax should be not more than 25%.

The politicians see the other side of the shield. Within not much over a year many of them must stand for reelection. Their constituents are anxious to see the other fellow, the fellow with more money, taxed. If the surtaxes of the rich man are lightened, the average constituent feels that he (the poor man) will suffer, regardless of the fact that the Government may get more money. The La Follette insurgent group are potent fosterers of this impression. They maintain that to burden the rich is to unburden the poor. The argument has a popular vote-getting appeal. They say that there is a coming soldier bonus that must be paid for.

The soldier bonus is now, in truth, something more than a likelihood. But if Secretary Mellon is right (and there seems to be much well founded opinion that he is), to reduce the surtaxes would be the best possible way of preparing for a bonus. He holds simply that to burden the rich beyond a certain point is also to burden the poor. Nevertheless, the insurgents in Congress demand that if there be a revision of income surtaxes it be upward instead of down, with excess profits taxes restored. They charge Secretary Mellon with favoritism towards the wealthy. It is probably true that Mr. Mellon does not understand the vote-getting value of the political slogan: "Soak the rich."

. . .

The Lavishers

"With a lavish hand, nature has moulded throughout our land the most magnificent and awe-inspiring scenery . . . In the name of the Government I invite you to be its guest"—thus did Secretary of the Interior Work announce the Spring opening of the National Parks five months ago.

The public heard. The public came. On twelve days this season the number of people entering Yellowstone National Park exceeded 2,000, although the greatest daily record for 1922 was 1,983. Three parks, Yellowstone (Wyo.), Platt

(Okla.), Yosemite (Calif.), had received more than 100,000 visitors by Aug. 15. Hot Springs National Park (Ark.) had 98,580 visitors by the same date. Mount Rainier National Park (Wash.), 83,888. Last year over 1,200,000 people visited 19 parks. This year the number is expected to surpass 1,500,000.

CONGRESS

Silverism

Tasker Lowndes Oddie, Senator from Nevada, is Chairman of the special Senate Committee on Gold and Silver inquiry. Inasmuch as Nevada is among the chief silver-



©Paul Thompson

TASKER L. ODDIE

He is Senator from the Silver Country

producing states of the Union, he, like his Democratic colleague Senator Key Pittman, is highly in favor of aiding the silver industry. But Senator Oddie is a Republican and not so progressive or "radical" as Mr. Pittman. He will open a non-ferrous metal conference at Reno on Sept. 4.

Mr. Oddie was originally an Easterner, born in Brooklyn, brought up in New Jersey. Later he had three years' experience as a cowboy in Nebraska. But he did not get to Nevada on his cayuse. He went there via a New York law school, and was sent out as attorney for the mining railroad and other interests of the Stokes and Phelps estates. There he became partner of "the famous Jim Butler," who discovered the Tonopah

gold and silver field, and later had a hand in founding the Goldfield mines. So he is not a newcomer to the silver industry.

The conference of the Gold and Silver Committee called by Senator Oddie is to consider means of stimulating production, which has fallen off since the Treasury ceased its purchases at the artificial price of one dollar an ounce. The depression in the silver industry is world-wide however. Since the War production has never come within 10% of its pre-war quantity. Senator Oddie points out that since silver is largely a by-product of copper, lead and other mines, the depression of silver prices is likely to increase the prices of most non-ferrous metals.

The Committee, meeting at Reno, will hear the non-ferrous metal producers and try to arrive at a program to present to the next Congress. Senator Oddie is talking of the formation of a silver export association to control the marketing of silver. While silver producers are not opposed, there is considerable opinion that such an association might come in conflict with the Sherman anti-trust law.

Meanwhile Senator Pittman, author of the Pittman Act, which compels the Treasury in buying silver to replace silver dollars to pay one dollar an ounce for the metal, is still exercised and protesting because the Treasury refuses to buy silver (TIME, June 18). The market price has been hovering at 60 and some odd cents an ounce. Under Secretary Gilbert objects to extravagance. There is talk of an alliance between the farmer and silver groups in the next Congress with a log-rolling slogan: "\$1.00 silver, \$1.75 wheat."

SHIPPING

Quandary

The sea of ships is boiling once more. What will the Government do with its merchant marine? The plan of Government operation, or rather of operation by subsidiaries of the Emergency Fleet Corporation—the stock of which companies would be entirely Government-owned—was two months ago supposed to be the order of the day.

Meanwhile private shipping interests have protested vigorously and suggested alternatives, none of them acceptable. The Shipping Board itself is not united as to the proper course of procedure. Conferences continue as to the possibility of con-

National Affairs—[Continued]

summing the sales of certain ships and shipping routes to private owners—on modified forms of the terms elicited when the entire fleet was offered for sale, last May (TIME, May 5, June 11).

Meyer Lissner of the Shipping Board consulted in New York with representatives of the Munson Line, the Pacific Mail Steamship Co., the Dollar interests, Norton, Lilly & Co., the Argonaut Line. Mr. Lissner insisted that he was very hopeful.

Meanwhile, in Washington, President Coolidge appointed an advisory committee consisting of Secretaries Hoover and Mellon, Senator Jones, Representative Green. Shipping men believed that this foreboded a change of policy on the part of the President—an indication that he did not favor operation of the ships by the Government through subsidiaries of the Emergency Fleet Corporation. The act probably means no more than that the President has not yet decided.

ARMY AND NAVY

Cuts

Naval economy in which politicians are rejoicing since the ratification of the Five-Power Naval Treaty ran seriously counter to the plans of the Navy Department. The Budget Bureau lopped off \$70,000,000 of the needs of the Department as estimated by the General Board. Assistant Secretary Roosevelt took a protest over this action to President Coolidge, on the grounds that such a course would take us down from our proper place in the 5-5-3 ratio.

Meanwhile Congressmen were shocked by an announcement from the Navy Department. On account of the reduction of the fleet under the Five-Power Treaty, the number of students at Annapolis must also be reduced. Accordingly, Senators and Congressmen may each appoint only three instead of the five embryo officers to the Naval Academy next year.

Casualties

The Navy suffered two accidents.

The cruiser *Seattle*, bearing Admiral Coontz, Commander of the United States Fleet, went aground off Marrowstone Point in Puget Sound during a dense fog. Pulled off by tugs, she proceeded under her own power to the Puget Sound Navy Yard.

The *U. S. S. Gopher*, obsolete gunboat, and training ship of the Ninth

Naval District, proceeding from Toledo up through the Great Lakes and St. Lawrence River, sank in a northwest gale in the Gulf of St. Lawrence. No lives were lost. She was a wooden ship, built in 1871, carrying three 3-pounders.

An Appointment

Senator Walter F. George of Georgia appointed to West Point Nathan B. Forrest, 3rd, grandson of the famed Confederate cavalry leader of the same name.

INDIANS

Profit

The ruthless march of civilization, the dispossession of the red man from his fertile hunting grounds, the assignment of Indians to Western lands that no one wanted, have been productive of an ironic situation. A memorandum from the Department of the Interior last week furnished a reminder of that fact.

In 1871 the Osages were assigned to a reservation in the then Indian Territory, now Oklahoma. Their enrollment was 2,229. Oil was found on their lands in 1901. Since that time the descendants of those Indians have received more than \$140,000,000 in royalties from oil and gas. The royalties now aggregate between \$1,250,000 and \$1,500,000 a month. The share of each Indian for three months, April, May and June of this year, was more than \$4,000. The red man literally rides in a limousine.

COAL

Anthracite

Only a good dramatist can write the last act of a drama without letting suspense fall. Fate is such a dramatist. The last week of the coal quandary found actors and audience equally anxious for the outcome, equally ignorant of the event. With Sept. 1 only a few days away, the anthracite uncertainty drew to a rapid close—either strike or peace. Nobody knew. But the grave dramatic personae spiritedly played their allotted parts:

Miners and Operators. Meeting again at Atlantic City the principals in the plot came more rapidly to a disagreement that heretofore in the series of conferences. Without touching on the check-off question they deadlocked over wages. The miners asked \$2 a day more for day

men, a 20% increase for contract workers; the operators refused. The operators offered to arbitrate; the miners refused. The operators offered to adjourn until the following day; the miners refused. They then agreed to adjourn to reassemble at the call of the joint secretary.

Neither side moved to resume negotiations. After keeping their delegation together for a time, the miners' officials advised local unions that no new contract had been agreed on and that operations would be "automatically suspended" with the end of the present contract on Sept. 1.

Coal Commission. John Hays Hammond, Chairman of the Coal Commission, announced that the Commission had done its best to bring the operators and miners to an agreement and would do no more. But the Coal Commission whispered volubly in the Presidential ear.

One more stroke was prepared by the Commission—a report fixing the blame for the failure of miners and operators to reach an agreement. Publication of the report was delayed, however, for fear that it might hinder the progress of peace negotiations.

Chairman Hammond said in no uncertain terms that operators and miners would be fools if they allowed a strike on Sept. 1—because substitute fuels would displace anthracite, to the detriment of all those in the industry. In some quarters it is believed that John L. Lewis, President of the United Mine Workers, is intent on forcing a strike and gaining a decisive victory to increase his prestige when a new soft coal wage agreement will be negotiated on April 1 next.

President. Mr. Coolidge has remained personally quiescent, taking active cognizance of the anthracite situation only through agents. He authorized Federal Fuel Distributor Wadleigh to take measures for supplying substitute fuels to the East if a strike occurs, and asked Governor Pinchot of Pennsylvania to take a hand in bringing miners and operators to an agreement.

Fuel Distributor. Francis R. Wadleigh is still occupying the office of Federal Fuel Distributor designed to meet the recent coal emergencies of the country. His term of office terminates on Sept. 22, but in the event of an anthracite strike he will continue to function indefinitely. On the President's authorization he summoned the Governors of eleven

National Affairs—[Continued]

states (all New England, as well as New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware, Maryland) to send representatives to a conference in New York in order to form plans for getting soft coal and coke to these states in case of a hard coal strike. The soft coal operators have suggested plans for such an event. Mr. Wadleigh's proposals were not dissimilar. On the shoulders of this official—whose existence the public has almost forgotten—will rest the burden of supplying fuel in event of a strike.

Soft Coal Miners. Talk among officials of soft coal miners' unions indicated that there might be a sympathetic strike in the soft coal mines to prevent the use of soft coal as a substitute fuel. This would be a breach of contract on the part of the soft coal miners. John L. Lewis hastened to deny that any such strike would take place. Mr. Lewis is keenly aware that such strikes weaken the prestige of the United Mine Workers with the public, and give grounds for similar violations of contract by the operators.

Gifford Pinchot. The Governor of Pennsylvania, within whose state practically all of the hard coal mines are situated, has in many ways more power in dealing with miners and operators than the President of the United States. On that account Mr. Coolidge asked Governor Pinchot to undertake intervention in the anthracite quarrel.

Some people regarded this as a political mistake on the President's part, for if Mr. Pinchot is successful it would add a national lustre to a name which already is mentioned as a significant contender with the name of Coolidge for the Republican Presidential nomination in 1924. Others less politically minded regard it as an evidence of "large caliber" in the President.

Governor Pinchot promptly summoned a conference of miners and operators at Harrisburg. Those who know Mr. Pinchot say that he is prepared to bring about peace "with conciliation if can be, with fire and sword if need be." His record of Rooseveltian vigor as Governor of Pennsylvania lends color to this belief. When the conference assembled Governor Pinchot spoke, declaring that a settlement—and hence a compromise—was imperative in the public interest. He then went into secret conferences with the members of each group separately.

Consumers. The public which

burns anthracite was assured from Government sources that there are now about 25,000,000 tons of anthracite above ground, which should last for some time at the usual rate of consumption of about 2,000,000 tons a week. It is further declared that all necessary soft coal can be produced as substitute for deficiencies. The chief problem will be to educate



© Underwood

FRANCIS R. WADLEIGH

His job has been almost forgotten

the anthracite-using East to the high art of burning bituminous coal, an art which the West has long practiced.

WOMEN

Pi Beta Phi

Not the first college graduate to be first lady of the land, but the first college sorority woman to possess that honor is Grace Anna Goodhue Coolidge. Before her, Mrs. Hayes, a graduate of Wesleyan Female College at Cincinnati, and Mrs. Cleveland, a graduate of Wells College at Auburn, N. Y., were college women. But Mrs. Coolidge is a graduate of the University of Vermont, 1902, and a Pi Beta Phi. In fact she is a charter member of her chapter which was organized in her home. (The President is a Phi Gamma Delta of Amherst.)

Mrs. Coolidge's sorority sisters include other prominent women: Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt (Iowa); Mary

Brodhead Wallace (Iowa) and Ruth Wallace (Iowa and Goucher), wife and daughter of the Secretary of Agriculture; Alma Moser Reinsch (Wisconsin), wife of the former Minister to China.

The pin of Pi Beta Phi is a small gold arrow with the Greek letters on the feather. The sorority cheer is:

*Ring, ching, ching,
Ho, hippy, hi,
Ra, Ro, Arrow,
Pi Beta Phi.*

RADICALS

Terror

The Industrial Workers of the World turned loose another threat. They plan an "early drive on Sacramento," the object of which is to teach that city a "lesson" for the prosecution of I. W. W. members under the criminal syndicalism law of California. The Wobblies would start a "reign of terror." The members would invade the city, fill the jails, start a free speech campaign, parade to the detriment of Sacramento's pride and complacency.

The cause of the threat was the issuance of an injunction by the Superior Court of Sacramento County forbidding the I. W. W. to act as an organization or as its officers and members. In view of previous I. W. W. threats of a similar nature, Sacramento has probably not much to fear.

POLITICAL NOTES

Ohio, mother of Harding, Taft, McKinley, Benjamin Harrison, Garfield, Hayes, Grant, is the sponsor of two new booms for the Republican Presidential nomination in 1924. Senators Frank B. Willis and Simeon D. Fess are the objects of attention. Both have been Representatives, both are Senators, both were professors of history.

Samuel G. Blythe, whose *Calm Review of a Calm Man* (TIME, Aug. 13) appeared opportunely in *The Saturday Evening Post* as a tribute to President Harding just before he died, is in a fair way to have his sudden fame extended somewhat beyond the usual nine days.

The Cosmopolitan Book Corporation has republished the essay, in book form. Now it is a compact little volume in large type, hardly any

National Affairs—[Continued]

thicker than *The Saturday Evening Post*, about one-quarter the latter's size and retailing at just 15 times the latter's price. The book omits the two cartoons which accompanied the essay originally and lent point to its remarks about a quiet, hard-working, soft-spoken, pestered man.

Attorney General Daugherty was the first Cabinet member to fire a gun for the renomination of President Harding in 1924. Secretary of the Interior Work recently did the same for Mr. Coolidge. In a letter to a politician in Denver—just made public—Dr. Work said of the President: "If he will consent, the public already appreciates his quality and I am sure his election would follow. He has inherited the Harding organization and policies, and logically should be supported for the nomination . . ."

Elihu Root, ex-Secretary of State, one of the few veteran statesmen that this country can claim, accepted the first place offered on the jury which will award Edward Bok's prize of \$100,000 for a practical plan to promote world peace—a plan in which this country can participate. Announcement of the appointment of six more jurors is expected before Sept. 15.

Senator Johnson ("Magnavox"), newly elected from Minnesota, has been assigned to suite 125 in the Senate office building. It is said that in consideration of the Senator's extraordinary vocal power, "buffer rooms" (extra, empty rooms) have been provided adjoining his personal office, so that his voice will not disturb his colleagues.

