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TIME

The Weekly News-Magazine



VOL. II NO. 13

HUGH GIBSON

*Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary—
See Page 10*

NOV. 26, 1923

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TIME

The Weekly News-Magazine

Vol. II, No. 13

Nov. 26, 1923

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

THE PRESIDENCY

Mr. Coolidge's Week

¶ President Coolidge let it be known that he would support Secretary Mellon's plan for an appropriation of \$28,500,000 to build revenue cutters and increase the Coast Guard to prevent rum smuggling. (See page 5.)

¶ He received a delegation from the National Woman's party asking a Constitutional Amendment granting absolute legal equality to women. (See page 5.)

¶ Senator Lodge, Republican floor leader of the Senate, had lunch at the White House and remained for two hours discussing the prospects of tax reduction by the next Congress. (See page 2.)

¶ Mr. Coolidge wrote to the National Grange in session at Pittsburgh saying: "It seems to me that one of the reasons why the grange has continued to flourish is that it has kept constantly in mind the thought of the farm as a home and is represented in its membership by the various members of that home."

¶ The President worked on his message to Congress, and in order to conserve valuable time Secretary Slomp arranged that delegations calling at the White House should all be ushered into the room at once. The President then went from one to another and disposed of the entire number in ten minutes. This was the revival of a custom of President Roosevelt.

¶ Mr. Coolidge was made Honorary President of the American Olympic Committee; was made Honorary President of the Gorgas Institute of Tropical and Preventative Medicine; told a delegation from the National Motorists' Association, "the motor industry has raised people up and has given them an entirely new outlook on life"; pressed a telegraph key unveiling milestone marking the western terminus of the Lee Highway at San Diego, Calif.; prepared to receive a snow-white collie for the White House kennels, from Oshkosh, Wis.; banished Peter Pan, Presidential wire haired fox terrier, until his

private secretary, Mr. Clark, could teach the dog not to howl at night; heard that Mrs. Coolidge had accepted a canary from the American Canary Breeders' Association; received an invitation to attend the annual football game of his alma mater, Amherst, with Williams at Williamstown; wired back: "Regret I cannot accept your invitation. Am sure contest will be marked by same clean sportsmanship which has always marked relations of two colleges"; heard that the score was: Amherst, 7; Williams, 23.

Californians Both

In the springtime the buds of the fruit trees swell and swell. Finally there comes a point where they cannot swell longer, and they burst—the peach tree into warm pink bloom, the apple modestly, into flushed white flower. So is it with Hiram W. Johnson and with William G. McAdoo.

For this is the political Springtime and "receptive candidates," who were the buds of yesterday,

must burst betimes into active bloom unless they wish to wither with a canker of disappointment in their hearts.

Hiram W. Johnson. So the Senator from California, sojourning temporarily in Chicago, the home of his chief backer, Albert D. Lasker, invited reporters to call on him at his room in the Drake Hotel at 5 o'clock of an afternoon. When they came he served them each with a mimeographed statement. In it was a summary of what the Senator believes to be wrong with the country and how he would right it, to which was appended the words: "Upon these as fundamentals . . . I will make my appeal. In every state the contest will be waged."

The Senator's platform is based on the thesis that "there is discontent abroad in the land; there is threatened disintegration in the Republican Party. . . . Two warring philosophies of government." One is "ultra-conservative, materialistic . . . vigorously contesting every human advance." The other is "idealistic and forward looking," avoiding ultra-conservatism and ultra-radicalism, "mindful of existing rights but recognizing conditions and mankind's gradual progress."

Mr. Johnson's concrete proposals are: 1) that there ought to be Presidential preference primaries in all states; 2) that we ought to establish no connections with the League of Nations or its subsidiaries.

He added: "I question not men now, but their philosophy of government. That which obtains at Washington does not fit present-day needs. Ultra-conservatism there rules; Progressivism challenges it."

William G. McAdoo. Senator Johnson launched his candidacy in Chicago as he progressed across the country from California to Washington. On the same day, Mr. McAdoo, crossing the continent in the reverse direction, was in Omaha, just having passed through Chicago. One of his followers at the latter city issued a statement: "Mr. McAdoo has been in Chicago for several days

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National Affairs—[Continued]

Men and women . . . urged him to announce promptly his candidacy for the Democratic nomination . . . Mr. McAdoo can and will speak for himself when the time to speak arises . . . That the whole country is calling loud for leadership is manifest. We affirm that Mr. McAdoo is the one great figure now available in our party. William G. McAdoo has all the qualities of a national leader and a great executive. He is a man of action and a man of decision . . . The supporters of Mr. McAdoo intend to nominate him and to elect him to the Presidency."

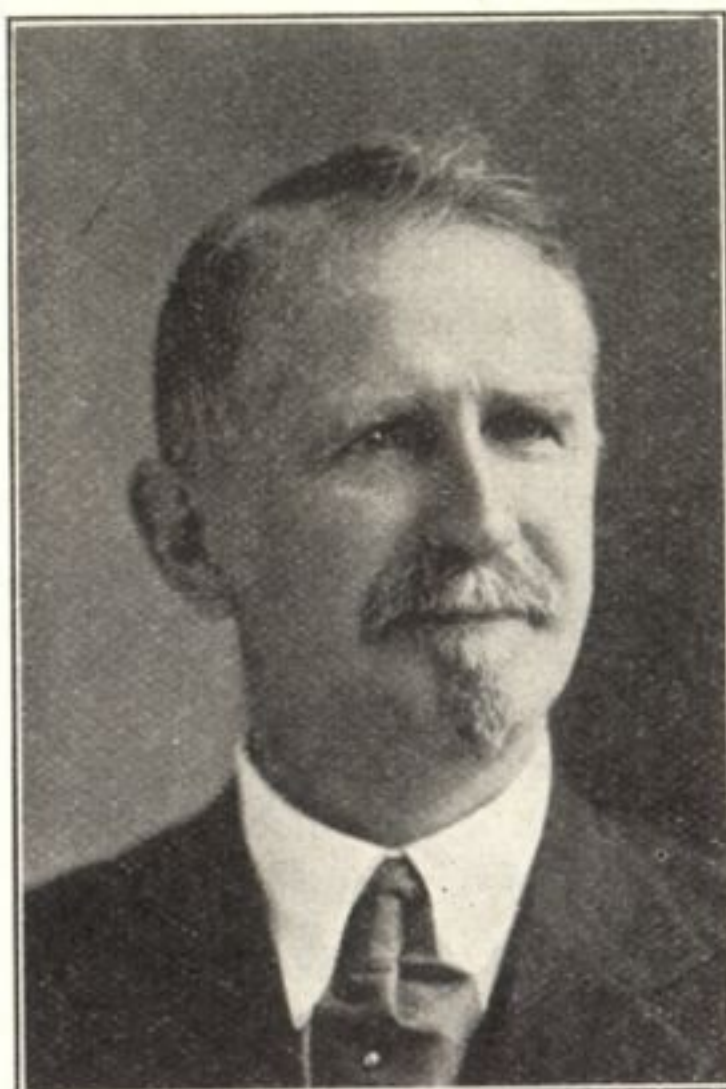
This statement being placed before Mr. McAdoo in Omaha, he said simply: "Mr. Rockwell has stated the situation accurately."