The thin partitions of the Senate Office Building make such a consideration imperative. During the last Congress Senator Glass was obliged to telephone Senator Heflin in an adjoining office a request not to denounce him so loudly—he had heard it all and was tired of it.

Back from Europe on the Hamburg-American liner, *Albert Ballin*, came Victor L. Berger, the only Socialist who will sit in the next Congress. (The only Socialist in the last Congress was Meyer London of Manhattan.) Berger will represent the fifth Wisconsin District (Milwaukee)—which he has done before by successful appeals to the Social-

ist, pro-German and wet sympathizers in his district. During the War he was ejected from Congress and sentenced to 20 years in prison under the Espionage Act.

Mr. Berger has just attended the



©Paul Thompson

VICTOR LOUIS BERGER
He is back

International Socialist Congress in Hamburg and has made an extensive tour of Germany. On coming back he delivered himself of his impressions.

"All America got out of the war was prohibition, the 'flu,' \$18,000,000,000 in debts and 323,000 casualties. . . . The Ruhr situation is the greatest crime committed by the white race. . . . The only Government that has taken a sane attitude has been England."

Worn by the cares of office, Prohibition Commissioner Roy Asa Haynes returned to his home at Hillsboro, O., for rest. Washington, during his absence, buzzed with rumors that he would be a candidate for the next Republican nomination for Governor of Ohio. His qualifications: 1) a close friendship with the late President Harding; 2) dryness enough to make him acceptable to the Anti-Saloon League and the two Ohio Senators, Willis and Fess.

In Michigan, Chase S. Osborn, ex-Governor, believes that "Mr. Couzens [Senator] is an honest man," but "speaks from the fullness of his

stomach and from the viewpoint of the Florida houseboat crowd." Accordingly Mr. Osborn announced that he would not refuse to be a candidate for the Republican Senatorial nomination next year in opposition to Senator Couzens if the prohibition forces felt it imperative that he fight the Senator's "5% beer" platform (*TIME*, July 16). Mr. Osborn added: "I could not refuse the nomination for the office of dog catcher if there was a real need for me in such a position."

In San Francisco subscriptions were started to erect a \$500,000 memorial to Warren Gamaliel Harding.

In South Dakota Governor William Henry McMaster started a "gasoline war" by cutting the retail price to 16c. a gallon (*TIME*, Aug. 27). Governor McMaster is now talked of as a possible Vice Presidential candidate on the Republican ticket next year.

In Nebraska George W. Norris, Senator, progressive Republican, announced that he will retire at the end of his term (March 4, 1925). He has served two terms in the Senate (twelve years) and five terms in the House (ten years) and wishes to rest and devote himself to legislative reform in his home state. He advised ex-Congressman C. F. Reavis, not so progressive, to go ahead with a campaign to succeed him.

In Oklahoma Governor Walton continues to march down the hill. And education did it. Not the Governor's education, but the Governor's project for education of the farmers, by the farmers, for the farmer vote. Jack Walton was elected Farmer-Labor Governor of Oklahoma and immediately appointed red-headed George Wilson, Farmer-Labor organizer, head of the State Agricultural School. The American Legion, the Ku Klux Klan, the Chamber of Commerce and the united Rotary Clubs filed demurrers, exceptions, writs of error and habeas corpus proceedings. Walton had handed the education of Oklahoma over to the Reds. For a month the Governor held on. Then he fired Wilson without specifications. And that was the end of Jack Walton. That and his statement that his opinion of radicals was "unprintable." He is now John Calhoun Walton, Democrat and candidate for U. S. Senate, with no chance of election by radical votes.

FOREIGN NEWS

THE RUHR

Accord, Amity?

Contrary to general impression, the Poincaré note (TIME, Aug. 27), has not inspired official pessimism in the capitals of Europe. The reason being that major, masked diplomatic moves are being made by all nations concerned with a view to reaching a mutually agreeable understanding on the question of reparations.

In Germany, Chancellor Stresemann conferred with the Minister President Dr. von Knilling of Bavaria. The object is to secure Bavarian backing for the Federal Government's Ruhr and reparations policy, an object which is of great importance to the Reich.

Premier Baldwin of Britain left England for France ostensibly to take a vacation, in reality to await communications from M. Poincaré of France relative to further French proposals in connection with the Ruhr and reparations. The French proposals are expected to lead to a private and even secret meeting of the two Premiers at an early date, and with Belgium's connivance to result in an inter-Allied Conference during the Fall.

The French proposals, it is reported, will go far in meeting British demands and reviving the sick Entente Cordiale; they include a moratorium to Germany, a loan to France on account of future payments from Germany, complete modification of the Ruhr occupation as soon as Germany ceases passive resistance, which she is expected to do after joint Allied pressure is brought to bear, a partial evacuation of the Ruhr territory after France has secured her loan, demilitarization of the Rhineland under the auspices of the League of Nations.

THE LEAGUE

Notes

Joseph C. Grew, U. S. Minister to the Swiss Confederation, informed the Secretary General of the League of Nations that the U. S. will send representatives to the fifth convention of the Assembly when it meets at Geneva this month. The delegation will act only in a consultative capacity.

John W. Wheeler-Bennett, son of the High Sheriff of Kent, who has

been making a world tour to discover what people outside Britain think of the League of Nations, left the U. S. for his native land.

He said there is a "strong sentiment for the League all over the world." In England there are more than 200,000 members of the League of Nations Union, "and the movement is growing rapidly."

The League of Nations Commission for International Intellectual Coöperation decided to enable scientists and research workers to protect their rights in scientific discoveries, just as writers are able to do at present in things literary. The League will be asked to propose international legislation to its members in order to give effect to the plan, which includes the establishment of a fund derived from industrial exploitation of future scientific discoveries to subsidize research and provide pensions for scientists.

It is understood that Germany will be invited to join the League at the coming convention of the Assembly. Official opinion in Germany favors acceptance of the offer.

BRITISH EMPIRE

Wizard Coming

Stars twinkle, the moon beams; thousands upon thousands of people, from gum-chewing Babbitts to omniscient Congressmen, traverse the Atlantic year after year. But the "first man in the world" has never set foot in the United States.

According to general press reports, ex-Premier David Lloyd George is due to arrive in the U. S. next month. The Hearst press, however, (not to be outdone) said—on Aug. 25—that he would arrive "in three weeks' time"—i. e., on Sept. 15. At all events, the man who is hated in Germany, loathed in France, detested in Italy, whose name is anathema to Central Europe, the Balkans, Turkey, not to mention sundry other places, is coming soon. His visit will be non-political.

Sir Alfred Cope, Under Secretary for Ireland (1920-22), in the U. S. to arrange for Mr. Lloyd George's visit, said that Mr. Lloyd George had long been anxious to visit the U. S. and that "he wants to see you Americans who are teaching the world how to do things."

Political Notes

William C. Robinson, M. P. for Yorkshire, now in Manhattan, said that the best types of the younger generation are leaving England in thousands every week. He considered that emigration is the only antidote to unemployment.

Premier Baldwin, accompanied by Mrs. Baldwin, left England for Aix-le-Bains, in France, for a "holiday," but "great expectations" are held from his vacation abroad.

Clad in full army kit weighing about 90 pounds, two British M. P.'s will walk from Banbury to Oxford, 23 miles, to decide a bet.

The members are Frank Gray (42) for Oxford City and Captain Ainsworth (48) for Bury. Both men saw service in the War. The wager is the outcome of a jocular remark made by Gray to the effect that he would out-walk any man his age from Banbury to Oxford.

The lake in St. James' Park has been empty until recently, when Sir James Baird, First Commissioner of Works, had it refilled. He was asked by Sir Harry Brittain, M. P., if he would consider the question of stocking the lake with fish. Sir James replied: "I am happy to assure my honourable friend that small fish in large quantities have already taken up their quarters in St. James' Park lake at no expense to my Department." *The Christian Science Monitor* says: "It is understood that the task of stocking the lake with water-fowl is to be left to the same agency as has already provided the fish."

The Exchequer

The Times, London, stated that Mr. Neville Chamberlain will succeed Premier Baldwin as Chancellor of the Exchequer (TIME, Aug. 20).

Arthur Neville Chamberlain was born on March 18, 1869, and is the second son of the late Rt. Hon. Joseph Chamberlain by his union with Miss Florence Kenrick. The new Chancellor is thus a half-brother of the Rt. Hon. Joseph Austen Chamberlain, eldest son of the late

Foreign News—[Continued]

Joseph Chamberlain by his marriage with Miss Harriet Kenrick, cousin to Florence.

Mr. Chamberlain has held several important posts in previous cabinets. He should not be confused with Colonel Sir Neville Chamberlain, K. C. B., etc., retired Army officer.

Great Ones in Retrospect

In response to a general demand from her mother's friends that some sort of a permanent record of her mother's life be given to the world, Miss Rachel Weigall has written a book* about Lady Rose Weigall. Lady Rose (who died in 1921) was the daughter of Lord and Lady Burghersh, afterwards the eleventh Earl and Countess of Westmoreland. She married Henry Weigall, D.L., J.P., artist.

The story is culled from notes and letters written and received by Lady Rose; it takes the reader from 1834 to 1920 and presents a maze of interesting characters.

Lady Rose's father was successively Ambassador to Berlin and Vienna before he decided to retire to his country estates at Apthorpe. In Berlin account is made of King Frederick William IV; the Prussian royal children, with whom Lady Rose used to play; Prince Hohenlohe; Count Halzfeldt; Jenny Lind, singer; Meyerbeer, composer; Mendelssohn, famed pianist. In Vienna reference is made to the Emperor Franz Josef; the Empress Elizabeth; Prince Metternich. Journeys from Berlin to Calais, made by post, entailed crossing Belgian territory, and even here Lord and Lady Westmoreland were received with open arms by the Belgian Royal Family. Mention is made of King Leopold I and of his daughter, Princess Charlotte, later the unhappy Empress of Mexico, now mad and confined in a castle in Belgium (TIME, July 30). In England, glimpses are given of Queen Victoria; Edward VII as the Prince of Wales; the Prince Consort; the Duke of Wellington, grand-uncle of Lady Rose; Gladstone; the great Salisbury, father of Lord Robert Cecil; Robert Browning, poet; Carlyle, brilliant and famous essayist.

The book forms a delightful link with society of the past. The letters of Julian Fane to his sister (Lady Rose) are of great interest and value,

* LADY ROSE WEIGALL—Rachel Weigall—Appleton (\$3.00).

especially those written from Russia. The correspondence which passed between H.R.H. the Grand Duchess of Baden and Lady Rose, even during the late War, shows a simple, sincere and human friendliness, which does not fail to awaken a vivid sympathy.



©Paul Thompson

FRANZ JOSEF
He danced for exercise

The book also gives some idea, superficial it is true, of the German view of the War.

Excerpts:

About the Duke of Wellington. "... provided the Duke could have a rice pudding every day he was indifferent to the rest of the menu."

About Bismarck. "Among the young men, one was noted for his great love of dancing and was known as a clever speaker... but he was considered so erratic that no one ever dreamed of the future greatness of young Bismarck."

About Kaiser Wilhelm II. "At Berlin we dined one night with the Crown Prince and Princess of Prussia. The ex-Emperor of Germany was about 18 months old, and his father himself fetched him down after dinner to show him to Mamma (Lady Westmoreland). He was a pretty little fellow, although backward in walking, and with his arm

limp and helpless; but they were very proud of him."

About Franz Josef. "The young Emperor was extremely fond of dancing, and it was one of his few relaxations. Always grave and dignified in manner and even shy, he chose his partners from among the best dancers (of whom my mother—Lady Rose—was one) and evidently it was the exercise that appealed to him rather than the social aspect."

About the Coronation of Alexander II of Russia. (A letter from Julian Fane, on the staff of the British Embassy, to Lady Rose.) "The Emperor and Empress both went through their parts admirably... On entering the Church, both fall on their knees and touch the floor with their foreheads, and afterwards move about to different quarters of the Church to bow before the images and kiss the holy relics—a manœuvre which they both executed with great grace. The ceremony of the Coronation itself is very pretty, the Emperor first putting the crown (which is enormous, and I should think priceless from the mass of jewels it contains) on his own head, and then lifting it off and touching with it the head of the Empress, when he again places it on his own, and then takes the Empress in his arms and kisses her."

About an Unconscious Prophecy. "I think this (Moscow) is a most beautiful town, more agreeable and I should think more healthy than Petersburg... I should think it infinitely preferable as a capital to St. Petersburg."

Unrecorded by Hansard*

A secret banquet, a table decorated with bachelor's buttons (*lychius diorca*), love lies bleeding (*amaranthus caudatus*), and love in a mist (*nigerra danascena*), served by celibate servants, attended by 38 bachelors, provided a unique scene in the House of Commons restaurant. There were to have been 39, but one (Commander Oliver Locker-Lampson) "succumbed" the evening previous and became betrothed. "Shame kept him absent."

Sir Robert Horne, ex-Chancellor of the Exchequer, was Chairman and he had a good deal to say on celibacy. First of all he proposed the toast of the Prince of Wales, "the best and most popular bachelor." Second, he toasted "perpetual celi-

*Hansard—official report of proceedings in Parliament.

Foreign News—[Continued]

bacy." Third, he told some stories:

A bridegroom and his groomsman were at the altar awaiting the bride. The bridegroom became very white and seemed to be about to faint.

"What's wrang wi' ye, Jock?" asked the groomsman. "Yer face is like chalk. Hae yet lost any thing? Hae ye lost the ring?"

"No," was the reply. "But ah doot a've lost ma enthusiasm."

"Men are jist like teeth," said a Scotswoman, commenting on men in general. "They are ill to get. When ye get them they are a constant source of vexation, and when ye lose them, what a gap they leave!"

A husband was getting tired of his wife, and a mutual friend, discussing the lady and remembering that marriages are made in Heaven, declared:

"She may be God's workmanship, but she is not a master-piece."

"In these days of rights of women," concluded Sir Robert Horne, "we are told that the women no longer run after the men. The mouse-trap never runs after the mouse."

The only other member of the party known to be present was Lord Hugh Cecil (Lord Robert's brother), dubbed by Lady Astor "our leading medievalist" on account of his anti-feminist attitude. Said Lord Hugh:

"Bachelordom is in its essence Conservative. You are born a bachelor and die a bachelor. You stick to tradition. I cannot quite envisage a Liberal or a Laborite a bachelor. It is a contradiction in terms. Woman is the revolutionary; the bachelor is Conservative.

"We have young men among us who are not like the old men in the safe anchorage of bachelordom. They are beset by terrible dangers. They are not like me. I have climbed to the summit of the rock and am safe from the cruel, devastating foam of aggressive femininity.

"One of the greatest pleasures of the blessed is in contemplating the tortures of the damned!"

Once during the revelry a married Parliamentarian, no doubt attracted by the tinkling of glass, strode into the room. Instantly bedlam was let loose. "Bah! Blahhh! Turn him out! Get out!" arose from the assembled celibates. The "hapless" benedict fled.

Irish Election

The elections for the next Dail Eireann held in Ireland were said to be the most un-Irish in history. With few exceptions, there was no violence, no laughter on Election



© International

MRS. DE VALERA
She received no reply

Day; the Emerald Isle was plunged into a strange and incomprehensible peace, which seems to have staggered the Irish themselves. It was a "model election."

In the absence of reliable figures, final results are not known. But it seems certain that the Government Party will capture about half the seats, which number 153.

Before the election the Republican Party published its platform. They would:

Administer public services, seeing that nobody is unjustly treated, abolish murder gangs, show no vindictive spirit, permit no flogging or tortures.

Reform the present burdensome, expensive legal system, restore trial by jury, abolish secret military courts, complete land purchases, foster industry and land reform and education, abolish censorship of the press.

Offer England not allegiance but peace based on the sovereignty and integrity of the Irish nation that "will remove from her any pretext for making war on Ireland."

Offer to Northeast Ulster a peace based on local autonomy. Wipe out

internal dissension and bitterness. Achieve real peace.

Sir Alfred Cope, ex-Under Secretary for Ireland, in Manhattan to arrange for the visit of Mr. Lloyd George this month, said of Ireland:

"Ireland is coming along very well. The most important thing I see in the situation at present is the indication that the old antagonism between the North of Ireland and the South is dying out. . . . With Craig at the head of the Government in the North, and Cosgrave directing things in the Free State, Ireland has two able, level-headed men in charge of her destinies.

"I hardly think that De Valera will be executed. . . . He is no longer the leader he was some time ago. His following fell off considerably and at present he has very few, outside of Mary MacSwiney and several other women agitators and a few of the adherents who have been with him from the start. . . . It is time there was peace there, for the devastation and revolution cost Ireland about 40,000,000 pounds sterling."

It became known, paradoxically enough, that the whereabouts of Eamon de Valera were unknown. The discovery was made by the anxious Mrs. Eamon de Valera, who went to visit her husband at Mount Joy prison, Dublin. Her husband's presence there was denied. Later she sent a wire to the Adjutant General: "Please inform me of the whereabouts of my husband." She received no reply.

The first anniversary of the death of Michael Collins,* First Commander-in-chief of the Free State Army, was celebrated by an impressive ceremony in Dublin. Five thousand troops were assembled in Phoenix Park when President Cosgrave handed to General McMahon, Chief of Staff, a flag which had been blessed by Dominick Ryan, Chaplain of the Griffith Barracks. Aeroplanes took part in the celebration and there was a highly impressive march through the city.

FRANCE

Two Fires

One of the world's beauty spots is now a picture of black desolation. A forest fire broke out on the French

* General Collins was killed on August 22, 1922, by rebels in ambush, near Bandon, County Cork, in the 41st year of his life.

Foreign News—[Continued]

Riviera between Toulon and Cannes. Eight people are reported dead and the damage "ran into millions of francs." All danger is now over, the Mistral (north-west wind in Southern France) having died down.

A fire broke out in the Forest of Fontainebleau outside Paris. Owing to energetic measures to prevent the spread of the conflagration, the situation was reported to be well in hand, and, apparently, there was no danger to the historic Palais de Fontainebleau (a home of Emperors and Kings of France) or to the American colony at Barbizon (once the home of Robert Louis Stevenson).

The fires were a result of the severe drought and the excessive heat felt recently throughout France.

Advice to Americans

Le Gaulois, Paris Journal, printed a code of behavior for the benefit of U. S. citizens visiting France. It might well have been headed *What Every American Should Know*. The satirical tone of the "advice" tendered is the result of the recent Negro excitements (TIME, July 9, Aug. 13, Aug. 20). The code is in part:

"The French are so proud they spend their time deprecating themselves in order to give you an opportunity to contradict them. Don't fail to do so.

"Don't think Montmartre is a rendezvous of the French. When they go there it is to meet foreigners.

"Remember, in France it is only the French who do not amuse themselves.

"Be as well behaved with a Frenchwoman as you would with one of your own country-women. Flirtation is not encouragement to rudeness.

"Drink as much as you can; not as much as you want. Drunkenness is not elegant here.

"Don't do in France what you wouldn't dare do in your own country.

"Don't imagine you are made of better stuff because you have money. You will only be respectfully laughed at.

"In France what counts most is what counts least in your own country.

"It is not necessary to go to the Chamber of Deputies; you have worse at home.

"When you see foreigners ridiculed on the stage don't be angry. Think of all the impersonators of Frenchmen on your stage at home."

Seeds of Amity

The American Tree Association sent to France seeds of the best fir, spruce, pine, locust, cypress trees in the hope that they will sprout and grow into a "standing army of friendship."

GERMANY

"Answer to Poincaré"

On June 7 last Chancellor Cuno made the following offer to the Allies:

Total "indemnity" of \$7,500,000,000; annual payments of \$265,600,000 beginning 1928 if an international loan were not immediately available; guarantees pledging Federal railway system; capitalized at \$2,380,000,000 and a like sum guaranteed by a gold 5% mortgage on business, industry, banking, trade, traffic, agriculture.

The Allies never replied. France and Belgium refused to do so until the Germans ceased passive resistance in the Ruhr. Britain has been engaged in the interval in persuading France and Belgium to evacuate the Ruhr, with no success.

Last week Chancellor Stresemann addressed the National Association of German Chambers of Commerce at a luncheon given in his honor at Berlin. In his speech the Chancellor renewed his predecessor's offer to the Allies, reaffirmed Germany's determination to guard her sovereignty, avoided reference to passive resistance.

Said he:

"Even a temporary pledging of the Ruhr region or transfer of the Rhenish railroads or of individual mines and properties on the Rhine and Ruhr, as suggested in the 'Documents 23 and 25' of the French Yellow Book*, cannot be regarded by us as a basis for a solution of the reparation question. For us in Germany there is no Rhineland question to be solved internationally. The Rhinelanders have the right to decide for themselves, within the framework of the German republican constitution, in what form they want to live within the German Reich."

Sachen

In Munich, Hitlerites (Nationalists) clashed with the Security Police causing bloodshed but no fatalities. The followers of Adolph Hitler precipitated the clash by parading through the streets.

* French Yellow Book—official Government report.

Another mystery: Herr Hugo Stinnes (master of coke) and Dr. Wilhelm Cuno (ex-Chancellor) "went to London." That is all that is known.

Die Deutsche Allgemeine Zeitung, Stinnes Berlin daily, after being suspended for three days (TIME, Aug. 27), decided to support Chancellor Stresemann. It said that the Chancellor's speech went straight to the crux of the Franco-German issue—does France want reparations or the Rhine? Even the Nationalist press (Monarchist) points with pride to the Chancellor's emphatic defence of German sovereignty.

General von Ludendorff, quondam Quartermaster of the German Imperial Army, sued the *Munich Post* because it accused him of prolonging the War.

Council for the editor of the *Post* called as witnesses Prince Max von Baden, last Chancellor under the Kaiser; General Hoffman, Chief of Staff to Ludendorff; Field Marshal Konrad von Hötendorff, Commander-in-Chief of the Austrian Imperial Army; many other prominent military men.

The witnesses for General Ludendorff have not been named.

Father and Son

Die Deutsche Wochenzeitung, described as an obscure German weekly periodical published in Holland, gives an account of an interview given by the ex-Kaiser of Germany at Doorn to the editor. The ex-Kaiser explained away all the mysteries of his doings. Excerpts:

"Who can blame me if my children visit me here? Do you blame the Crown Prince for wanting to leave his lonely island to seek distraction in Doorn?"

Speaking of the visits of Monarchists on steam yachts at Wieringen (present headquarters of the ex-crown Prince), he said: "What these gentlemen spoke of I cannot say. In any event it must have been an awful crush in the vicarage where the Crown Prince lives, if a few hundred ladies and gentlemen all crowded into the small house to conspire."

"Do you not think it extraordinary," said the ex-Kaiser with a comic grimace, "that people always make stories about junkers who wish to carry off the Crown Prince by boat or airplane?"

"My son, Eitel Friedrich, has been

Foreign News—[Continued]

here several times, and also Hellferich. Also many professors, intellectuals, artists and other people who wished to speak to me have visited me. Is it, then, a crime if I talk with these people of the situation in Germany? Will they finally deprive me of my right to interest myself in what goes on in Germany? . . . I am amazed that even Stinnes was supposed to have been here. I don't know Stinnes personally or whether he is my friend or foe, but I have heard from acquaintances that he interests himself little in politics."

Referring to reports that he had visited a seaside resort: "I certainly was in Noordwyk-on-Sea with my wife, naturally with the consent of the Dutch Government. We visited Count Bentinck and my Adjutant, Ilseman. I did not play tennis, nor did I win a prize."

"I am surprised that so much should be made of these little things, which are not worth speaking about. It would require a whole press bureau to deny all rumors, but it would be a waste of money."

The ex-Crown Prince gave an interview to a correspondent of the *Amsterdamsche Telegraaf* in which he said:

"My youngest child, who is five years old, I have seen only once, when he was christened, and, counting the War years, I have been away from home for nine years. All these years living in my trunk. A child can understand that I am not living here for pleasure. Sooner or later the day must come when I shall return to Germany. I ask only to live like an ordinary citizen on my large estate in Silesia and in the midst of my family. The Socialist Government wanted to seize that estate, but I am sure that I shall win my suit."

Asked if the Dutch Government prevented his return to Germany, the ex-Crown Prince retorted:

"The Government will be only too glad to see the last of me, for I am only a trouble to it. But, in the first place, I would not for anything in the world increase the unrest in Germany by my return; therefore I must wait for more normal times. In the second place, in order to return I require the permission of the German Government."

Throughout the interview the ex-Crown Prince spoke in Dutch, a language that he has acquired during his stay at Wieringen. He said he intended to apply to the German Government for permission to return and live in Germany.

YUGO-SLAVIA

Secession?

About three weeks ago Stefan Radich ("stormy petrel of the Balkans") quit Croatia, province of Yugo-Slavia. Many voices were raised concerning his movements; nothing definite was known. Recently he arrived in London.

M. Radich has been active in the Croatian independence movement, which aims at setting up an autonomous state. That he has had considerable success in his political



© Keystone

STEFAN RADICH
He fled

moves was well brought out in the last elections (TIME, March 31). Since that time the Croatian secessionists have become more bold and have more openly advocated the secession of their province from Yugo-Slavia.

Matters came to a head, so far as Radich is concerned, when he compared the youthful Queen Marie of Yugo-Slavia (see *Rumania*, this issue, page 12) to Madame de Pompadour for sheer extravagance, and when he issued a manifesto calling on all Croats to vote for an independent republic. The boiling pot boiled over; the country became too hot to hold him, he fled.

It appears that since Radich's departure the Croatian Republican Deputies, of whom there are 70, voted to discontinue relations with the Yugo-Slavian Government, but to open diplomatic relations with that

country to discuss the establishment of a Croatian Republic. Moreover, Stefan Radich was asked to open diplomatic relations with foreign Governments. . . .

Montenegro also desires to regain its independence from Yugo-Slavia, with which State it was formally joined in 1921 (TIME, June 4).

ITALY

Fiume

The Mussolini Government informed the Yugo-Slavian delegation in Rome that unless they came to terms on the problems connected with the Port of Fiume,* Italy would reserve her "full liberty of action." . . .

The Treaty of London (1915) promised Italy a large area of continental Dalmatia. After the War there arose a conflict of interest between Yugo-Slavia and Italy. Yugo-Slavia wanted the Dalmatian coast and Italy was left in a quandary as to whether she would hold out for her rights under the Treaty of London or accept the Port of Fiume, which had not been promised to her, but which she then claimed. The question was further complicated by the action of the Italian poet, d'Annunzio, in seizing Fiume (Sept. 12, 1919) and annexing it to Italy. These difficulties were smoothed out by the Treaty of Rapallo (November, 1920) negotiated for Italy by Count Sforza, Foreign Minister in the last Giolitti Cabinet, who, in a letter to the Yugo-Slavian Government, recognized its claims to the adjacent port of Barros.

In Article 4 of the Treaty of Rapallo the contracting Powers recognized the independence of Fiume in perpetuity. Article 5 set up a special mission to delimit the zone of Fiume. The mission, however, encountered a good deal of opposition from the heterogeneous "Fiumians" who were not represented on the mission, and the status of Porto Barros became a sore point between Yugo-Slavia and Italy.

Another conference was called which resulted in the Agreement of Santa Margherita (June 5, 1921). The terms of the Agreement gave equal rights to Yugo-Slavia, Italy,

*Fiume was a port of the old Austro-Hungarian monarchy, and is situated on the Istrian Peninsula (not in Dalmatia) on the Adriatic Sea. The area is eight English square miles and the population is 49,806. Signor Attilio Depoli is the head of the Provisional Government.

Foreign News—[Continued]

and the Government of Fiume in Fiume. The Port of Barros was recognized as a part of Fiume, but Yugo-Slavia revived political rights over it.

The mission, now a Tripartite concern, went to work to apply the terms of the Treaty of Rapallo and the Agreement of Santa Margherita. But, the geographical situations of Sussak (a suburb of Fiume) and Porto Barros created many difficulties in regard to the administration of Fiume. Moreover, Yugo-Slavia wanted Porto Barros completely under her own sovereignty. It is the question of Porto Barros that has delayed a settlement so long.

The Mussolini Government has proposed the following formula for the settlement of the Fiume question:

- 1) A commission composed of equal number of delegates from Fiume, Italy and Yugo-Slavia to take over the government of Fiume, Sussak, Porto Barros.
- 2.) The commission to entrust the Italian Government with the political and administrative government of the city of Fiume.
- 3) The commission to administer the railroads.
- 4) Sussak and Porto Barros to be under the sovereignty of Yugo-Slavia, but to bind themselves to remain united with the city of Fiume for a period of 99 years.

RUMANIA

Love and Politics

Queen Marie caused a flutter in Paris and London and invoked one of those series of rumors which seem inalienable from Royalty.

The ostensible purpose of Queen Marie's visit to Paris and London was to buy a layette for the first baby (expected next month) of her daughter, Queen Marie of Yugo-Slavia. But it seems that her true purpose was match-making and political.

The Queen, who is "wonderfully fascinating," is reputed to have made matches between her daughter Elizabeth and King George of Greece, her son Carol and Princess Helen of Greece, her daughter Marie and King Alexander of Yugo-Slavia. But she still has two children on her hands, Prince Nicholas and Princess Ileana. What to do with them? With Nicholas, she is not averse to having him accept the vacant throne of Albania. She also wants to find a suitable wife for him, but no name was mentioned. Princess Ileana was in

London several weeks before her mother with a lady tutor. The incorrigible dowagers of London put two and two together: Given an intriguing Queen, an unmarried Royal Princess, a bachelor Prince, all in London together, there could be but one inference—the Prince of Wales will yield to the attractions of the pretty Princess, arrange a future marriage, after which, as the fairy



©Wide World

QUEEN MARIE OF RUMANIA

"There could be but one inference"

stories depict, they will live happily ever after in the midst of their future faithful subjects.

The political side of the Queen's visit is concerned with the recognition of Greece, recognition which France and Britain withheld after the execution of Constantine's Ministers last Fall. She saw M. Poincaré in Paris: the French Government announced a week later that the French Minister at Athens would be fully accredited to King George II of Greece. The fascinating Queen stormed London for the same purpose, but so far the Foreign Office is reported to be putting up a brave fight.

Queen Marie is a daughter of the Duke of Saxe-Coburg und Gotha* and was born Oct. 29, 1875. She

* A prince of the House of Saxe-Coburg und Gotha, became consort to Queen Victoria of England. In England since 1917 the House of Saxe-Coburg und Gotha has been known as the House of Windsor.

married Jan. 10, 1893, the now King Ferdinand I of Rumania, who succeeded his uncle, King Carol, Oct. 11, 1914.

SPAIN

Siege of Tifaruin

Spanish troops in Morocco defeated the Moors in another episode of the spasmodic Moroccan War (TIME, Aug. 20, Aug. 27).