Mr. McAdoo's announcement was hardly more than an admission; it was not coupled with a platform. He promised that in the course of several speeches which he was planning his position would be made clear. One point of his stand, however, he expressed; he favors tax reduction and a soldiers' bonus. Said he: "We can have tax reduction and do justice to the American soldier as well, by treating adjusted compensation [the bonus] as a part of the War cost and funding it through an issue of 50-year bonds. The interest and sinking fund charge should not exceed 80 to 90 millions per annum. This would not prevent a reduction in taxes."

The Significance. The announcement of the candidacies of Senator Johnson and Mr. McAdoo on the same day is generally, and probably rightly, attributed to the stir that was caused by Mr. Mellon's proposal for a tax cut (see *TAXATION*). The Mellon proposal was one of the most telling political moves of the season, and its reception was a nine days' political wonder; to Hiram Johnson's Presidential ambitions it had more meaning than to William G. McAdoo's, because the proposal is generally considered a feather in Mr. Coolidge's cap, and Mr. Johnson must fight Mr. Coolidge in the Republican Convention.

It was generally surmised that Mr. Johnson's announcement would be followed by announcements from other candidates, perhaps Governor Pinchot of Pennsylvania and Senator La Follette of Wisconsin. There is much talk of Mr. Johnson's hold on the Progressives having weakened

because he followed the "regulars" too closely in the last Congress. At any rate, both Californians, following this first bloom of their candidacies, must pass through a long and hazardous growing season before the ripe fruit of election can hang from their laden boughs.



ROGER WARD BABSON
He outcalculated Mr. Mellon

TAXATION

"Administration Program"

When Secretary of the Treasury Andrew W. Mellon suddenly proposed a cut of \$323,000,000 in taxes, mainly income taxes (*TIME*, Nov. 19), he gained more applause than John Barrymore in *Hamlet*. It was a tremendous surprise to the professional politician. Mr. Mellon was supposed to be an amateur in national politics. But he was able to frame a taxation proposal that received almost unanimous support from the business men of the country. The politicians held their ears to the ground, and then, since the roar of applause was unmistakable, their hands began to clap.

The Politics. The disconcerting part of Mr. Mellon's proposal was that politicians had generally come to the conclusion that a soldier bonus was the most popular thing that could be offered the country in a "Presidential" year. Many of them had pledged themselves irrevocably to the bonus, and it was an

open secret that several had done so disapproving the bonus but regarding it as a political necessity.

Then Mr. Mellon asked the country: "Which will you have—tax cut or bonus?" "Tax cut!" shouted the business man. "Bonus!" shouted the American Legion in a voice that was large before but now seemed small by comparison. It behooved politicians to about face. The maneuver was delicate.

As a result there are now four classes of Republicans: 1) the few who were opposed to the bonus or uncommitted—they shouted: "Vive Mellon!" 2) Those who were promised to the bonus but would like to change their allegiance—they exclaimed: "Lesser taxes, yes, but a bonus, too!" 3) Those progressives and radicals who were both sworn to the bonus and opposed to lowering the income taxes of the rich—they cried: "A bas Mellon! Bonus! Bonus! Bonus!" 4) The tacticians who feared to oppose the third group (progressives and radicals) for fear they might attempt legislative sabotage.

The Democrats were for the most part non-committal—deeming it unwise to oppose the apparently popular Mellon proposal, considering it unprofitable to approve of anything Republican.

Of the four classes of Republicans it is noteworthy that only one, the progressive-radical group, is obstinately opposed to the Mellon plan. As the Mellon plan's popularity became evident, the cautious tacticians began to offer it more support. At the same time, Calvin Coolidge, feeling the public pulse at the White House, decided that the tax cut and no bonus was the best program for the Administration. Senator Henry Cabot Lodge, Republican floor leader of the Senate, lunched at the White House, and it was given out that the President was unalterably opposed to a bonus.

This announcement materially strengthened the chances of the Mellon plan. In spite of declarations to the contrary, Congressmen in general know pretty well that a tax cut and bonus are incompatible. Accordingly those legislators who are committed to the bonus can now vote for it with assurance that it will be blocked by a Presidential veto. In short, they can redeem their bonus promises by a vote, and get the credit for an actual tax reduction.

The Probable Outcome. Sena-

National Affairs—[Continued]

tors and Congressmen began at once to calculate the chances that the Administration's program—it has now changed from "Mr. Mellon's proposal" to the "Administration's program"—has of success. The probable course of events is considered to be:

1) Passage of a bonus bill, since there is still a clear bonus majority in Congress.

2) Veto of the bonus bill.

3) Failure to repass the bill over the President's veto. This will probably take place in the Senate, where the bonus advocates claimed a bare two-thirds vote. Two Senators were reported to have abandoned the bonus cause, following the publication of the tax reduction plan.

4) Consideration of the Administration tax bill. There are clear indications that the "regular" Republicans will back the plan and make it the basis of their campaign in 1924. Representative William R. Green, Chairman of the Ways and Means Committee, and Senator Reed Smoot, Chairman of the Finance Committee, will nurse the bill in their committees. The great problem for the Administration will be on the floors of both Houses. In the Senate the Republicans hold 51 out of 96 seats. In the House the Republicans have 225 out of 435 seats. But seven Republican Senators are La Follette insurgents and about 30 Representatives are the same. So the regular Republicans have no working majority.

In brief, if the tax reduction bill is to pass, the support of conservative Democrats, about nine Senators and 23 Representatives must be won. Or the bill must be so modified as to suit the La Follette group. The latter course means that high surtaxes would have to remain on large incomes, and that perhaps an excess profits tax might be imposed.

The situation is not yet crystallized, however, and definite alignments cannot be predicted.

Mathematics

The implications of Mr. Mellon's tax reduction scheme were brought out in the discussion which followed the proposal. No predictions were so sensational as those of Roger Ward Babson. Mr. Babson, 48-year-old statistician of Wellesley Hills, Mass., is President of Babson's Statistical Organization, originator of the "business barometers" which bear his name. Where Mr. Mellon proposed savings of tens of

dollars to taxpayers, Mr. Babson calculates that there will be hundreds of dollars saved.

His argument is that the manufacturer passes his taxes on to the consumer. If these taxes are lightened the consumer will get the benefit by a decrease of prices that will save 2% of the taxpayers' income. In addition, Mr. Babson concludes that the passage of the tax reduction plan would prevent a bonus and thereby make a difference of an extra 5% in living costs. Thus for an unmarried man the calculations are:

Income	Present Tax	Mr. Mellon's Saving	Mr. Babson's Saving
\$2,000.....	\$40	\$17.50	\$157.50
3,000.....	80	35.00	245.00
4,000.....	120	52.50	352.00
5,000.....	160	70.00	420.00
6,000.....	240	105.00	525.00
7,000.....	330	150.00	640.00
8,000.....	420	195.00	755.00
9,000.....	510	240.00	870.00
10,000.....	600	285.00	985.00

Another set of statistics has been furnished by Secretary Mellon in answer to the argument of the radicals who say that by lowering the surtaxes 23,000 millionaires will be relieved of taxes that they ought to bear. Mr. Mellon's figures show how high surtaxes drive people with large incomes to invest their capital in tax-exempt securities and so actually reduce the income tax revenue from large incomes. The figures are for incomes over \$300,000:

Year	Maximum Surtax	No. of Returns	Total Net Incomes
1916.....	13%	1,296	\$992,972,986
1917.....	63%	1,015	731,372,153
1918.....	65%	627	401,107,868
1919.....	65%	679	440,011,589
1920.....	65%	395	246,354,585
1921.....	65%	246	153,534,305

(In 1921 some allowance should be made for business depression.)