Abd-el-Krim, Chief of the Riffian tribesmen, with the aid of the Kabyles and Beni Said tribes besieged the Spanish Garrison at Tifaruin. Two relief columns, comprising in all 22,000 men, were despatched from Melilla. On arrival at Tifaruin the Spanish commanders found the Moroccan tribes holding fortified positions around the garrison. The two columns separated, one made a surprise attack from the rear, the other attacked from the front. After bloody fighting the Moors fled. The garrison had been relieved in the nick of time; their water supply had given out.

King Alfonso of Spain and the War Ministry at Madrid telegraphed their congratulations to the garrison.

The victory over the Moors is said to have averted a crisis in political affairs in Spain. The war has never been popular with the proletariat, but the honor of the Army was at stake. There was also an international aspect of the war. Spain undertook definite obligations when the Algeiras Conference (1906) placed the zone under her rule, and she has never fulfilled them. Besides, Spain is confronted with an orderly rule in French Morocco and complaints from the Italians in Tripolitania, who declare that Spain's inability to quell the Riffians reacts with bad effect on her own natives. Both at home and abroad a victory in Morocco was indispensable to Spain.

The Spanish have 56,000 men in Morocco and are said to be opposing an enemy of not more than 11,000 Moors. The question of Spanish inefficiency has consequently been raised. The following notes are excerpted from explanations given by competent officers:

The Spaniard cannot make headway against the Moor because of: 1) the long line of weak positions, mostly without intercommunication, stretching across a broken country 30 miles on a straight line from Afrau along the seacoast to Dardrius;

2) the ability of the Moors to penetrate through the deep ravines between the positions and isolate any one of them from the remainder whenever they feel so inclined; 3) the innumerable advanced posts of the front line, containing small garrisons which must be kept constantly supplied with fresh food and ammunition. Taking these forward means the frequent employment of strong conveying columns, which always are open to attack from a lurking enemy lying in wait in rocky fastnesses where it is impossible to locate them by means of airplanes; 4) malaria and dysentery.

It is reported that 10,000 casualties have occurred among the troops since July, 1921, exclusive of those taken ill with malaria and dysentery.

The Riffian version of the "victory" of Tifarui is that 739 Spanish were killed, while it took two days to remove the enemy wounded. Furthermore, the communiqué states that it will take several days to remove the vast quantities of supplies captured from the Spanish forces.

RUSSIA

Gratitude

Colonel William N. Haskell, director of the American Relief Administration, returned to the U. S. Said he on landing: "For the moment I am the emissary of the Russian people, charged by them to express to America their gratitude for the colossal help given them in time of need. Russia is no paradise yet, by a long way. There is plenty of reconstruction and welfare work still for the charitably inclined. But it is no longer famine stricken. America has cleaned up the great plague spot of the world."

CHINA

Eyes on Turkey

His Excellency Alfred Sze, Chinese Minister to Washington, speaking at the Institute of Politics, Williamstown, said that China had followed recent events in Turkey with great interest. Apparently, as a corollary, China will demand from the Powers a statement of conditions on which the Powers would be prepared to grant her complete independence and abandon the principle of extraterritoriality.

The Minister also stated that he doubted if those who demanded a stable Government in China could always show that their own Governments were under the complete control of their peoples. "China," he

said, "should not always be compared to the ideal."

JAPAN

Kato Dead

Admiral Baron Tomasaburo Kato, Premier of Japan, died from heart trouble at his residence in Tokyo.

Tomasaburo Kato was born at Hiroshima in 1861. He was not of noble birth, having been raised to a barony in 1920. In his extreme youth he lost his father and was brought up by an elder brother, who later became a soldier. Baron Kato's life was identified with the Navy from an early age; at the time of the Russo-Japanese War he was 43. He was known to be a competent officer in a wide sense of the term; his painstaking knowledge gave him an uncanny grasp of naval affairs and won him the position of Chief of Staff to Admiral Togo, famed idol. From then on his success was assured.

In 1908 he was made a Vice Admiral, later becoming Vice Minister of Marine, and in the Great War he was promoted to the command of the First Fleet with the rank of full Admiral. After the Armistice he became Minister of Marine and won his diplomatic spurs at the Washington Conference and his political spurs at home after he had become Prime Minister.

His interest in the cause of peace was foremost in his mind, but his brilliant successes in this cause were not enthusiastically received by influential quarters in Japan. This spirit was shown up in editorial comment in Tokyo newspapers:

Nichi Nichi: "It would have been better if Baron Kato had not accepted the Premiership, in which he was a disappointment."

The Kokumin: "Kato failed as Premier because he was unable to control the Seiyukai Party (Government Party)."

Prince Hirohito, Regent of Japan, appointed Foreign Minister Count Yasuya Uchida, Prime Minister *ad interim*.

Recognition for Vatican

The Buddhists early this year caused to be defeated a Diet bill for exchange of diplomatic representatives with the Vatican, Rome. The Imperial Foreign Office got in touch with the Buddhists; some weeks ago the Buddhists withdrew their opposition. The Mikado will forthwith send a Minister to the Papal Court. A Papal Legate is already in Tokyo, awaiting official recognition, which now will speedily be given.

MUSIC

Critic Newman

It is becoming more and more clear that Ernest Newman, who writes for *The Manchester Guardian*, is the world's premier music critic of these years and perhaps of all others. Music criticism consists usually of muddled impressions expressed in standard terms of the profession, meaningless yet full of majesty, such as "nothing to say" or "splendidly architectural" or "pulsing rhythms." Newman brings to music a blessing always rare in music—intelligence. He is clear and simple, but not with the epigrammatic clarity of the French, whose clarity is mostly a crispness and pointedness of rhetoric, nor with the badly labored simplicity of the American, who, with a great display of abandon, translates the stale terms of esthetics into the equally stale jargon of the sporting page. Especially does this British critic shine in violating the ancient saw "to understand all is to forgive all." Only the man who understands has a right not to forgive.

Movie Music

Victor Herbert, America's best known composer of music and the one without doubt best dowered with native talent, is conducting a cinema orchestra in Manhattan, the picture being *Little Old New York*. Herbert wrote the incidental music for the play. This is something of a novelty. And yet the music that goes with cinemas, frightful as it usually is, has an especial place and rather a distinguished place in esthetics. Nowhere is music so utterly necessary as in cinemas. Plays are set to music, but plays can be given without music. It is a curious thing that some sort of music has become necessary to the cinema. Somehow even at its very beginning the silent drama, in order to please its public (not an esthetic public), had to have sound. That sound was music. It is a common feeling with movie fans that a stretch of picture without music seems unnatural. Few people have witnessed a film exhibition without the accompaniment of at least a piano. A certain dramatic stretch of picture may be given a curious flavor and the emphasis of the unusual by keeping the music silent. Why is this? Is it that the human mind demands sound with action? What follows from it? That in the motion picture is a possibility for powerful and vital musical form? A thing is at a great advantage in being rooted in necessity.

BOOKS

The Blind Bow-Boy* *A Plate of Literary Anti-pasto, Some Stale*

The Story. Harold Prewett met his father for the first time at the age of 21. His mother had died in childbirth and that shock, and the disappointment occasioned by Harold's not being a girl, had so disappointed Papa that he turned over Harold to Aunt Sadi, who made rather a sissy of him as a boy. Conventional, ingenious, inexperienced, Harold was horrified to find that his father's plans for his future included neither a family reunion nor an entry into the paternal cloak and suit business, but that instead his father proposed flinging him into the waters of life to sink or swim alone, assisted by an unlimited income, a corrupt English butler named Drains and a tutor, Paul Moody, of good character but no moral sense.

Dropped into Paul Moody's circle of super-sophisticates, Harold found himself as bewildered and shocked as an innocent goldfish in a bowl of curacao. He failed to enjoy the delicate odors of their elegant decadence, and fled into marriage with Alice Blake, whose idea of Heaven was a brand-new Park Avenue apartment. But on his honeymoon he discovered the horrible truth. Father hadn't really wanted him to be charmingly wicked but to disgust him with the pleasant sins of life by throwing them at his head—a plot of which Alice had been cognizant from the first. The honest people were rogues, the scandalous ones merely natural—so he promptly went to the devil with supple Zimbule O'Grady and felt much better. In fact the tale ends with Harold on the way to becoming an out-and-out "roo."

The book, the jacket assures one, is not romance or realism, life or art, fantasy or satire. The author has sworn before a notary public that his only purpose in creating it was to amuse.

The Significance. Geranium trees and alabaster cups—pickled walnuts and plovers' eggs—Darius Milhaud and Ouida—a patchwork of curious names, objects, personages, vices—a plate of literary anti-pasto, some pleasant, some a little stale. Somewhat affected, somewhat precious, quite amusing, though not nearly as delightful as *Peter Whiffle*, *The Blind Bow-Boy* reviews a facile display of intellectual fireworks from under the

lacquered eyelids of a superficial sophistication. The fireworks squib out, the performance is over. There were too many pinwheels near the close, perhaps, and the shadow of Ronald Firbank had a way of straying across the scene. But, nevertheless, the avowed purpose of the author has been adequately fulfilled.

The Critics. *The New York World*: "The *Blind Bow-Boy* marks to us a certain movement back to the conven-



CARL VAN VECHTEN
His hero sniffs at honest roguery

tional by Mr. Van Vechten. It is sometimes annoying but always readable and entertaining."

New York Evening Post: "Survivors of the Victorian age are not unlikely to echo their queen with a frigid: 'We are not amused'."

The New York Times: "The author . . . demonstrates a fondness for split infinitives. . . . Mr. Van Vechten ought to be able to give us a very much better novel than this rather tedious one."

New York Tribune: "Mr. Van Vechten supplements the work of Mrs. Emily Post [author of the *Book of Etiquette*] on certain points of etiquette and . . . the author of the Red Classified Telephone Directory on the subject of the location of shops."

The Author. Until the appearance of *Peter Whiffle*, Carl Van Vechten was chiefly known as a cosmopolitan whose main interests were music and cats. Previous appearances in print include *The Tiger in the House*, *Interpreters*, *Music and Bad Manners* and the inimitable *Peter Whiffle*.

Good Books

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

THE BACK SEAT—G. B. Stern—*Knopf* (\$2.00). Robert Carruthers occupied it—he was the little pig who stayed at home making ornamental shelves while Leonora, his wife, one of the brightest stars of the British stage, informed interviewers how sincerely she yearned for the simple, homey existence her public would never really allow her. But when she got her chance at true domesticity—and her daughter, Faith, as the result of Robert's mild engineering, made a howling success of a part supposedly written for Leonora—she found the back seat a little too hard for her temperament and returned to the stage. A slight, amusing comedy.

GREY TOWERS — Anonymous — *Covici-McGee* (\$2.00). Joan Burroughs wanted to teach, really teach. She got a job at the University of Chicago. And that, according to her, is the last thing she should have done to satisfy her pedagogic yearnings. All the professors, she found, were sexually predatory. Their wives drank cocktails, were migratory almost every night. The authorities demanded that the faculty—presumably in its soberer moments—confine itself to research laboratories. Even the student body was regarded not as boys and girls to be taught, but as a *corpus vile*, a collection of human guinea pigs tolerated for experimental purposes. Disillusioned, Joan left the campus, marched to the altar, departed for the fireside. The book is a passionate polemic against present university conditions, and (although the authoress does not realize it) against co-education. Falsetto in spots, it is always too passionate to be more than stimulating.

RAW MATERIAL—Dorothy Canfield—*Harcourt* (\$2.00). "In this unrelated, unorganized bundle of facts," says Dorothy Canfield, "I give you just the sort of thing from which a novelist makes principal or secondary characters, or episodes in a novel. I offer them to you for the novels you are writing in your own heads. I have treated you just as though you were that other self in me who is my best reader. I have given you the fare I like best." The reader expects "joltings"—especially after reading the publisher's blurb, stating that the author has attempted a "new form, not a short story, but raw material." The fact of the matter is that this is a book of short stories and is nothing if not art.

*THE BLIND BOW-BOY—Carl Van Vechten—*Knopf* (\$2.50).

Ben Hecht

He Is the Terrible Child of Chicago

Ben Hecht is always about to embark upon a new enterprise. His dark eyes, nervous movements, ejaculatory speech, bitter mind, all suddenly are brought to bear upon the impossible and it is accomplished. He does too much. His plays just miss being brilliant. His novels suffer from a lack of taste which would undoubtedly be ironed out in a second writing. When he started to write a Rabelaisian fantasy in *Fantazius Mallare* he was only adolescent in his pornography and was consequently affected. His last book, a detective story, *The Florentine Dagger*, he claims to have written in ten hours. It's not a bad yarn. I am told, however, that, dictating as rapidly as one is able, it would scarcely be physically possible to accomplish this feat. I once dictated ten thousand words of a story in a week-end and have never been the same since. However, Ben Hecht's versatility and his energy are astounding! That's fortunate, for his life is lived to astonish. He must have an audience, no matter how contemptible to him.

In spite of the fact that Chicago is vociferously proud of this noisy genius, he was born in New York City and went to the high school of Racine, Wis. He has been a journalist for years. He was a correspondent in Berlin in 1918-19. His back-page feature stories for the *Chicago Daily News* were the best of their kind. They were the reactions of a rather peculiar brand of sentimentalist to the more simple and sordid phases of existence. They have been collected under the title *A Thousand and One Nights in Chicago*.

I remember seeing Hecht in his own house, a figure of some domesticity, with his wife and children; relating rapidly anecdotes gleaned from a rather grotesque variety of facts which he has gathered from years of constant, voracious, exotic reading. He was really a person of much charm. I looked forward to his first novel. *Erik Dorn* was a disappointment to me. It had passages of power; but its vulgarity and carelessness overbalanced them. *Gargoyles* I liked even less. Hecht is a brilliant, flaunting, ironic and not yet so very stable figure. What he does in the future seems to me partly to depend on how frank his flattering group of friends care to be with him. He has two signal faults: a too great facility and an overwhelming desire to appear to be wicked.

J. F.

ART

Grand Rapids

Every schoolboy knows that Grand Rapids, Mich., is the center of the furniture trade in the U. S. Few even of the élite know that Grand Rapids is also the center of the vanishing cognate art of wood-carving. In the Ryerson Public Library the Woodcarvers' Association of Grand Rapids holds an annual exhibition, filled with the zeal of the medieval craftsmen. There are only about 1,000 hand-carvers in America, all told, and 157 of them are in Grand Rapids, though at one time they numbered there 375. The artists to whom the hand furniture industry gives employment are chiefly the Dutch, German and French. They work in all mediums—from redwood to Circassian walnut. They do not greatly resent the encroachments of the machine age, for they recognize its assistance to the craftsman. Machines rough out much of the work for the hand-carver to finish, and a composition of sawdust and glue is much used for the conventional work. The pieces displayed include every variety of ornamental and utilitarian furniture, from German altar pieces to Grandfather clocks and Chippendale suites. The chef-d'oeuvre is a basswood panel by Leopold Baillot, in a design of acanthus leaves and birds. Other famed wood-carvers are Kirchmayer and Davidson.

"Off the Subject"

Eric Gill's War memorial for Leeds University, England, recently unveiled by the Bishop of Ripon, has aroused as much comment for being "off the subject" as Sir William Orpen's painting *To the Unknown British Soldier*. Gill's work represents Christ with a seven-thonged whip, driving before him a woman with a vanity case, a man with a pawn-broker's emblem, men in top hats and frock coats. The sculptor explained: "We still have money-changers in England."

For the Masses

Commerce and art can be successfully mixed it seems—in London. The Underground Railways Co., which runs London's great tube system, has made its poster advertising unique in the world for the high quality of its designs by foremost artists. It is all due to Mr. Frank Pick, enlightened business manager. He gave Frank Brangwyn, the great etcher, a chance to exhibit his powerful lithographic epics to millions. He placed before the public

G. Spencer Pryce's impressive studies of the life of the poor and the working classes. But he used with equal tolerance the irrepressible creations of Tony Sarg, MacDonald Gill, E. A. Cox, humorists; and the beautiful nature studies of Fred Taylor, F. Gregory Brown, E. McKnight Kauffer, inviting the weary cityman to rural shires. Some of these men, now recognized as the foremost poster artists in England, got their first big chance on the Underground. The Underground literally set the nation's standards of poster publicity during the War, refusing to display the Government's first crude and inartistic recruiting posters. The Company sent as a free gift to the boys in the trenches one Christmas, a series of posters of home life by great artists, including the *Land of Nod* by Charles Sims, R. A. The stations of the Underground display a guide to the current exhibits in the London Art galleries, changed monthly. The Underground considers its high artistic standard good business policy as well as public service. The subjects are always good advertising, but they must also qualify as works of art, and many artists can testify that it is as hard to get a poster into the Underground as a canvas into the Royal Academy.

Two by Sir Joshua

Two of the most important paintings of Sir Joshua Reynolds, leading portrait painter of the English school in the 18th Century, were purchased by Americans at the private sale of the late Sir Charles Tennant (father of Mrs. H. H. Asquith) through Duveen Brothers, New York. The buyers and prices were not announced. The pictures are:

1) *Portrait of Lady Diana Crosbie*, daughter of Lord George Sackville, one of Sir Joshua's greatest full-length portraits, comparable with the famous *Mrs. Siddons as the Tragic Muse* (owned by Henry Huntington) and *Nelly O'Brien* (in the Wallace Collection, London). The painting was first exhibited at the Royal Academy of 1779, and depicts Lady Crosbie, then but 21 years old, charmingly posed on a lawn, elaborately gowned and coiffed, with a landscape background.

2) *The Young Fortune Teller*, portraits of two children of the Duke of Marlborough, Lord Henry and Lady Charlotte Spencer, in an Italian landscape, the little girl costumed as a gypsy and reading the palm of the little boy, five years old, dressed in a red satin Van Dyck suit. The picture is full of childish grace and animation.

THE THEATRE

New Plays

Red Light Annie. Infinite are the dramatic uses of iniquity. Yet the ending is always the same. Virtue struggles through the clouds of sorrow to shine on the departing audience.

The high lights: Annie is a woman of the streets who practices, as a sideline, needlework (hypodermic). She kills the brothel keeper in whose abode she made her living. The audience is given every reason to hope that she will not be convicted. Mary Ryan, as the lady of crimson illumination, shines but dimly.

The first act easily justifies the production of the play. Ten scenes are shown. They pass so quickly and so smoothly from one small alcove on the darkened stage to another that even the mechanics of *Johannes Kreisler* creak dismally in retrospect.

Home Fires. This final play of Owen Davis' trilogy of domestic American existence (*The Detour* and *Icebound* preceding) is the least worth while. In attempting to satirize suburban domesticity Mr. Davis has erred in sacrificing his deeper theme for surface laughter. The commuter who attends *Home Fires* does not rush from the theatre to the railroad station pointing an accusing finger at himself and sobbing "guilty." Yet the lines are undeniably amusing; Mr. Davis has fed them to the flames in sufficient quantities to keep *Homes Fires* burning on Broadway for some time.

Children of the Moon. The moon, according to the thesis of this curiously cabalistic play, is a bad parent. Each month when her silver face is toward the earth she curls invisible, strange tentacles around her children's minds and cuts for a time their contact with the world.

The Athertons are children of the moon. Though her father and her brother stumbled to their deaths under the lethal fascination of white moonlight, Jane Atherton has apparently escaped the taint. She engages herself to Major John Bannister, aviator.

The pivot of her mother's consciousness, driven a trifle off center by the disasters in the family, revolves about her daughter. Overpowering possessive selfishness sets her to keep Jane to herself. She forbids the match. When Jane stands her ground the mother bursts into a blind fury and pours into Jane's sen-

sitive, overwrought brain the poison tale of her inheritance among the children of the still, white satellite. The girl's mind falters under the shock, and as the final curtain falls the audience hears the purr of airplane high in the foggy night in which the lovers are climbing to the moon.

Able performance is required to weave convincingly this eerie spell. The requirement is brilliantly ful-



HENRIETTA CROSMAN

She plays the mother of a moon-struck race

filled by Henrietta Crosman, (who last appeared three years ago with Sir Herbert Tree in *The Merry Wives of Windsor*), Beatrice Terry, Florence Johns. Particularly in the playing of Miss Johns one seems to see the gathering nebula of an inceptive star.

We've Got to Have Money. Like the mystery plays and the bedroom plays, the business plays seem to have a perpetual field on the American stage. In the present instance the sudden fortune is acquired by promoting brains. It is all rather rapid; familiarly amusing; shrewdly seasoned to the public taste. Robert Ames and Vivian Tobin are thoroughly acceptable in the leading rôles. The visitor may also take delight in recognizing in the cast Flora Finch, cinema comedienne with the most angular features that ever cracked a custard pie.

Zeno. Sir Arthur Conan Doyle will be annoyed to learn that ecto-

plasm is not taken seriously by the producers of this singular melodrama. In the middle of a second act séance various ectoplasmic entities wander about the darkness sicklied o'er with the pale cast of greenish spotlights. It is subsequently explained that the entities are bogus and controlled by wireless from the next door attic.

During the spiritualistic proceedings somebody robs the safe, locking therein one of the best detectives in the play. When the lights finally begin to glow stock is taken and the deed ascribed to "Zeno." Zeno, it seems, is an important individual among criminals who has been making matters unpleasant for the local police the past six months.

Subsequently the actors discard the drama of gestures, speech and electricity and open fire. Although a dozen shots jab the darkness, aimed by individuals who should have known their business better, the intended recipients remain in normal health. In one last frenzied fusillade Zeno is discovered hiding right in the middle of everybody.

These highly geared mysteries are driven somewhat to the twelve-year-old credulity limit by a cast of unskilled laborers.

Artists and Models. Despite a scene "in Henry Ford's Cabinet, 1924" with William Jennings Bryan, Thomas A. Edison, Edsel Ford present among the secretaries, *Variety*, trade paper of the theatre and bulletin board of the stage, stated that *Artists and Models* was the "dirtiest revue" (in point of risqué jokes) ever put on in New York and that if the police did not stop it, nothing else could.

Lee and J. J. Shubert, the producers, have braved the pool of immodesty about the margins of which their bitterest enemies, George White and Florenz Ziegfeld, have been stepping gingerly for years. They exhibit an entire chorus with unveiled bosoms.

The New York public reacted normally. Shortly after the opening reviews of the production were on the newsstands it was virtually impossible to obtain a seat for *Artists and Models* at any price. Lines stretched from the theatre half a block to Broadway. The second night there was a fight in the lobby over the final standing room coupon.

The Shuberts shrewdly took their plunge under the auspices of the New York Artists and Illustrators. The production is a professional version of the Illustrators' Show given last Winter at the Century Roof.

Thus far the police have waved no clubs.

The Best Plays

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

AREN'T WE ALL?—Cyril Maude and a group of highly polished London players demonstrate that Broadway has much to learn from Piccadilly in the matter of deft drawing-room comedy. The most amusing show in town.

CHILDREN OF THE MOON—Reviewed in this issue.

THE DEVIL'S DISCIPLE—A play of the American Revolution by George Bernard Shaw. For two acts he writes as though George M. Cohan were at his very elbow. Then he settles down to satire, and laughter supplants the thunder of the melodrammer.

IN LOVE WITH LOVE—Mid the choppy seas of comedy blown up by three males contesting for her favor, Lynn Fontanne moves serenely to her nuptial destination. Hers is quite the best individual performance of the early season.

MERTON OF THE MOVIES—Like "Babbitt" and "Main Street," "Merton" has imbedded itself in the American vocabulary. He is the satiric symbol for youth with the celluloid complex.

POLLY PREFERRED—A cunningly contrived trifle on movie stars in the making. Genevieve Tobin is exhibit A.

RAIN—Jeanne Eagels still displaying sex at close range among the South Sea Islands. She discloses conditions under which a harlot and a divine may change places.

SEVENTH HEAVEN—An unimportant bit of dramatic fustian effectively embroidered with French atmosphere in war time. Helen Menken lashes the audience's breath away with a blacksnake whip in the second-act climax.

SUN UP—A primitive tragedy of the Carolina Mountains where reading and writing are viewed with native alarm. Particularly worth while is the performance of Lucile La Verne, who smokes a corn cob pipe as though she likes it.

TWEEDLES—Are you a tweedle? In other words, do you consider your family tree one of a strictly limited number of giant Sequoias? If you do, Booth Tarkington and Harry Leon Wilson are out for you with a satiric axe in this most engaging comedy.

Among metropolitan musical comedies the following are most hospitable to the weary eye and ear: *Ziegfeld Follies*, *Scandals*, *Wildflower*, *Helen of Troy*, N. Y., *Little Jessie James*.

C I N E M A

The New Pictures

The Cheat. The spectacle of a hot iron sinking into the white contours of Pola Negri's left shoulder-blade should be 50¢ worth to anybody. If it isn't there is little else in the picture to make up the deficit. Pola starts out in Paris, where she makes two errors of judgment. She incurs the displeasure of a nasty old Hindu; she marries an American newspaper man. The latter's salary, served as a double portion, Pola finds unsatisfactory nourishment. The Hindu re-enters and trouble begins.

Where the North Begins. Just as all children are taken to see Jacky Coogan so all dogs should be taken to see Rin-Tin-Tin. He is a police dog who won his first medals on the battlefields of France. In the present opus he is concerned in various entertaining spectacles of battle, murder, and sudden death in the lands where there is much ice and snow. Particularly should all Pekingese, Pomeranians and Mexican Hairless be invited to the entertainment to readjust their perspectives on the true responsibility of the canine population.

Daytime Wives. Duty is usually obvious and often dull. This celluloid sermon on the whole duty of wives has absorbed those characteristics in more than moderate proportions.

The Eleventh Hour. The printed pages of a desperate dime novel are here translated into pictures. An insane prince with the aid of the director and a few submarines attempts to take possession of the world. In order to consummate this interesting experiment he must possess himself of the secret of a new explosive which, when properly applied, is empowered to rupture the Rock of Gibraltar. The heroine (Shirley Mason) constitutes herself chaperone to the only vial of the explosive in existence. Her temperamental charge puts her through a rapid array of situations, such as: rescued from a motorboat by airplane at 50 miles an hour; shelled out of the airplane and then out of a parachute; escaped through the torpedo tubes of a submerged submarine. It may be inferred that the picture is gorgeously impossible, rabidly exciting. As a fitting climax the crazy prince is injected into a den of ill-fed lions, which he maintains below his study for the convenient disposition of his dearest enemies.

Film Rights to "Kim"

Sir James Gets Them for Maude Kiskadden—Weeping, Wailing

About 117 well-fed motion picture producers are gnashing in the neighborhood of 1,000 gold teeth over the tidings that Rudyard Kipling has parted with the film rights to *Kim*. The gnashing is particularly reverberant owing to the fact that he has given them to an amateur in the field of flickering drama—and a woman, at that! The woman and the amateur—Miss Maude Adams.

In actual fact Miss Adams is not such an amateur as the majority may suppose. Ever since her recovery from the illness which cut short her tour in 1918 she has been busy studying stage lighting and the mechanics of motion pictures. Her laboratory has been buried in some obscure corner of the General Electric Co., Schenectady, N. Y., and she has consistently resisted attempts to obtain information regarding her activities.

Last Spring she slipped quietly abroad under the misleading but accurate name on the steamship lists of M. Kiskadden. She took her plan to Kipling. He immediately raised two objections but Miss Adams anticipated them before he could put them into words. They were:

- 1) That *Kim* should be played by a boy rather than a girl.
- 2) That the film should be made in India.

Since these were the contingent points on which the author had been skeptical they promptly agreed. Miss Adams secured the motion picture rights to *Kim* for eight years. Despite this extended contract she expects to start work before next Spring.

It is an open secret that various and opulent magnates of California have bargained unsuccessfully for the *Kim* rights for many years. Mr. Kipling displayed an unaccountable indifference—no matter how much cash their earnest faces registered.

No doubt his reception of Miss Adams was materially influenced by the recommendations of Sir J. M. Barrie. Although it is not generally known, Barrie sank the larger part of his fortune in a British hospital during the War. By peace time he found himself financially embarrassed. It was then that Miss Adams reconsidered her decision to retire (made on the death of her manager and lifelong friend, Charles Frohman, who went down with the *Lusitania*) and tramped as Peter Pan for the better part of two years.

RELIGION

Prophet Elected

Down, back of the world, a new prophet has arisen.

Fourteen million Moslems is the number of faithful in Eastern Russia, the Caucasus and Tashkent. They—or at any rate their so-called representatives—discovered the prophet, and, assembling at Ufa, capital of the Bashkir Republic, they elected him mufti. The name of the now sacred gentleman is Kiraeddin Ben Fakreddin.

The conclave at Ufa is reported as having initiated a far-reaching program for the unification of Islam. Similar reports have come before from greater centers than Ufa, and in connection with more noted men than Fakreddin. But as one report follows another, each becomes more significant. If The Prophet has not yet appeared, he is almost hourly expected. And Christians will recall that it was not from Jerusalem, but from Nazareth that there came "a greater than Solomon."

"Modern Bible"

The University of Chicago Press will presently issue a version of the New Testament translated by Professor Goodspeed from the original Greek into American vernacular.

Blessed are the poor in spirit for theirs is the kingdom of heaven. This now reads: "Blessed are they who feel their spiritual need, for the kingdom of heaven belongs to them."

Though I speak with the tongues of men and of angels, and have not charity, I am become as sounding brass or a tinkling cymbal now reads: "If I can speak the language of men and even of angels, but have no love, I am only a noisy gong or a clashing cymbal."

Beareth all things, believeth all things . . . Charity never faileth becomes "It will bear anything, believe anything . . . Love will never die out."

The Lord's Prayer reads as follows:

"Our Father in heaven,

"Your kingdom come.

"Give us today bread for the day, and forgive us our debts as we have forgiven our debtors; and do not subject us to temptation, but save us from the Evil One."

If men and the children of men now living will read the Bible in "United States" and will not read

the Bible in the King's English—then the Goodspeed version will be justified both as good business and true religion. Its plea before the high court of literature has never been entered; its defenders simply beg the court's pardon.

Professor Charles Foster Kent, of Yale, collaborating with Henry A. Sherman, head of publisher Scribner's religious literature department, recently brought out a *Children's Bible*. This was severely attacked by Professor William Lyon Phelps, of Yale, who parodied Hamlet's soliloquy as follows: "I wonder whether or not I shall exist after death. Is it better to stick around a little longer or to try to win out by suicide?" However, the Kent-Sherman Bible is considered the best in the children's field.

The King James Bible, begot by the Renaissance and brought forth by Cranmer and Cromwell (not Oliver), and Queen Elizabeth's bishops and King James' savants, survives. Religion may improve it out of church, but Art will preserve it forever. On this point, all agree.

Trends

On the Carpet. Captain Mildred Olsen, of the Salvation Army, received a summons to appear before Commander Evangeline Booth, at Lake George, N. Y., and explain her conduct in bobbing her hair. Captain Olsen is 25, an expert swimmer and diver. Commander Booth's niece, Mary Booth, had her hair bobbed in France during the period of her War work. She was condemned by General Bramwell Booth to stay away from the front until her hair grew long again. Will the decision of the Commander differ from that of the General?