SOLDIER BONUS

The Alternatives

The Administration's tax reduction plan (TIME, Nov. 19) has placed the advocates of a soldier bonus on the defensive. The majority of them are advocating both a tax reduction and a bonus. They suggest chiefly three alternatives to abandonment of a bonus:

1) That the bonus can be passed if only part of the tax reduction is made. William G. McAdoo suggested an issue of 50-year bonds to finance the bonus. He calculated that these bonds could be retired by an annual outlay of about \$90,000,000. John Thomas Taylor, Vice Chairman of the National Legislative Committee of the American Legion, advocates the bonus bill which will be introduced in the next Congress by Representative Green of Iowa,

which it is estimated would cost an average of about \$87,000,000 over a period of 44 years.

2) A tax of 1.5% on all wholesale sales to pay the bonus. Opposition by business interests prevented such action in the last Congress.

3) Modification of the Volstead Act to permit the sale of light wines and beers, to be followed by a tax on these beverages to pay the bonus. This was suggested by the New York *Daily News*, offspring of the *Chicago Daily Tribune*, and generally reflecting the opinions of Senator McCormick of Illinois. As a practical possibility this suggestion is negligible if not ridiculous.

The last two suggestions can be dismissed as unlikely to receive serious consideration. The argument of those favoring the first alternative follows approximately the expression of the above-named John Thomas Taylor: "Shall 22,000 millionaires—men who profited greatly out of the War—have their income taxes further reduced by \$85,000,000* a year, or shall 5,000,000 soldiers and their families be now paid the just debt owed them by the nation for five years? . . . According to the figures prepared by the Treasury Department for the Senate Finance Committee, the soldiers' measure will cost \$242,000,000 for the first three-year period, or an average of slightly more than \$80,000,000 a year. . . . It is unpardonable for the Secretary to try to fool the nation into believing an untruth, that \$80,000,000 taken from \$323,000,000 leaves actually nothing at all."

The Green Bill

The above-mentioned Mr. Taylor announced on behalf of the American Legion that Chairman Green of the Ways and Means Committee would introduce into Congress on Dec. 3, the first day of the session, a bonus bill carrying practically the same provisions as that vetoed by President Harding last year. The provisions of this bill are:

For all veterans of the Army and Navy and Marine Corps up to the

* The genesis of this figure is uncertain. According to Mr. Mellon's plan the tax reductions for millionaires would total \$29,310,000 as compared to \$193,390,000 to persons with smaller incomes. To calculate a tax cut of \$85,000,000 for millionaires it is necessary to include persons with incomes of less than \$10,000 in the millionaire class. The abolition of amusement taxes and telegraph and telephone taxes, proposed by Mr. Mellon, cannot be supposed to affect chiefly the 23,000 millionaires.

National Affairs—[Continued]

rank of Captain (Army) and Lieutenant (Navy).

To be paid by the day on all service of over 60 days' duration between April 5, 1917, and July 1, 1919, the deduction of 60 days being on account of the \$60 bonus already given.

Compensation to be \$1 a day for home service and \$1.25 a day for service overseas or afloat.

Maximum compensation to any one man, \$625 for overseas service, or \$500 for home duty.

Veterans would be offered an option on one of four types of payment:

1) Cash payment, if the credit is for \$50 or less. (Estimated payments of this type, \$16,000,000.)

2) Adjusted service certificates, a type of paid-up insurance policy payable to the veteran at the end of 20 years. To those choosing this type of compensation a 25% addition will be made to the original credit, which will then bear interest at the rate of 4½% annually to the end of the 20 years, and yield a final credit 3.015 times greater than the original credit. The policy would have a loan value of from 50% to 87½%. In case of death the policy would be paid in full. (About 75% of the veterans are expected to take this option. Cost, \$3,364,909,481.)

3) Vocational training, those taking this option to receive \$1.75 instead of \$1.25 or \$1.00 a day. (About 2½% of the veterans are expected to choose this option. Cost, \$52,325,000.)

4) Aid for improvements on farm or home, the whole to amount to 25% more than the normal credit. (About 22½% of the veterans are expected to take this option. Cost, \$412,425,000.)

The total estimated cost would be \$3,845,659,481 spread over a period of 44 years.

Antis

The opponents of the bonus have made their arguments chiefly on two points:

1) That a bonus would be bad for business and would react to the disadvantage of every citizen including the ex-service men, draining the Treasury of several millions a year for two or three generations.

2) That the majority of ex-service men do not want a bonus. Edward L. Allen, National Director of the Ex-Service Men's Anti-Bonus League, wrote to Representative Green: "There are approximately 3,700,000 ex-service men in the country. But a few more than 400,000 of them



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SENATOR SHORTRIDGE

He does not like the "gentlemen's agreement"

are members of the American Legion. If the ex-service men were in immediate need, if they were even demanding assistance at some future date, is it not indeed strange that they have so carefully refrained from becoming identified with an organization that devotes its energies to bonus-seeking?"

The United States Chamber of Commerce compiled the following statistics on soldier bonuses paid or being paid in this country:

Illinois	\$55,000,000
Iowa	22,000,000
Kansas	25,000,000
Maine	3,000,000
Massachusetts	32,000,000
Michigan	30,000,000
Minnesota	23,000,000
Missouri	15,000,000
New Hampshire	1,500,000
New Jersey	12,000,000
New York	45,000,000
North Dakota	11,000,000
Ohio	32,500,000
Oregon	30,600,000
Rhode Island	2,500,000
South Dakota	6,000,000
Vermont	1,500,000
Washington	12,500,000
Wisconsin	2,000,000

States' total \$380,600,000
Federal Bonus of \$60 270,000,000

Grand total \$650,600,000

Of 4,582,393 men called into service, 2,348,655 benefited by state bonuses. Arizona, Delaware, Indiana, Kentucky, Nebraska, Oklahoma are the only states which defeated bonus measures. Bonuses are pending the vote of the people in Colorado, Montana, Pennsylvania.

The total of \$650,600,000 in bo-

nuses paid in this country compares as follows with bonuses of other countries:

Great Britain—\$275,910,446.

France—\$373,371,150.

Canada—\$147,600,000.

Australia—\$105,000,000.

New Zealand—\$18,290,650.

Belgium—\$10,592,250.

IMMIGRATION

No Admission!

Samuel Morgan Shortridge is said to be the tallest man in the Senate. In size, at least, he rises well above his colleague, Hiram W. Johnson. Just at present he seems about to stir up as much trouble for the Administration as the other Californian—but in quite a different way. Senator Shortridge is going to introduce into Congress an amendment to the immigration law which would bar all persons not eligible for citizenship from entering this country, meaning to bar Asiatics, and intended to bar Japanese.

This move, coming at a time when the Supreme Court has just upheld the Washington and California laws (TIME, Nov. 19) prohibiting persons not eligible for citizenship from owning or leasing land, is bound to be irritating to the Japanese Government. It is understood that the Japanese Government is about to make overtures for a treaty that would nullify these laws. To add a complete bar to Japanese desiring to enter the country is bound to produce vigorous protest from Japan.