Essenes in Tennessee. Men long past school age who desire to fit themselves for Holy Orders, are applying for admission into the Du Bose Memorial School in the Tennessee mountains.

The school is coöperative. The elderly students support themselves by running a farm and industrial plant. Their wives do housework. As they work they learn theology. Archdeacon W. S. Claiborne, Episcopal, directs them. The roster includes two ex-sailors and many sometime clerks, mechanics, farmers.

Except for the wives, this coöperative theological school closely parallels the Essene community of the time of Christ.

LAW

Criminal America

More crimes of violence are committed in the U. S., in proportion to its population, than in any other civilized country.

Between 1910 and 1922 our general population increased 14.9%, our criminal population 16.6%.

This increase was found chiefly in those whose crimes were accompanied by violence.

The most potent contributing factor to the number of crimes committed is the apathy and indifference of the American people.

This situation will obtain until a standard code of criminal procedure is adopted for all the states.

The above facts and opinions stood out in findings of the Law Enforcement Committee of the American Bar Association, reported to the Association's annual meeting which convened in Minneapolis on Aug. 29.

Levy Mayer's Estate

Those starting on careers in the law will not be discouraged by information revealed by the appraisal of the estate of Levy Mayer of Chicago, who died in August, 1922. Taxes will be paid on a total of \$8,499,097, and that sum was accumulated by the corporation lawyer from fees and investments of savings.

Mr. Mayer was counsel for the "Big Four" packers, for most of the leading distillers and liquor dealers, for some theatrical managers. Although a lawyer of scholarly attainments, he was noted chiefly for his capacity as an organizer and his ability as a business adviser. His estate is more than double that of the late John B. Stanchfield of New York, but his interest in the partnership of Mayer, Meyer, Austrian and Platt was realized at only \$38,000.

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

EDUCATION

Foreign-Born Teacher

Poland and Turkey are not to be confused. Poland wants to be educationally reorganized by Americans. Turkey does not. Moreover Turkey has excluded American teachers from its own schools, whereas Poland has engaged Miss Martha Mazurowski, principal of public school No. 13 in Buffalo, N. Y., to aid in remodeling its entire educational structure. Poland's engagement of Miss Mazurowski may be a delicate compliment to the excellence of American education. Or it may be a generous recognition of the successful administration of an American school by a Pole. But in either case Poland is to be credited with the best of intentions. It is not the least significant feature of the American public school system that its operation in the great cities depends to a considerable extent upon the effective work of teachers who are themselves foreign-born or are the children of foreign-born citizens.

Ibero-American

More than 500 South American students have passed through Spanish universities in the last two years. An Ibero-American Students' Congress at Madrid is planned for the near future, to include, as well as Spain and Peru, Portugal and Brazil. The President of the Congress, Señor Victor Santisteban of Peru, believes that the educational glories of Spain, which antedate those of Oxford and Cambridge, may be revived.

In Rural Illinois

Children in rural Illinois are to go to school in the cow pasture and the cornfield during their Summer vacations. Each child may choose some line of practical activity. His work will be checked up by District Superintendents and teachers and he will receive academic credit for successful completion. The purpose of the plan is to dignify farm labor.

In India

Classical education has become a political issue in India. Sir Asutosh Mukherji is an Indian politician who favors the system of purely literary education originally recommended by Lord Macaulay. The Bengal Government, which shares with the Assam Government the costs of higher education, feels that the classical courses in the University of Calcutta lead straight to unemployment, and has introduced a bill to add new

courses, alter old. This Sir Asutosh opposes, raising the question of the right of the Bengal Government to interfere. Since the University had a deficit last year of 500,000 rupees the Bengal Government claims a voice in the discussion.

A Warning, a Moral

John Henry MacCracken, president of Vassar, spoke at Chautauqua: "One of the greatest tragedies of the world is the growing wrath against the Jews in European Universities. I pray God it may not extend to our American universities."

Having toured Central Europe with stops at 25 universities, Presi-



©Wide World

JOHN HENRY MACCRACKEN

"I pray God it may not extend to our American Universities."

dent MacCracken concluded that "the most outspoken advocates of extreme nationalism were to be found among university professors and students." He finds at home "extreme tendencies toward nationalistic reserve and chauvinistic isolation" in the same quarter, and utters a warning against "the false gospel of Nordic superiority, against inaccurate assumptions derived from army psychological tests and investigation of mentality of school children, that people from the South of Europe are intellectually inferior to the people from the North; against the eugenists who, on insufficient evidence, are uttering ridiculous cries of terror and warning at the limitation of the number of children born of parents of American birth."

By way of moral, President MacCracken announced that "above all,

education for international good-will must rest upon the study of international law." He did not state where this form of law was to be found.

Critique

False Leadership. A professor cannot run a bank. A banker cannot run a college.

Universities in America are run on business lines. The President speedily becomes the traveling salesman of a body of business Trustees or (in the case of a State university) an expert lobbyist. His bag never unpacked, he is ready to dash into his sleeper to catch the next conference or alumni banquet. He is never in his own library or among his own students.

"The scholar, who knows that his standards are not the standards of the crowd, is concerned not with quantity but with quality, not with the mounting curve of statistics but with the spirit working in secret places, not with the piling up of buildings but with the transmission of living ideas." On the contrary, the American college President plays Martha to the exclusion of Mary.

False Economy. Professors are not paid enough. Besides the bad results which everyone now realizes, there is also this: professors' wives are cut off from contact with the students and the intellectual life of the university; they are driven to frivolity, intrigue.

False Degrees. American universities swallow an alien spirit—the ultra-German type of intellectual specialization. The increasing vogue of higher degrees, obtained by soul-destroying research, blunts and narrows the teacher and keeps red-blooded young men away from the teacher-business.

Alfred E. Zimmern, potent Welsh educator and economist, recently at Cornell, wrote an article for the *New York Evening Post*. His main criticisms of American colleges, as compared with English, are summarized above.

With the American student Professor Zimmern is delighted. The college boy is O. K., but the college has not yet learned how to play ball with him. And if the college does not soon learn, it will continue to be "for the student a finishing school, for the administration a business establishment, for the ordinary teacher a routine, for the investigator a means for supporting his researches, and for American life, as a whole, in relation to the real forces of the age, a tranquil and almost stagnant backwater."

MEDICINE

Miracles?

Cures for every malady under the sun are periodically reported in the public prints. When the stories are not actually made out of whole cloth or based on absurd misinformation, the announcements are usually premature or published by some enterprising reporter before the methods have been scientifically investigated or published in medical literature. A number of such remedies, recently reported, may or may not be in this class, but facts at hand are so meager that they can merely be listed, and must await scientific confirmation.

Tuberculosis. "Cures" for tuberculosis emanated from France, Germany, Spain inside of one month. Rafael Santos, 25-year-old Porto Rican medical student in Paris, constructed a set of lenses for introducing sun rays and ultra-violet rays into the lungs without injury to tissue, claiming it would kill all tuberculosis bacilli in less than half an hour.

Professor Cabrilovitch, Russian émigré working in Paris, has developed a serum called phagolysin based on Koch's tuberculin formula, which is administered by mouth and is described as setting up an effective resistance to the tubercle bacillus. It is being used in the open-air schools for tuberculous children.

A German gynecologist announced that a fluid prepared by Professor von Weniger, of Rio de Janeiro, tested in a Berlin sanatorium, has been found a specific for tuberculosis. The fluid contains thorium, uranium, manganese and various acids, and is said to dissolve the fatty covering of the tuberculosis bacilli. Colleagues of the sponsor are sceptical of his claims.

A Madrid surgeon, Torras Talarn, has developed a serum which saved a middle-aged man and a young girl in the last stages of tuberculosis. All the tuberculous patients in a Barcelona hospital will be given the treatment.

Scarlet Fever. The bacterium of scarlet fever has been isolated, it is claimed, after several years' experimentation by Drs. G. di Cristina and Giuseppe Caronia, of the Children's Hospitals in Palermo and Rome, respectively. It is reported that the organism is slightly ovoid in shape, less than one micron in length (1/25,400 of an inch), and is related to the diplococci. The injection of the bacteria in rabbits produced symptoms of scarlet fever,

and a culture prepared from the blood and bone marrow of scarlet fever patients alleviated the disease when injected. Drs. di Cristina and Caronia will lay their findings at once before the Roman Academy of Medicine.

Leprosy. A young doctor of Alexandria, Egypt, discovered a cure for leprosy—an arsenic compound similar to anti-syphilitic drugs. French physicians have experimented with it for a year with good results. The only leprosy specific of promise now in use is the ethyl ester of chaulmogra oil, extracted from a certain Asiatic tree, which has been used with fair success in treating lepers in China and the Philippines.

Dropsy. Hydropsy, the lymphatic disorder more commonly known as dropsy, has been cured in a Bordeaux (France) hospital by a 15 days' diet of onions, Prof. Paul Mongour told the French Academy of Medicine. The excess of fluid dried up in the process.

Anthrax. Dr. Napier, of Paris, cured himself of anthrax, he believes, by fasting for a fortnight. Fasting has been claimed as a cure for all sorts of infectious diseases, but the effects have seldom been substantiated, and other factors may be present.

Toadstool Poisoning. Another Frenchman, Dr. Dujarrie de la Rivière, developed a serum for toadstool poisoning by gradually immunizing a horse with injections of poisonous mushrooms. The serum thus produced neutralized poisoning successfully in mice and rabbits, but has not yet been perfected for human beings.

Smallpox. Dr. J. H. Gettinger, of the Bronx Hospital, New York, has devised a new method of smallpox vaccination which eliminates scratching the skin and resultant scar formation. Ordinary vaccine is used, but it is injected under the skin and the reaction is confined to the deeper layers, leaving the surface normal after three weeks.

New Method

Dr. Funk-Brentano of Paris is credited with the discovery of new methods of "twilight sleep" (painless childbirth) differing from the scopolonium method now widely in use. They consist of injections of extract from the pituitary gland (a small oval body attached to the brain near the optic nerve) combined with progressive doses of chloroform. The woman retains a degree of consciousness and speech, but is not aware of pain. Eight hundred deliveries have been made by these methods at the Boucicault Hospital.

SCIENCE

Vault Safety

Alfred C. Bossom, Manhattan architect, has invented a device for saving persons accidentally locked in bank vaults from suffocation. It consists of a tank holding a 24-hour supply of oxygen. The locking of the door automatically switches on an electric light which illuminates a card of directions for the person locked in. The card tells how to turn the stop-cock of the tank, which releases the oxygen gradually as needed. Mr. Bossom will not patent his device because of its humanitarian need. The first one is being made for a Galveston, Tex., bank. Many vault imprisonments which do not have fatal results are said to escape public notice.

The Great Shadow

Total Eclipse. The approaching total eclipse of the sun (TIME, June 11) on Monday, Sept. 10—easily the most important astronomical event of the year—continues to arouse the most intense interest in scientific circles and unprecedented preparations are under way for its reception and entertainment during the 3 minutes, 36 seconds it will be the guest of the Western Hemisphere. This period of totality is about the average for all total eclipses. The greatest possible duration of a total eclipse is 7 minutes, 58 seconds, and this occurs only under very exceptional circumstances. The solar eclipse of September, 1922, observed in Australia, lasted about five minutes, while that of 1918 was only two minutes long. The "belt of totality" of the coming eclipse will be about 100 miles wide. It will pass in a wide curve across the Pacific southeasterly from Kamchatka, touching the mainland of the U. S. at only two points—Point Concepción (on the California coast just above Santa Barbara) and the vicinity of San Diego at the extreme Southwest corner of the state. Thence it sweeps diagonally across Mexico and Yucatan and on out into the Caribbean and Atlantic, crossing some of the West Indies. The Santa Catalina Islands, off the Southern California coast, are directly in the path of totality, and one of them, San Clemente, is exactly on the center line, with practically the total possible duration. In Mexico other advantageous points for viewing the eclipse are at Ensenada (in Lower California), Hermosillo (in Sonora), Cuencamé (in Durango), Berrendo (in San Luis Potosí). In other parts of the U. S. the eclipse will have

varying degrees of totality—99% at Los Angeles, 71% at Denver, 60% at St. Louis, 52% at Chicago, 64% at Atlanta, 46% at New York, 42% at Boston. No part of the eclipse will be visible in Europe. The passage of the moon's shadow from one edge of the sun's disk to the other will take about 2 hours and 55 minutes in the path of totality, but less than 2 hours in the Eastern states. As this will occur in California and Mexico shortly after noon—the best part of the day for observation—exceptional opportunities will be offered.

Expeditions. The scientific expeditions which will observe the eclipse in California and Mexico are multiplying rapidly. They include:

1) The leading American expedition will be headed by Dr. John A. Miller, Vice President of Swathmore College and Director of its Sproul Observatory. It will be stationed at Yerbániz, Mexico. Other members: Profs. R. W. Merriott and W. R. Wright, of Swathmore; Prof. Heber D. Curtis, Director of the Allegheny Observatory, University of Pittsburgh; Prof. Dinsmore Alter, University of Kansas. They will take a 65-foot focal length telescope camera, the largest ever used for this work.

2) The Yerkes Observatory expedition headed by Director Edwin B. Frost and Captain Barnett Harris, of the War Department, will take motion pictures of the eclipse with four cameras placed 15 miles apart. They will be stationed on Santa Catalina Island.

3) The Mt. Wilson Observatory expedition, of the Carnegie Institute, of Pasadena, Cal., headed by Dr. Walter S. Adams, will observe the eclipse from two stations besides the main observatory, including one at Point Lonia, near San Diego. About 98.5% of the sun's disk will be covered at Mt. Wilson, and observations will be made there with the great Snow telescope and a 50-foot interferometer now under construction for the measurement of star diameters.

4) The Lick Observatory, under its Director, Dr. W. W. Campbell, will observe the eclipse from the main observatory and from a station at Ensenada, Lower California.

5) The Steward Observatory expedition, of the University of Arizona, under Director A. E. Douglass, will be located south of Hermosillo, Mexico.

6) The Washburn Observatory expedition, University of Wisconsin, will be on Santa Catalina Island.

7) The Goodsell Observatory expedition, Carleton College, North-

field, Minn., will observe from Santa Catalina Island.

8) The Mexican Government expeditions, under Professor Gallo, Director of the National Observatory at Tacubaya, will occupy stations at Cuencamé and Berrendo.

9) The German expedition, under Dr. Hans Ludendorff, brother of the general, will be stationed in Durango as guests of the Mexican Government.

10) The Paris Observatory expedition, under Camille Flammarion,



CAMILLE FLAMMARION
"To learn, to learn"

will also be in Mexico. M. Flammarion thus adds another chapter to his eventful history that began in 1842 in the reign of Louis Philippe. At four he could read. At six he had completed what is equivalent to a grammar school education. His astronomical career was determined by the occurrence of two eclipses of the sun—one when he was five, the other when he was nine. He went to Paris and studied, "on nothing a year." He passed the examinations for the Observatory and at 16 was the author of the first of his numerous works, a treatise on the Cosmos. His remarkable career is best explained by a sentence from his own memoirs: "To learn, to learn without end, for the sole pleasure of knowing, has always been the dominant passion of my spirit."

11) Many amateur and unofficial groups will observe the eclipse from various points in its path. The federal and state officials of Mexico, the National Railways, local astronomers are offering every possible courtesy to the visiting scientific men. The wireless station at Chapul-

tepec Castle, Mexico City, will be opened for the benefit of the astronomers.

Objectives. Three principal objectives will be in the minds of the observers during the passage of the eclipse:

1) Further direct proof of the Einstein predictions regarding the deflection of light rays from stars close to the edge of the sun's disk. (TIME, April 21.) The Lick Observatory expedition at Wallal, Australia, during the solar eclipse of last September, obtained what Dr. Campbell considered thoroughly satisfactory verification of the Einstein effect, and will make no special attempt to photograph it. Most of the other expeditions, however, will devote special attention to this phenomenon.

2) Study of the sun's corona, the fiery streamers which shoot out from the sun's surface, sometimes to a distance of 80,000 miles, but can best be observed only during a total eclipse, when the sun's disk itself is obscured but the corona forms an outer ring of light around it. Some astronomers believe the corona is a mass of matter held in space by some electromagnetic force. Others think it is composed largely of gaseous matter shot out by explosions from the sun. There will be an excellent chance to determine the chemical composition of the corona accurately by means of the spectroscope on Sept. 10. It is fairly certain that it contains both gas and a metal, called coronium, which is unknown on the earth, but somewhat resembles iron. By these studies it is hoped to learn something of the nature of atomic energy both in the sun and on the earth.

3) Determination of the cause of the moon's aberration in its orbit at certain times. Eclipses can occur only when the moon is at the nodes of its orbit, the points 180° apart where it crosses the plane of the earth's orbit. This occurs every month, but only if the earth, moon and sun are in line will there be an eclipse. There are always two solar eclipses each year, and sometimes as many as five, but eclipses visible as total on the earth are comparatively rare, and the present event is the best opportunity for observation that has been offered for several years.

Many new methods will be utilized for the first time in the observation of this eclipse. Col. John Millis of Cleveland, has suggested to the superintendent of the U. S. Naval Observatory the use of airplane photographs of the earth's surface under the shadow bands of the eclipse.

AERONAUTICS

World's Largest

The Barling Bomber carries 5,000 lbs. of bombs, 6 tons of gasoline, has a gross weight of 20 tons. Its three huge wings measure 120 feet from tip to tip and is propelled through the air by six Liberty motors with combined power of 2,400 horsepower. On its maiden trip, Lieutenant Harold H. Harris of McCook Field flew over Dayton, O., at an altitude of 2,500 feet and a speed of more than 90 miles per hour with complete confidence and without the shadow of a mishap. Even the most blasé Army pilots experienced a feeling of awe when they saw this giant craft in the air, and a thrill at the moment of landing—landing for any new plane is a crucial test, but the Barling floated easily upon the grass of Wilbur Wright Field in spite of its enormous bulk. This is the largest airplane in the world and spells a tremendous achievement for the Air Service. The possibility of carrying large bombs has great military value. The perfect coördination of six engines means wonderful reliability, since even if two engines fail at one time the Barling can continue its flight untroubled. A plane of this tremendous capacity and perfect reliability has obvious possibilities in commercial aviation.

Transcontinental Record

See first item under THE PRESS, this page.

Air Collision

The air is a vast ocean in which a plane is but a tiny speck. But sometimes a malign fate seems actually to draw two machines together. Strong winds blew two Navy Vought airplanes into collision at Pensacola, Fla. Captain George F. Hill and Lieutenant Cornelius McFadden, both of the Marine Corps, were instantly killed in the crash. Lieutenant M. A. Richal, pilot of the second plane, is probably fatally injured.

ZR-I Launched

Fully inflated, ready in every detail, the enormous ZR-1 was slowly released from its cradle by the escape of 8 tons of water from its ballast tanks. Three hundred marines and sailors guided the immense bag across the shed at Lakehurst, N. J., and anchored it at the entrance. Exhaustive engine tests will precede the trial flight on Sept. 1, a momentous date for American aviation.

Photographing the Eclipse

Making astronomers independent of cloud and weather conditions, Lieutenant John A. Macready of coast-to-coast fame and Lieutenant A. W. Stevens will photograph the eclipse on Sept. 10 at an altitude of 20,000 feet. While the moon's shadow passes over the earth at 1,000 miles per hour, the aviators at this tremendous height will see it for more than a minute and will be able to make some unique and extremely valuable records.

Mustin Dies

In the recent death of Captain Henry C. Mustin, Assistant Chief of the Bureau of Aeronautics, aviation has lost one of its most devoted exponents and the Navy a capable officer, often termed the father of Naval aviation. Captain Mustin was largely responsible for the establishment of the Bureau of Aeronautics and the shaping of the Navy's air policy in recent years. Inventor of the catapult idea of launching airplanes from shipboard, he was also the first pilot to be launched in this manner. As first Commander of the Aircraft Squadrons of the Fleet, he perfected means of spotting gunfire by airplane. Together with Admiral Bradley Fiske, he perfected the telescopic gunsight now used throughout the world.

East Coast Destroyed

Leaving Hampton Roads, Va., at dawn, 16 large Martin bombers flew in war formation to Bangor, Me., covering the distance of 800 miles in eight and a half hours. At Mitchel Field, L. I., the armada was reinforced by a squadron of fast De Havillands and single-seater fighters. Fully armed and equipped, the Martin bombers each carried from three to five men, camp equipment from cots to typewriters, enough food to last four days. Sometimes the commander, Major John N. Reynolds, took his fleet in single file, sometimes in V formation so close together that the wing tips seemed to touch. En route the planes went through offensive manœuvres such as bombing planes would be called upon to do in case of war. Adopting offensive tactics, the bombers would swoop down upon some military objective such as a railroad or bridge and simulate their destruction. Had bombs of 2,000, 1,000 and 600 pounds been dropped over New Jersey a terrible scene of destruction would have met the eye. The coast line was closely followed, giving Atlantic City, New York, Boston an impressive sight. The East Coast was theoretically laid waste from end to end.

THE PRESS

Wings

For four days, in a series of test flights, the Post Office Department conducted a series of transcontinental mail flights. In no case did the aeroplanes carrying mail across the country need more than 30 hours to complete the trip. In one case the trip was made in 26 hours and 9 minutes—41 minutes less than the transcontinental flight record.

Of course, the corollary of this attainment was that San Francisco and New York read each other's newspapers hardly more than 24 hours after publication. As the telegraph, cable and wireless have speeded up news transmission to those department stores of knowledge, the daily newspapers, so the aeroplane, it seems, will accelerate the news department stores' deliveries to their customers.

Assuming that such a thing as aeroplane circulation for newspapers develops, it will open new journalistic problems.

It will entirely alter the question of what is the proper size of a newspaper. National dailies should develop with a national circulation. By competition they might drive local newspapers out of business—much as large metropolitan department stores have treated neighborhood stores.

On the other hand, aeroplane delivery would greatly alter the question of what news is worth printing. One of the San Francisco newspapers carried to New York bore in its headlines: BANDITS KILL POKER PLAYER; POSSES SCOUR MOUNTAINS FOR WOUNDED MAN; MRS. KERR FINED \$10 FOR BATTERY OF WOMAN. Scandal may be useful for a national circulation, but "local stories" are not. If aeroplanes extend the range of newspaper circulation they may do away with "local news." But they have not yet.

Das Deutsche Life

A famous magazine is on a fair way to the happy hunting grounds. *Die Fliegende Blaetter*, comic weekly published at Munich and founded in 1844, is in serious financial straits. Its operating cost despite the immense depreciation of the mark is now actually more than in 1914. Its circulation has fallen off greatly. Its ends no longer meet.

Fliegende Blaetter, known not only in Germany but throughout the world, is a paper of the type of *Life*, *Judge* and others. Its cartoons are decidedly more virulent and less beau-

tiful than those of Charles Dana Gibson. The humor for which it is known is often not suited to a New England parlor. Its touch with world affairs is perhaps more like that of *Punch* than that of any paper published on this side of the Atlantic. The very grossness of its humor, the apparent near-strangulation of every character in its cartoons, has created it a place from which it will be missed if now it ceases.

Cables

Before the War a cable despatch of 1,000 words was unusually lengthy.

A few days ago *The New York Times* published the full text of Premier Poincare's reply to Lord Curzon's note on reparations. The text as printed covered 13 columns of the newspaper (about 15,000 words). As it was transmitted in "skeleton" telegraphic code it consisted of 10,644 words.

The feat was performed in this manner: The French note was taken to the Paris office of the *Times* and translated into English—a process taking six hours. It was divided into 15 sections of 500 to 1,000 words each and transmitted over two cables directly into the New York office of the *Times*. It was just four hours and 15 minutes from the time the first sections of the report were filed at the Paris cable office until the entire text was complete in New York. And the text of the note was less than half of the cable dispatches which came into the *Times'* office that night. Journalism progresses.

Love

Good housekeeping and love, except to practical philosophers, have little connection. But a blurb designed to advertise the magazine *Good Housekeeping* and to promulgate the passion Love recently hit upon a formula that should be useful to advertisers on all periferies of the globe, to wit:

"Love means happiness—and misery. Love means success—and failure. Love means great adventure—and tragic boredom. Love means everything—or nothing as . . . So-and-So and others show you in September *Good Housekeeping*."

The possibilities of this formula are infinite. It can be applied to automobiles, ambition, newspapers, Buddhism, the World Court. For example:

"Safety-pins mean happiness—and misery. Safety-pins mean success—and failure. Safety-pins mean great adventure—and tragic boredom. Safety-pins mean everything—or nothing as . . ."

BUSINESS & FINANCE

Current Situation

The first stirrings of the coming Autumn trade have become perceptible; few price recessions have been experienced, and some prices have shown a tendency to rally under the increased demand. Production has not been particularly affected; it is in the field of distribution for goods already produced that greater activity has been noted. The Fall mercantile trade has quite favorable prospects. The purchasing power of the public is high. Merchants are infrequently overstocked. Credit is abundant.

The Chamber Sums Up

A special committee of the Chamber of Commerce of the U. S. gave President Coolidge their view of what policies are vital for the welfare of American business. The Committee included Julius H. Barnes, A. C. Bedford, Lewis E. Pierson, Charles E. Weed, Willis H. Booth, John H. Fahey, F. L. Kent. These Committeemen did the talking at the conference, while President Coolidge was almost exclusively a listener.

The policies advocated by the Committee were in general identical with "programs" outlined in past meetings of the Chamber of Commerce. They included the cessation by this country of a negative attitude of aloofness toward foreign nations, the private ownership and operation of our railroads, the granting of a subsidy on our merchant marine, readjustment downwards of the income surtaxes, prohibition of future tax-exempt Federal security issues, approval of restrictive immigration, opposition to the soldiers' bonus, advocacy of the "flexible tariff," unqualified endorsement of the Federal Reserve system and opposition to unwise changes in the Federal Reserve act.

Oil vs. Coal

The continual troubles in the coal industry during the past few years have led many real estate owners to experiment with fuel oil instead. The recent clash of the coal operators and miners, along with the current cheapness of crude oil following over-production last Spring, has given considerable momentum to the tendency to install oil-burning equipment in office buildings in New York and other large cities. A manufacturer of oil-burning appliances has reported an increase in his sales in

New York of 500% over last year.

Despite the strict city regulations regarding the storing of oil, as well as the initial equipment cost, fuel oil gives a more even temperature, is cheaper to handle, saves expense and trouble with ashes.

The Ritz-Carlton Hotel, Manhattan, which became a convert to fuel oil, has stated that the saving gained thereby is estimated at \$25,490 during the first six months. On the average 130 to 140 gallons of oil are equivalent to a ton of coal.

New York buildings which now use or have contracted to use oil-burners include the Equitable Building, Metropolitan Life Insurance Building, R. H. Macy & Co., Columbia University, John Wanamaker, Saks & Co., *The New York Times* Annex, Pershing Square Building, Hotel Claridge, Mount Sinai Hospital, Knickerbocker Building, Excelsior Savings Bank and a number of large apartment houses on Park Avenue and Riverside Drive.

Railroad Earnings

Record car loadings of early Summer led some to predict much larger net earnings for the railroads. Stock market prices have not, however, advanced to an important extent, and now, as the company statements for July are made public, the reason has become apparent. Although the gross business of the roads as a rule reflects their record volume of traffic, higher expenses here prevented any great growth of net earnings, and in some cases even decreased them. The purchase of new equipment as well as the lasting effects of the shopmen's strike have more than offset the increased gross earnings of the early Summer.

Europe's Wheat

The American farmers who planted wheat on a more or less wartime basis reckoned without the European farmer. Reports from abroad continually emphasize the greater ability this year of Continental nations to feed themselves without the former large grain imports from this country.

France has in prospect a record crop, and M. Chéron, her Minister of Agriculture, has predicted that imports of wheat will not be necessary this year at all, if wheat flour is mixed with that of other cereals. The French yearly ration of wheat

"THE BALL OF QUALITY"

OCOBO



RECESSED

also procurable in Mesh Marking

ENGLAND'S BEST

The utmost in Golf Ball
construction

Twelve Dollars the Dozen

IMPORTED BY

WIMBAR

15 West 24th St., N. Y. City

Also distributors of Hendry & Bishop
Iron Heads—The Huntly Putter—
Ocobo Sports Plaster—Sorbo Cleaners.

"OBTAINABLE FROM YOUR PRO"

The First Twenty-six

We are able to fill a few more orders from subscribers for bound copies of the first twenty-six issues (Volume I) of TIME. Only a limited number of back copies are available for this purpose. Orders will be filled as received. The Bound Volume is furnished to subscribers at cost, \$2.75.

Fill out the application form below; your order will receive immediate attention.

APPLICATION

P. M. GROVES, TIME,
236 East 39th Street, N. Y. C.

I enclose \$2.75 to cover the cost of a bound copy of Volume I (March-August) of TIME.

Name

Address

is estimated at 85,000,000 quintals; production in Continental France is estimated at 79,000,000 quintals, with 20,000,000 more from the French North African harvest.

Of still greater effect upon Chicago wheat prices has been the reports of a much larger Russian wheat crop this year. It has not been forgotten that Russia was until 1914 the granary of Europe, and even Bolshevism has not availed to prevent a considerable recovery in wheat production from post-War conditions. There is, of course, an element of propaganda in many of the current stories of huge Russian stocks of wheat, but these have a substratum of truth.

The effect of the larger European wheat crops has been seen, not only in "dollar wheat" in Chicago, but also in a marked decrease in railroad grain shipments in this country. These declined during the first 31 weeks this year by 110,180 earloads from the shipments during the same period last year. Loadings for 1923 have been 1,246,520 earloads, against 1,356,700 for 1922.

S P O R T

Papyrus

A Golden Age of turfdom seems at hand. Papyrus, winner of the 1923 Epsom Derby (TIME, June 18), and therefore technically England's greatest three-year-old colt, may cross the Atlantic for an international match race with his fleetest American contemporary, in October at Belmont Park, L. I.

Horse lovers of many nations thrilled at the news. Questions flew. Who will defend for America? Will Papyrus stand the voyage? Will Steve Donoghue, wizard English jockey, ride Papyrus? The date? The stakes? The winner?

The date will be early October, the stakes huge but of secondary interest. Donoghue has said he will ride. The American defender will be chosen at the National Trial Sweepstakes by American racing officials.

Some American Horses. Zev, the Harry F. Sinclair colt, who won the Kentucky Derby, the Withers, the Paumonok, the Belmont, the Rainbow Stakes. He has been called "the greatest of the three-year-olds" of the 1923 season. He is the most logical and likely contender. He is a distant cousin of Papyrus.

The Clown, Latonia Derby winner, who is the star of Western three-year-olds.

Martingale, Pimlico Futurity winner.