Already Asiatics are barred by law from immigration to this country. But there is a "gentlemen's agreement" between the two Governments for the issuance of passports to merchants, students, travelers, etc. It is asserted by Senator Shortridge and others that the Japanese Government has been too liberal in interpreting the agreement, that coolies are issued passports, enter this country and on account of their low standards of living compete disastrously with American labor. Senator Shortridge objects to the "gentlemen's agreement" because it was made without the consent of the Senate, not being a formal treaty. "It is time," said he, "to get back to Constitutional provisions."

He called on President Coolidge and Secretary Hughes to inform them that he will introduce a bill to exclude rigidly all Asiatics. He pointed out that if Japan were included under the present quota law in the same fashion as European countries, her

National Affairs—[Continued]

annual quota of immigrants would be 2,032. But in the last fiscal year 8,055 Japanese entered the U. S. under the "gentlemen's agreement," aside from those smuggled in.

There are now 100,000 to 150,000 Japanese in California alone. James D. Phelan, former Senator from California (who was defeated by Senator Shortridge in 1920, and is as short as Shortridge is tall), estimated that they hold about 500,000 of 3,500,000 acres of farm land in the state.

WOMEN

Callers

The National Woman's Party held a conference in Washington to launch its drive for a Constitutional Amendment to make women absolutely equal with men in the eyes of the law. Having received the assurance of Senator Curtis of Kansas, Republican whip, that he would present their amendment in the next Congress, a delegation of 200 women went to call on the President.

Mrs. O. H. P. Belmont, President of the Party, led the delegation, and introduced as spokesman Miss Maud Younger, Chairman of the Party's Congressional Committee. Miss Younger asked the President to support the Party's amendment, delicately hinting that he might mention the matter in his message to Congress. President Coolidge replied with a metaphorical bow and a veiled injunction that the Woman's Party had best do its own speaking to Congress.

Said Miss Younger:

"In asking your support, Mr. President, we are not without precedent. We recall, when it was a discrimination on account of race, how Abraham Lincoln took the lead in this fight. We recall more recently, when the question was of discrimination on account of sex, how Woodrow Wilson went personally to the Senate to urge the passage of the suffrage amendment."

Said Mr. Coolidge:

"Your presence here is a very impressive demonstration of your desire. I doubt if any of my countrymen would hesitate to assert that if the womanhood of the nation want something they will be bound to secure it.

"I am personally certain that if you will present to Congress as you have done to me your reasons why you want this constitutional amend-

ment you will find them very responsive to your request.

"It is a novel impression to me. I have been engaged in legislation somewhat on the other side in Massachusetts, by attempting to protect women from possible impositions, as was suggested by one of the ladies, of prohibiting their employment in



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THE LATE INEZ MILHOLLAND-BOISSEVAIN
Colleges will remember her

certain vocations that were supposed to be beyond their physical endurance, but if the womanhood of this nation wants that change and you demonstrate your ability, your capacity and your strength, even as you have before, to secure favorable action; if you want some change made now, I haven't the slightest doubt that Congress will respond favorably."

The conference closed next day with a mass meeting in the crypt of the Capitol, celebrating the 75th anniversary of the equal rights movement. Mrs. O. H. P. Belmont in addressing the group declared:

"The women of the United States have recently been given the right to vote, but this is only a small part of the equality which still remains to be attained. The Constitution left women in the position in which the old English common law had always placed them—non-existent as human beings, enslaved as the chattels of men. This condition, with little improvement, exists today in the various states."

Milholland Memorials

Lucy Branham, one of the ladies who was dispatched by the Joint Amnesty Committee, to heckle the late President Harding on his trip across the country last Summer*—the reason being that he had not pardoned all prisoners convicted under Wartime laws—has undertaken a new task. She is to go to "all the colleges of the country" to organize Inez Milholland memorial organizations.

Inez Milholland, or Mrs. Eugene Boissevain as she was by marriage, was, like Miss Branham, an ardent suffragist, and an agitator for organized labor.

She was graduated from Vassar in 1909, having been President of her class in her Junior year and having broken the shot-put and baseball-throw records. After her graduation she tried unsuccessfully to enter Harvard and Columbia Law Schools. In 1912 she finally secured her LL. D. from New York University Law School.

Immediately she plunged into the shirtwaist and laundry strikes in Manhattan. She joined the Women's Trade Union League, the National American Woman Suffrage Association, the Association for the Advancement of Colored People; and the English Fabian Society (the Socialistic group of which Bernard Shaw was once a prominent member).

She died at the early age of 30, while on a speech-making tour in favor of Charles E. Hughes, then a candidate for President. Worn out from her exertions, she was unable to rally from a throat infection.

Edna St. Vincent Millay, poetess, another Vassar graduate, became the second Mrs. Boissevain last Summer, and was one of the Committee of the National Woman's Party which last week called on President Coolidge to urge the "absolute equality" amendment to the Constitution.

PROHIBITION

Avaunt, Smugglers!

The Treasury Department has perfected plans for attacking the rum smugglers who infest our coasts:

- 1) to build 20 cruising cutters.
- 2) to build 200 cabin cruising motor boats.
- 3) to build 100 smaller speed boats.
- 4) to increase commissioned officers

* The heckling plan was ultimately abandoned, in deference to good taste.

National Affairs—[Continued]

of the Coast Guard from 209 to 353.

5) to increase warrant officers from 396 to 716.

6) to increase enlisted personnel from 4,051 to 7,122.

It is estimated that an appropriation of \$20,000,000 will be necessary for the new boats and an additional \$8,500,000 for the increased personnel. President Coolidge is understood to have approved the plans which will be submitted to Congress.

After negotiations which had their inception last March and continued all Summer (TIME, Sept. 17) arrangements were finally completed for a conference with Canadian authorities to secure their coöperation in preventing rum smuggling from Canada. Assistant Secretary of the Treasury McKenzie Moss, accompanied by six technical assistants, was ordered to proceed to Ottawa, inasmuch as the Canadian Government had signified its readiness to receive the mission.

POLITICAL NOTES

At French Lick, Ind., a gentleman, crimson from top to toe, crimson even to his dangling tail, ladles water from a spring. It is a sulphurous, brimstony drink, known as Pluto Water. There, by Pluto's Spring, assembled George E. Brennan, Thomas Taggart and Charles F. Murphy, each of whom holds the Democratic politics of a state (Illinois, Indiana, New York) securely between thumb and forefinger. They are known to be gentlemen who view with alarm the candidacy of William G. McAdoo. Mr. Taggart is President of the French Lick Springs Hotel Co.; the charms of the resort—its healthful climate and salubrious waters—attracted the others. Probably for like reason Ralph Pulitzer, publisher of Manhattan's most virulently Democratic newspaper, *The New York World*, was also at the watering place.

The joy of an affluent passerby who casts a handful of pennies into the street to watch the urchins scramble is doubtless being tasted on much larger scale by Edward W. Bok, who offered \$100,000 for a practical plan for international peace in which the U. S. can participate (TIME, July 9). The deadline for submitting plans brought the contest to a close with 22,165 plans submitted. On the last day over 700 were



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MRS. FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT
She sat up until midnight

presented to the Policy Committee of the American Peace Award.

Miss Esther Everett Lape, author, and Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt, wife of the ex-Assistant Secretary of the Navy and erstwhile Democratic candidate for Vice President, sat up until midnight to receive the last plans.

The Committee of Award, chairmanned by Elihu Root and including Brand Whitlock, Colonel Edward M. House, Major General James G. Harbord, William Allen White, has been considering the plans submitted for over a month. Its final decision is to be made about the first of the year. Then a straw vote of the country will be taken on the chosen plan.

Among the plans submitted are known to be:

☐ A system of music, based on the theory that harmonious sound is a social agent.

☐ "Do unto others as you would have them do unto you."

☐ Birth control and division of wealth.

☐ Strict censorship of the press.

Deep and profound remarks were absent from Mr. William G. McAdoo's admission that he would be a candidate for the Democratic Presidential nomination next year. (See page 1.) Nevertheless he delivered himself of some opinions:

"Prospects are elegant for Demo-

cratic success all over the country. I congratulate Nebraska on having a Democratic Governor" [Charles E. Bryan, brother of William Jennings, and considered a "favorite son"].

A reporter asked: "Would you support Governor Bryan for the Presidency?"

"I would support any man the Democrats nominate."

"What about Henry Ford?"

"Henry Ford is a perfectly good citizen."

Harvard University has a Republican Club with an Executive Committee of Alumni that bears some famous names: Senator Henry Cabot Lodge, '71; Colonel Theodore Roosevelt, Jr., '09; Assistant Secretary of the Treasury Eliot Wadsworth, '98; Louis A. Coolidge, '83, not to mention five Congressmen and the Speaker of the Massachusetts House of Representatives. Other members are Amory Houghton, '21 (son of Alanson B. Houghton, Ambassador to Germany), and Henry Cabot Lodge, 2nd, '24 (grandson of the Senator). The undergraduate membership of the club is 1,700.

Governor J. C. Walton, under impeachment trial before the State Senate of Oklahoma, was found guilty and removed from office after a sensational trial. As the prosecution was completing its case, the Governor suddenly rose and with his counsel and family left the chamber, saying he was not getting a fair trial. As a result the defense presented no case. He will carry the fight to Federal courts.

On five counts, including receiving bribes, the Governor was acquitted. Six counts were dismissed on motion of the prosecution. On the following eleven counts he was convicted (necessary vote for conviction two-thirds—or 28):

That he exceeded his pardon and parole powers. Vote 41 to 0.

That he placed his personal chauffeur on the State Health Department payroll, 35 to 6.

That he padded the state payroll, 38 to 3.

That he prevented the assembling of a Grand Jury, 39 to 1.

That he suspended the right to the writ of habeas corpus, 40 to 1.

That he issued a \$10,000 deficiency certificate for the State Health Department when no deficiency existed, 37 to 4.

That he issued a deficiency certificate for \$4,000 for a state negro orphans' home in order to provide salaries for two negro barbers whom he ordered placed on the payroll of the institution, 40 to 1.

That he attempted to prevent a special state election to be held Oct. 2, 37 to 3.

That he exceeded the legal limit of election expenses, 28 to 13.

That he solicited gifts and contributions for expenses of his office after he was elected. Vote unanimous.

That he is generally incompetent. Vote 36 to 4.

FOREIGN NEWS

REPARATIONS

The Week's Vaporings

The projected conference of experts to examine Germany's capacity to pay reparations (TIME, Nov. 19) definitely "fell through." Premier Poincaré suggested another conference to consider the question of how Germany can pay, but this was unacceptable to the other Allied Powers and to the U. S. Sir John Bradbury, British representative on the Reparations Commission, thought it was like "prescribing a pill to cure an earthquake."

The next wriggle in the reparations tangle was when Germany was reported to have "repudiated the Treaty of Versailles so long as the French and Belgians occupy the Ruhr." This meant that payment of every kind of reparations would cease. The report was previous; but is considered likely to be restated officially. The ground upon which Germany was said to have based its alleged attitude toward the Treaty is that the Treaty has already been nullified by the Ruhr occupation, which Germany holds is illegal. If such a step were taken it was considered that France would be obliged to repudiate her foreign debts owing to her failure to collect from Germany.

For a time it was considered that France would be able to make a satisfactory agreement with the German industrial magnates (Herren Stinnes, Thyssen, Klöckner, Fickler, Rausch, Hubert) for control of factories and mines, and thus secure reparations to cover the cost of reconstruction in the devastated areas. These negotiations, however, fell through principally because Chancellor Stresemann, exercising pressure upon the industrialists, declined to depart from his standpoint that the Ruhr occupation is illegal and that whatever the French have seized from that territory must be placed to the credit of reparations—as there could be no question of paying France and Belgium for an illegal occupation. When the Chancellor's letter was shown to Colonel Georges, acting for General Dégoutte, who is the French general in command of the occupational forces, he jumped up and exclaimed: "We cannot continue to negotiate with you. That letter proves you are not private individuals but the official representatives of the German Gov-

ernment, and with that Government our Government refuses to negotiate under the present circumstances. Gentlemen, we ask you to withdraw." That ended the conference which had been in session for about four weeks.

The Reparations Commission, a body set up by the Versailles Treaty, decided to hear representatives of the German Government "at their



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THE DUKE OF LANCASTER
He is also Duke of Normandy

convenience" on their failure to make reparations payments. This was thought unlikely to have any effect on the general situation.

COMMONWEALTH

(BRITISH COMMONWEALTH OF NATIONS)

More Dukes

Court circles in London reported that King George is about to confer royal dukedoms upon his youngest sons, Prince Henry and Prince George.

At present there are only four royal dukes: King George, who is also Duke of Lancaster and Duke of Normandy; Prince of Wales, who holds the titles of Duke of Cornwall and Duke of Rothesay; Prince Albert, who is Duke of York; Prince Arthur, uncle of King George, who is Duke of Connaught and Strathearn.

Royal dukedoms in abeyance: Dukedoms of Edinburgh (which may be Prince Henry's title), Sussex,

Gloucester, Cumberland, Clarence, Kent, Albany.

Since the days of George III, when there were seven royal dukes, there have not been so few until the present time. It is allegedly because of the lack of them that King George is about to make his youngest sons, aged 23 and 20 respectively, dukes; more probably, however, it is because it has been customary since 1337, when the first dukedom was created (Cornwall), to confer dukedoms upon the sons of the reigning monarch.

Election Campaign

Parliament was opened and during its three-day session nothing of importance occurred, except the defeat of a vote of censure on the Government's domestic policy, moved by Ramsey MacDonald, the Laborite Leader of the Opposition, by 285 to 190 votes. Subsequently Mr. Lloyd George condemned the proposed dissolution as "ill-considered, precipitate, foolish." "Can lobsters, crayfish and crabs," he demanded in referring to the results of the Imperial Conference (TIME, Nov. 19), "bind the Empire by trade? It is a tinker's policy. The Government is going to the country with a tin can tied to its tail."

On Nov. 16 the King dissolved Parliament; in a speech delivered in the House of Lords he laid stress on the anxiety in Britain over the continental situation.