The English Horse. Papyrus, son of Tracery, is owned by Ben Irish. Though not unanimously endorsed by other English owners as England's greatest horse, he will be backed by many a pound and shilling. Before coming to America he

will run the St. Leger Stakes. First upon this race and then upon his seafaring qualities depends Papyrus' great challenge in October.

Chess Champs

After nearly a month of vigorous competition the Ninth American Chess Congress ended with the winner undecided. Frank J. Marshall, American champion, and A. Kupchik, both of New York, tied for first place with 10½ games won and 2½ lost. The prizes were split and an address of appreciation made to Harry Latz, general manager of the Hotel Alamac, Lake Hopatcong, N. J., where the matches were held. The players, who had been busy with their games since Aug. 6, broke training and departed for their homes.

Tennis

Davis Cup. William T. Tilden, 2nd, William M. Johnston, Vincent Richards, R. Norris Williams, 2nd, were chosen for the U. S. 1923 Davis Cup Team. These four successfully defended the cup last year, were respectively first, second, third, fourth in the 1922 national ranking. Williams was named team captain—presumably by reason of seniority. The Davis Cup matches take place at Forest Hills, L. I., Aug. 31, Sept. 1 and 3. The challenger, Australia, defeated three other teams in the American zone, then defeated France who had won from eleven others in the European zone.

National Doubles. For the first time in history the national doubles title is a hybrid. It was won by William T. Tilden, 2nd, and Brian I. C. Norton, of South Africa. They played a former Davis Cup pair in the finals, R. Norris Williams, 2nd., and Watson M. Washburn, and won only after the most desperate five-set match at 3-6, 6-2, 6-3, 5-7, 6-2. The individual brilliance of Tilden dominated the court, with the occasional flashes of Williams and the steadiness of Norton attracting less consistent attention. After the first two sets the playing of Washburn was particularly disappointing. Norton is the fifth foreigner to have his name engraved on the cup. The Doherty brothers (English stars of two decades ago) twice attained the honor and Norman E. Brookes and Gerald Patterson took the cup back with them to Australia in 1919.

Mallory Beats McKane. The Longwood Invitation Singles finals at Boston offered Mrs. Molla Mallory her third chance to defeat Miss Kathleen McKane, English champion. She acknowledged the knock of opportunity and won a 20-minute match at 6-2, 6-1. Miss McKane's trip to America in search of American tennis honors has been singularly



Outdoor and Athletic Shoes

for

Men and Women

The preferential footwear for those who value long life in shoes with long run economy.

Spalding Street Shoes for town or country.

Spalding Athletic Shoes for every sport.

Have you tried the new "Rajah" sole of crepe rubber?

A.G. Spalding & Bros.

126 Nassau St., 523 Fifth Ave., N. Y.
And all principal cities

YOU CAN MAKE

\$200 a month by becoming the representative of TIME in your territory. Our proposition is attractive and we will give you full co-operation.

For full information write
P.M. Groves, 236 E. 39th St., New York

unproductive. She has lost three times to Mrs. Mallory and once to Helen Wills.

Mixed Doubles. Miss McKane also had the opportunity to congratulate Mrs. Mallory on her playing in the national mixed doubles finals. The latter, paired with William T. Tilden, 2nd, defeated Miss McKane and John B. Hawkes, of Australia, 6-3, 2-6, 10-8.

Others. Other champions in the national matches on the Longwood courts:

Junior Singles—George Lott.

Boys' Singles—H. L. Johnson.

Junior Doubles—George Lott and Julius Sagalowski.

Boys' Doubles—Malcolm T. Hill and H. L. Johnson.

Veterans' Doubles—Samuel Hardy and A. W. Myers.

Father and Son—I. W. Wear and Potter Wear.

Roque to Croak

The wail of the roque players is loud in the land. They are too good. The game is too easy. They are rolling through their wickets before they come to them.

It must be explained that roque is the scientific descendant of croquet. Croquet to a roque player is like a jew's harp to a flute player. Roque champions have refined the game down to the point that the arches are only a sixteenth of an inch wider than the balls. Yet their skill has increased to a point beyond which they cannot narrow the arches.

Accordingly A. R. Gates of Chicago, co-donor of the trophy for the world's championship roque tournament, has suggested a balkline game. He would draw a twelve-inch circle around each arch and stake within which no ball is eligible to advancement for the point. Roque players throughout the country are enormously excited over the suggested innovation. Apparently roque, as the present generation has known and loved it, must shuffle into discard.

New World's Records

Mile Run. From Stockholm Stadium, Sweden, came the report that Paavo Nurmi, a Finn, had "broken the world's record for the mile run." The mile record—with the possible exception of the 100-yard record—is looked upon as the most important record in track competition. Yet Nurmi's feat (though it was in no wise questioned) evoked little or no press comment; no American sporting editor proved energetic enough to cable for further details. The Finn's time was given as 4 min. 10 2/5 sec. He also "broke the world's record for 1,500 meters." (Time, 3 min. 53 sec.)



Silver King
REG. U. S. PAT. OFF.

**"King
O'Them All"**

Occasionally
Challenged
—Never
Equalled

Used by the winners
of more than forty
open championships

**Price \$1.00 each
\$12.00 per dozen**



Blue Radio
For long life
and low
scores. Makes
friends —
keeps friends.
75 cents each
—\$9.00 dozen.

Red Flash
The ball that
finds the tin.
Proven to be
the best put-
ting ball. 65
cents each —
\$7.80 dozen.



Write for illustrated catalog
No. 500, listing Wanamaker
Golf Balls and full line of
clubs, bags, grips, etc.

John Wanamaker
New York

Sole authorized wholesale Distrib-
utors in America of Silver King
Golf Balls (made in England),
and our own exclusive group—
Blue Radio, Radio Crown, Wonder
Ball, Mystery, Red Flash and
Taplow—covering the require-
ments of every type of golfer.



Doubleday, Page & Co.'s List

By DALE COLLINS:

Sea-Tracks of the Speejacks. The account of the first around-the-world voyage made by a motor boat, as told by one of the voyagers. Illustrated. (\$5.00)

By RUDYARD KIPLING:

The Irish Guards in the Great War. "The story of the Irish Guards is the story of the war in the West." *The Times*, London. 2 vols. Illustrated by maps. (\$10.00)

By ANDRÉ CHEVRILLON:

Three Studies in English Literature. Kipling, Galsworthy, and Shakespeare. (\$2.50)

Fiction

By GENE STRATTON-PORTER:

The White Flag. The great novel of the most popular of all the women novelists. A story of Indiana. (\$2.00)

By ELIZABETH:

The Enchanted April. "The very soul of laughter." Christopher Morley. 65th thousand. (boxed, \$1.90)

By W. B. MAXWELL:

The Day's Journey. "Magnificent study of a friendship. . . . Maxwell at his zenith."—*Philadelphia Public-Ledger*. 4th large printing. (\$2.00)

By JOSEPH CONRAD:

The Rover. Mr Joseph Conrad's first novel in three years will be published Dec. 1st.



Order now for first editions.

GARDEN CITY NEW YORK

IMAGINARY INTERVIEWS

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

George V of England: "I shot grouse on the moors and am said to have lived up to my reputation as one of the best shots in England. Simultaneously my son, Wales, visited his horse farm and set what is said to be a record by jumping 150 fences in one morning."

Miss Christabel Pankhurst, evangelist: "At a Presbyterian conference, said I: 'Because of the immortality of the fiction of our day I do not see how girls have the slightest chance to remain good.'"

Victor Margueritte, French author: "The Paris boulevards were flooded with a 50,000-copy first edition of *The Companion*, a sequel I wrote to *The Bachelor Girl* (*La Garçonne*), the feminist novel for which I was expelled from the Legion of Honor. In a 'fighting preface' to *The Companion* I declared that my new heroine, Annik, will arouse more wrath than my previous one, Monique, as she goes further, attaining spiritual emancipation. Monique stopped half-way and got married."

Mrs. Henry Ford: "At Michigamme, Mich., women and girl resorters wearing overalls and short stockings besieged me for autographs. I publicly rebuked them, saying: 'You ladies and girls are showing very poor taste and worse judgment in coming into the town garbed as you are, without skirts or dresses. I do not want to sign my name for you and prefer not to look at you. I resent your idea of dress.'"

Henry Ford: "Senator James Couzens of Detroit, interviewed in Paris, said that because I had shown brilliant qualities as a business man it did not follow that I would show the same ability as President, any more than Babe Ruth, expert in still another line, would make a great Chief Executive."

Luther Burbank: "In an article for Mr. Ford's *Dearborn Independent*, entitled *Tobacco, Tombstones and Profits*, said I: 'I never met a tobacco user who did not regret that he had formed the habit; I never met a non-smoker who was sorry he did not smoke. Isn't that significant?'"

Dr. C. A. Wills, father of Miss Helen Wills, tennis champion: "My daughter entered the University of California as a Freshman. She will take a general course in Art. Commenting on a report from New York that my daughter would be sent to Europe by the U. S. L. T. A. to play the French Lenglen, I said: 'The trip to Europe must be at a time when it will not interfere with my daughter's college work.'"

Miss Helen Wills: "The *New York Evening Post*, in a despatch from Berkeley, Cal., ignorantly referred to me as 'Miss Hazel Wills.'"

Madame Alexandre Millerand, wife of the President of France: "Interviewed by the press, said I: 'It is fitting that we return now to the wearing of full dress at functions. The tuxedo will soon replace altogether the full dress for men if something is not done by hostesses to urge its abandonment. . . . If the wearing of lax apparel is to be condoned at the opera, at balls, at affairs of state, then such affairs will lose their elegance and prestige.'"

Mrs. Woodrow Wilson: "I paid a personal call upon Mrs. Calvin Coolidge. The press stated that this visit was the first I have made to the White House since I presided over its functions. As a matter of fact, when Mrs. Harding was ill last Fall my husband and I drove to the White House, made inquiries for her, left our cards."

Benito Mussolini: "At Pescara, Italy, I visited poet Gabriele d'Annunzio's birthplace, an humble cottage. I was received by his former governess, shown the household relics. From a window I addressed a crowd: 'Let our reverend thoughts wend their way to d'Annunzio, the heroic soldier, faithful Italian, wonderful poet. Viva!'"

Gabriele d'Annunzio, Italian soldier-poet: "A Eucharistic Congress at Zagre, Yugo-Slavia, was attended by a papal legate named Pilegrinetti. This holy man was met at the station by an emotional crowd of nuns and monks cheering loudly. The reason for his warm reception was that the Italian for 'papal legate' is 'nunzio.' The good Yugo-Slavs had confounded their guest with me and were greeting him by my name."

Owen Wister, author: "A fortnight ago *TIME* arbitrarily stated that Mr. Harold Bell Wright is the only American author to have a hotel named after one of his fictional characters. Medicine Bow, Wyo., (where certain incidents of my best-known novel are said to have taken place), has named its most elaborate and commodious hotel *The Virginian*."

Andrew W. Mellon, Secretary of the Treasury: "I sent specialists to attend Richard Green, aged 69, my Negro messenger, who was critically ill. Green first got his job from President Grant. Six feet three, he is noted for his courtesy and dignified bearing."

Alvaro Obregon, President of Mexico: "I wrote a letter to Wilbur P. Thirkield, M. E. Bishop of Mexico, Central America, North Andes. Said I: 'I believe frankly that your prestige as a prophet is not being compromised too much when you state that our tendency is toward prohibition, and that at an early date Mexico will enter into that state.'"

Born. To Mr. and Mrs. John Wanamaker, Jr. (Miss Pauline Disston), a son, in Manhattan. The child is a great-grandson of the late John Wanamaker and a grandson of Rodman Wanamaker.

Engaged. Allister McCormick, of Chicago, to Miss Joan Stevens, of London. He was engaged to Miss Mary Landon Baker, of Chicago, who left him at the altar.

Married. Major General Peyton Conway March, retired Chief of Staff, U. S. A., 58, to Miss Cora Virginia McEntee, 26, of Brooklyn, in London. One of the honor men of the West Point class of '88, he fought in the Philippines as Captain of the Astor Battery. In 1904 he was officer-observer of the Russo-Japanese War, and in 1912 did service in Mexico. During the World War he was in command of the A. E. F. artillery and was appointed Chief of Staff. His first wife died in 1904.

Married. Reinhold Warlick, 44, concert and opera singer, to Miss Bertha Turk-Rohn, 27, prima donna of the present season of the Volks Opera, Vienna, daughter of Baroness Olga von Turk-Rohn, in Manhattan. Son of the late Hugo Warlick (business manager of the late Tsar's private orchestra), he was divorced in 1917 from the former Mrs. Edward Judson Ovington, widow of the late owner of the Ovington Gift Shop, Manhattan.

Died. Admiral Baron Tomasaburo Kato, Premier of Japan, 64, at Tokyo, of a complication of maladies. (See page 13.)

Died. Mrs. Emily A. McNally, 67, wife of James McNally, Vice President of Rand, McNally and Co., map publishers, at Lake of Bays, Ont., Canada. She had locked her door after taking a sleeping powder and could not be wakened when the Wawa Hotel, where she was staying, caught fire.

Died. Captain Fred Walters, "Blue Man" of Barnum's and Ringling Brothers' Circus, 68, in Manhattan, of heart disease. An autopsy showed that his heart, brain, muscles were as blue as his skin. This is attributed to silver poisoning contracted in an Australian mine.

Died. Caldwell Hardy, 71, former President of the American Bankers' Association (1902), at Norfolk, Va., of heart disease.

Died. Mrs. George C. Riggs ("Kate Douglas Wiggin"), 63, author, at Harrow, England, following an operation. She wrote *The Birds' Christmas Carol*, *Rebecca of Sunnybrook Farm*, *The Old Peabody Pew*.

Died. Maharaja Gaekwar of Baroda, said to be the richest prince in India, suddenly, on a train in Holland.

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

The principal of Public School No. 13, Buffalo, N. Y. (P. 19.)

A national treasurer insensible to the political possibilities of "Soak the rich." (P. 3.)

A Gallic decalogue for obstreperous American visitors. (P. 10.)

Russia—no longer famine-stricken, no more a disease focus. (P. 11.)

Encouragement for budding barristers. (P. 18.)

Hypophysary extract combined with chloroform. (P. 20.)

The gathering nebula of an inceptive star. (P. 16.)

Extra rooms for Suite 125 in the Senate office building. (P. 6.)

The approach of a titanic shadow. (P. 20.)

Courtesy to a lady of renown. (P. 1.)

A million and a half American citizens eating out of Nature's hand. (P. 3.)

History not yet de-forrested. (P. 4.)

An unrelated, unorganized bundle of art. (P. 14.)

Grand Rapids—home of medieval zeal. (P. 15.)

A sight for the Pekingese, the Pomeranians and the Mexicans. (P. 17.)



"It's Just Like a Man's Shop in London"

You find here exactly the same goods that you do in the smartest West End shop. What's more—you'll find the same attractive, quiet atmosphere for comfortable shopping. The next time you're on 45th St., between Fifth and Madison, drop in and see a bit of Piccadilly set down in New York. Mail orders receive prompt attention.

CRUGERS, INC.
EIGHT EAST FORTY FIFTH STREET
NEW YORK CITY



Dome

IF you find a medium of distribution attached, the most important link in your chain.

This Compendium of Commerce tends to all foreign trade out the United Kingdom.

Through our extensive and corresponding selected in the most an exceptional manner.

For the handling of goods in New York and via London which gives prompt locations, markets and in other parts of the world.

We invite you to call through us. to our Collection.

Guarantee of

Main Office

LONDON PARIS