Liberal Party. A major move of the utmost importance occurred when Messrs. Lloyd George and Asquith decided to bury their hatchets and unite the Liberal Party under Mr. Asquith. Sir Alfred Mond and Sir John Simon were credited with having engineered the meeting of the two ex-Premiers which resulted in the fusion. It was regarded as certain that, should the Liberals win the general election in December, Mr. George would assume the Premiership while Mr. Asquith retained the leadership of the Party, thus giving the two control. Another report stated that Mr. Asquith will either become Premier for a short time and resign, or get elevated to the House of Lords and retain the Premiership there. At any rate Mr. George is to have as much say in the Party as Mr. Asquith.

Later the Liberal Party's platform was issued, signed by Mr. Asquith and Mr. George. This manifesto was predominately denunciatory. It damned the French occupation of the Ruhr, the Baldwin Government

Foreign News—[Continued]

for its weak handling of the Ruhr, the U. S. coöperation offer, the "Shameless Treaty of Lausanne"—in fact the "moral indecision" and "diplomatic incompetence" displayed by the Government in every question of foreign policy.

On the constructive side the Party advocated re-opening full relations with Russia; free trade; credit on enterprise, such as development of internal transport by road and water, to cure unemployment; afforestation; reclamation and drainage of land; development of Imperial resources; railway building in the overseas nations; emigration; cheapening of inter-Imperial transit; remodeling of the Insurance (TIME, Nov. 19) and Poor Relief Acts; promotion or coöperation between Capital and Labor; Government assistance to farmers.

Conservative Party. Premier Baldwin in outlining his Party program in an election address to his Bewly constituents made the most definite statement of his protectionist policy that he has so far uttered. He said he had come to the people to ask for relief from the late Premier Bonar Law's pledge*, because "no Government with any sense of responsibility could continue to sit with its head in its hands watching the unequal struggle of our industry or content itself with palliatives." He then explained the effect of his protectionist policy, which is a discriminatory tariff upon imports in favor of the British overseas nations.

Labor Party. The Laborites were less active than the other parties in the past week's news. The Party did, however, publish its platform:

First, Capital Levy, the main plank in the platform, has been weakened to "the Debt Redemption Levy" to be applied "in consultation with the Treasury experts"; otherwise it is the same.

Second, it was stated that tariffs are not a remedy for unemployment, that they "foster the spirit of profiteering materialism and selfishness in the personal life of the nation, lead to corruption in politics, promote trusts and monopolies and impoverish the people."

Third, the Party declared that it was true to its old promise to restore "to the people their lost rights in the land, including minerals." It would apply in a practical spirit the principle of public ownership and control to mines, railway services and electrical power stations and development of municipal services.

* To refrain from making changes in the fiscal system (TIME, Nov. 19).

Up One

Lord Robert Cecil, Lord Privy Seal in the Baldwin Cabinet, was elevated to the peerage by the King. The rank of the title bestowed upon him was not mentioned.

The reasons for this elevation coming at such a time were obscure. Lord Robert is a free trader, and as such he was out of place in the Cabinet. For some time rumor had it that he was about to resign. It was even reported that he had resigned and that the elevation was the only way Premier Baldwin had of covering up dissension within the Cabinet. At any rate, Lord Robert did state that he would not contest his seat for Hitchin in the forthcoming elections on account of his health. It was on account of his health, which requires him to avoid great exertion, that he was promoted to the House of Lords.

Although Edgar Algernon Robert Cecil held a title, it was only by courtesy, a concession made to all sons of dukes and marquises; he was a commoner. His title will still be Lord, and, although a change of name is his prerogative, he will probably be known as Lord Cecil.

Lord Robert Cecil, 59 years of age, is the third son of the third Marquis of Salisbury, and belongs to a family which has been consistently and unobtrusively distinguished since the days of Edward VI, when William Cecil, afterward Lord Burghley, became one of the King's Secretaries of State, and later served Queen Elizabeth as Lord High Treasurer of England. Thus for more than 300 years almost every generation of Cecils has given a great man to the State. His great-grandfather was Lord Chamberlain to George III; his grandfather, Lord President of the Privy Council in Lord Derby's Cabinet of 1858; his father, one of the most celebrated of the Cecils, was three times Prime Minister and four times Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs.

In the present generation of Cecils there are four brothers: the fourth Marquis of Salisbury, Lord President of the Privy Council in the Baldwin Cabinet; Lord William Cecil, Bishop of Exeter; Lord Hugh Cecil, noted Parliamentarian; Lord Robert Cecil, Minister of the Crown in many capacities, whose chief fame rests upon the work he has done in the cause of the League of Nations.

Lord Robert has been described as "silent, quiet, destitute of elegance, apparently absent-minded, cold, courteous." A London newspaper

said of him, that, being a Cecil, "he was denied by racial antecedents all capacity to excite himself." Lord Robert is a lawyer, and is as well versed in ecclesiastical as in international law. He is a devoted and sincere Christian, and has probably done as much to get people to go to church as has any living man. In spite of being so well equipped, he has devoted most of his days to politics and, as a result, he has remained poor in his country's service.

He can be seen walking through a poor part of London (where he lives) dressed "disgracefully" in an ill-fitting suit with baggy trousers, a misshapen soft felt hat perched upon his massive head, carrying a portfolio of papers, nodding absently to neighbors as if he were lost in some abstruse theological question, as he marches with his characteristic swinging gait to St. Stephen's Club opposite the House of Commons.

A Broken Link

By the death from an apoplectic stroke of Ernest Augustus, Duke of Brunswick-Lüneburg and Duke of Cumberland until 1917 (when King George canceled the British titles of German Princes who supported the Triple Entente against the British Empire in the War), a single link in the chain of the history of the British Royal Family has been severed.

When Queen Victoria ascended the British Throne in 1837 the throne of Hanover became separated from the United Kingdom. As women were not eligible to rule in Hanover, Ernest, Duke of Cumberland, fifth and most unpopular son of George III, became King of Hanover, but retained his British title.

In 1851, he was succeeded by his son as George V of Hanover. In 1866, as one of the consequences of the Austro-Prussian War, Hanover was annexed by Prussia and King George was deposed. Twelve years later he died and was succeeded by his son, Ernest Augustus, Duke of Brunswick-Lüneburg, who, however, still claimed and was generally known by the British title of Duke of Cumberland. This man, a great-grandson of George III of Britain, second cousin once removed of King George V and second cousin of Queen Mary, is the gentleman who was proud to hold a British title but "too proud" to fight for it. Thus by depriving him of his title did the head of the House of Windsor (formerly the House of Saxe-Coburg and Gotha) completely repudiate its German connections.

Foreign News—[Continued]

GERMANY

Die Hohenzollerne Frage

What the Germans call *die hohenzollerne Frage* (The Hohenzollern Question) trespassed upon the private property of international politics and caused grave disorientation among the Allies.

In the first place, the rumor (TIME, Nov. 19) that the ex-Kaiser had received his passports and was about to enter Germany proved to be unfounded, although there was a possibility of the ex-All Highest having changed his mind.

The ex-Crown Prince, who arrived quite safely at Oels in Silesia and received a quiet welcome from the natives, said he had put aside his ambition and was prepared to work on his estate for Germany. Chancellor Stresemann defended his return by saying that "this is no time to make martyrs. . . . An outcry would have been raised not only by the Nationalists but by the German people if a father of a family were not allowed to come back after five years' expulsion from his native country." Dr. von Hoesch, German Chargé d'Affaires in Paris, also defended the return of "little Willy" to the Fatherland to the Quai d'Orsay, French Foreign Office. He pointed out that the principle of granting a passport to the former heir to the Imperial throne had been accepted during October, even by the Socialists, after the Prince had renewed his renunciation of "all his hereditary rights" and promised again to devote himself to agriculture.

The attitude of the French was adequately summed up by *Le Matin*, which said: "If England is satisfied with such explanations it is because she is easily satisfied." A meeting of the Conference of Ambassadors was summoned under the presidency of M. Jules Cambon (French Ambassador to Washington in 1898) who said that the return of the ex-Crown Prince was so closely allied to the question of disarmament control in Germany that it should be treated as one and the same question. He then proposed the occupation of Hamburg by the British and the occupation of Frankfurt, Bremen and Elbesfeld by the French. The occupation of Hamburg scheme was later denied by the Quai d'Orsay.

The proposal to inflict more penalties on the Germans found the British and the Italians in violent opposition to the French, so much so that it was considered that the rickety Entente

Cordiale had received its death blow.

Continued negotiations by the Ambassadors, however, brought about a compromise. It was agreed that from Dec. 1 the Allied Military Commission must be "empowered and enabled to resume its operations to



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EX-CHANCELLOR WIRTH
Apoplexy?

the full extent which it judges useful and reasonable and that if Germany places any obstacles in its way, the Allies will agree on measures to be taken. "Regarding the return of the ex-Crown Prince, it was decided to take no action owing to the presentation by Dr. von Hoesch of the following document dated Dec. 1, 1918, at Wierengen:

"I resign herewith definitely and expressly all rights to the Crown of Prussia or the Emperor's Crown which could result from the resignation of his Majesty, the Kaiser, or any other reason. (Signed) FREDERICH WILLIAM, CROWN PRINCE.

Nevertheless, and all other reports to the contrary, the monarchical situation in Germany is serious. The blunders of the republican governments and the poverty of the people have made a greater part of these look with hope toward a monarchy as their only salvation.

The delay in making the attempt to restore the monarchy is caused only by disagreement as to who shall be called to the Imperial throne. The Kaiser is unlikely because of his universal unpopularity; the Crown Prince Friedrich Wilhelm was be-

lieved to have again positively refused the honor; Crown Prince Rupprecht, virtual King of Bavaria, is barred because he is a Catholic; the latest known plan was to place the eldest son of the ex-Crown Prince (Wilhelm Friedrich Franz Joseph Christian Olaf) on the throne with a regency for Friedrich Wilhelm.

Political Notes

Described as "clinging shakily to his position," Herr Gustav Stresemann, German Chancellor, was reported to be coquetting with the idea of strengthening his dictatorship by inviting the wily old diplomatist and former Imperial Chancellor Prince von Bülow* to accept an important position. General von Seeckt, who commands the entire Reichswehr, would be the strongest man in the directorate, which, besides von Bülow, would include such men as Admiral von Vintze and the noted diplomatist von Kühlmann, and, of course, Herr Stresemann. Thus Germany would virtually be under the same rulers as before the War, minus the Kaiser. Even Stresemann is suspected of Royalist sympathies. He later declared, however, that he was not thinking of a directorate and considered that he had strengthened his own position by alienating the support of the "Anglo-Saxon world and Italy" from France.

Herr Adolf Hitler, known as the Bavarian Mussolini, was imprisoned in the Fortress of Landsberg, about 36 miles west of Munich, by the Bavarian Government for his share in the recent putsch (TIME, Nov. 19). His trial is not likely to take place until after Christmas. Recent despatches report that he is critically ill with brain fever.

Dr. Joseph Wirth, ex-Chancellor and Minister of Foreign Affairs from May, 1921, to November, 1922, with the exception of a brief period, was reported to be dying in consequence of a stroke of apoplexy.

Ex-Crown Prince Rupprecht of Bavaria tried to coalesce the Nationalists under General Ludendorff and the Bavarian Nationalists under Dr. von Kahr, the Bavarian Dictator, by inviting negotiations between the two men. General Ludendorff, however, refused the invitation, which is not

* Prince von Bülow was Imperial Chancellor from Oct. 17, 1900 to July 14, 1909.

Foreign News—[Continued]

surprising considering that the two were mortal enemies during the War in consequence of the Prince having criticized Ludendorff's methods.

During the past week Dictator von Kahr of Bavaria moved his office from the Infantry barracks, where he had been installed since the Ludendorff-Hitler putsch, to the Government Building. Nothing exciting or interesting in that. But what did cause some gossip was that Dr. von Kahr caused to be raised the old German Flag, black, white and red, instead of the Republican Flag, black, red and gold.

General Erich von Ludendorff was reported about to be forgiven by the Bavarian Government for his part in the recently attempted monarchist putsch (TIME, Nov. 19). His "honorable conduct as a retired officer" and his "spotless" behavior in the putsch received mention.

The funeral of the fallen monarchist troops took place in Munich. General von Ludendorff headed the procession with the mother of his late servant, Kurt Neubauber, who was killed in the "beer hall brawl," resting upon his arm. At the grave the General said: "I promise to devote the remainder of my life to the cause for which this man fell. I shall never desert it!"

Notes

Hans Sarasani, circus owner, who was about to leave Germany for a South American tour, advertised for 300 employees of various kinds. Sixty thousand people applied.

There was a mad rush in Berlin when the Government announced the first issue of 142,000,000 rentenmarks, which is to replace the worthless paper mark. The press, indignant, demanded that the Government take steps to prevent a similar disturbance when the next issue is given out.

Herr Wilhelm Cuno, ex-Chancellor, in London from his recent trip to the U. S. (TIME, Sept. 24), denied that he had planned a big shipping deal with U. S. concerns. "I am here for the same reason I went to New York—I want to pick up the threads of the shipping business which I was forced to drop when I became Chancellor. I am in London to renew old acquaintances."

The Times of London published a report from its Washington corre-

spondent that the U. S. Government was preparing to spend \$150,000,000 upon the purchase of food in the U. S. for Germany. The Coolidge Administration subsequently gave a "positive denial" of the report.

FRANCE

Notes

Much alarm was evinced in Paris over the decline in the franc, which touched the lowest point in its history at 19.23 to the dollar. Bonds also suffered a serious decline.

Senator Louis Martin, eager to raise yearly 30,000 more conscripts for the Army, proposed to pass a law prohibiting children, born of a Frenchwoman and a foreign father, claiming the father's nationality at the age of 21. The Senator also proposed to permit Frenchwomen married to foreigners the right to recover their French nationality.

From the Ruelle Arsenal to the Gavres testing ground, near St. Nazaire, was shipped a monster gun with a range of over 60 miles, throwing a projectile half a ton in weight, measuring 68 feet from breech to mouth. It was built in 1918 and was intended as an answer to Germany's "Big Berthas."

Said the *Chicago Daily Tribune*: "A leading Paris couturier, whose clientèle is chiefly American and English, has been forced to place signs in his fitting rooms that hereafter all customers must wear underwear. His dress measurers and saleswomen complained that many society women are dispensing with all undergarments following the latest style edict, which insists on supple, smooth lines."

ITALY

End of Free City?

According to the *Vreme*, semi-official Belgrade journal, the four-year-old dispute between Italy and Yugo-Slavia was settled. From the meagre statement published it appears that Fiume becomes the property of Italy and the adjacent Porto Baross is ceded to Yugo-Slavia. (TIME, Sept. 3, Sept. 17, Sept. 24, Oct. 1.)

Notes

On King Victor's birthday, Signor Benito Mussolini, Italian Premier, distributed the Medal of Italian Unity to some ex-service men in Rome. Said he to them: "If not in my capacity as head of the Government, certainly as an Italian and a Fascist, I believe it is my duty to declare that Italian unity is not yet complete. The medal, therefore, relates to that unity which was reached after the victory at Vittorio Veneto."*

Il Corriere della Sera, Milanese journal, has had a hard row to hoe since Fascism came into vogue. Although it has been moderate to the point of insipidity in its adverse criticism of Fascismo and "il duce" (Mussolini), that did not prevent three bombs being thrown into the newspaper's building in Milan. Signor Albertini, the editor, attributed the outburst to a violent article which recently appeared in *Il Popolo d'Italia*, allegedly Signor Mussolini's newspaper.

The people of Italy are becoming more thrifty under Fascismo. This is proved by savings bank deposit figures. For the present fiscal year the increase was 4,000,000,000 lire (\$168,000,000) over the corresponding figure of last year.

The Mussolini Electoral Law, which guarantees the majority Party two-thirds of the seats in *La Camera dei Deputati*, was passed by the Senate by 165 to 41 votes. It passed the Chamber of Deputies last session (TIME, July 23).

POLAND

Gibson Silent

Events in Poland have reached a state where the prognostications of a writer in the *New Statesman* (TIME, July 30) to the effect that there will be another partition of Poland within the next 20 years seem to be fully justified.

Last week Poland was engulfed in a general strike, with which a weak government was trying to grapple. Troops were sent against the strikers; the strikers surrounded and disarmed them; the city of Cracow, the storm center of the strike, was in darkness; troops were confined to barracks; po-

* Last Italian battle of the War, Oct. 30, 1918.

Foreign News—[Continued]

lice dared not appear on the streets; theatres, cinemas, schools were closed; armed patrols of workers tried to keep order among their more radical brethren. No news of strike negotiation was given; the situation was pregnant with unutterable gloom and vagueness.

Although the situation was brighter in Warsaw, the capital, Hugh Gibson, U. S. Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to Poland, preserved a dignified silence so far as the press was concerned. Whatever the situation was, is, or may become, Mr. Gibson's experience is such that he can be fully relied upon to protect U. S. interests in the land to which he is accredited.

Another event which closely affects the U. S. Minister in Poland is the opening of the new trans-Atlantic radio station at Warsaw by President Wojciechowski, who sent a message to U. S. President Coolidge stating that he hoped "the new means of intercourse . . . will contribute greatly to the strengthening of the existing friendship between our countries." It follows, then, that Mr. Gibson will be able to get into touch with the U. S. State Department at much shorter notice than heretofore.

Hugh Gibson was born at Los Angeles, California, in 1883, has been in the U. S. Diplomatic Corps since he left school. He has seen service in Honduras, England, Cuba, Belgium, France and Santo Domingo. He has held his present position since 1919, the year that the Independence of the Republic of Poland was recognized by the Treaty of Versailles.

Mr. Gibson is best known for his service in Belgium during the War, as Secretary of the U. S. Legation. His *A Journal from Our Legation in Belgium* was widely read on its appearance in 1917, its dramatic quality, especially in the chapter on "The Last Hour of Edith Cavell" not at all impaired by his rigid adherence to facts.

JAPAN

Courtesy

Cyrus E. Woods, U. S. Ambassador to Japan, who recently arrived in San Francisco from Tokyo, said of the Japanese during the earthquake: "In the midst of the horrors the thing that impressed me most was the unfailing courtesy of the Japanese people, who still considered their guests first. The best illustration of this was the first night in the outskirts of Tokyo, where we herded on

the lawn of a nobleman's house. No one knew who we were, but those wonderful people refused to allow any of us to sleep on the grass without some sort of covering. Where they found blankets and mats for us I cannot imagine, but we had to take them and were thankful, especially as several of the party were injured."

He added that U. S. contributions to stricken Japan made a "tremendous impression on the Japanese, thousands of whom had the idea that the Americans at home did not like them."



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SENOR DON BELTRAN MATHIEU
He presented the Chilean brief

LATIN AMERICA

"Greatest War Indemnity"

After decades of nugatory wrangling, Chile and Peru brought their dispute over the provinces of Tacna and Arica before the President of the U. S. for arbitration.

Presentation of the Chilean brief was made by Senor Don Beltran Mathieu (Chilean Ambassador to the U. S.) to U. S. Secretary of State Charles Evans Hughes, who represented President Coolidge. The case for Peru was presented by the Peruvian Chargé d'Affaires at Washington. Copies of both briefs (which consist of printed volumes of about 300 pages setting forth the arguments, and appendices containing copies of correspondence, other documents and maps) were handed over by the representatives of Chile and Peru for President Coolidge. Other

copies were exchanged between the two litigants.

The case for Chile is that she favors a plebiscite, as laid down in the Treaty of Ancon which ended the War of 1879-1882, to decide whether Tacna and Arica shall be returned to Peru or remain under the sovereignty of Chile.

The case for Peru is that she claims that "the only just plebiscite, preserving the legal and moral interests of both Chile and Peru under the Treaty of Ancon, would be one which would reflect the conditions as to population prevailing in 1894." Continuing, the brief explains that the seizure of territory constituted "the greatest war indemnity the world has ever known." Peru claims, moreover, that the population of the two provinces was overwhelmingly Peruvian down to 1910, therefore "the plebiscite contemplated by the Treaty may for all practical purposes be regarded as having been held, and to have resulted virtually in favor of Peru." It is also asserted that Chile had subsequently "destroyed the conditions for an honest plebiscite by artificially changing the voting population." To permit a plebiscite to be held would be, in Peruvian eyes, to "transform the Treaty [Treaty of Ancon] providing for temporary administration into a unilateral annexation; it would in time of peace constitute a conquest without precedent; it would be a shameful and dishonest conquest because it would have been done by deception and fraud."

The history of the Tacna-Arica dispute starts from the peace settlement of the Chile-Peruvian War.

By the Treaty of Ancon (1883, ratified in 1884) Peru lost forever the province of Tarapacá, but the provinces of Tacna and Arica were to be submitted to a plebiscite after a period of ten years had elapsed, and if the provinces were subsequently returned to Peru, that country was to pay Chile about \$5,000,000. But when the time came to hold the plebiscite, Chile and Argentina were at loggerheads and Peru was convulsed with internal disorder over the election of a successor to President Morales Bermudez, who had suddenly died. Nothing could be done at that time by either country with regard to Tacna and Arica. Negotiations were attempted by both nations from time to time but without effect, the chief obstacle being that Peru insisted that only Peruvians should have the right to take part in the plebiscite.

BOOKS

Arabian Days

A Saga of Thirst, Hunger and Weariness of the Flesh

The Story. There are books that find their audience instantaneously—and oblivion soon. There are books whose first popularity the years do little to diminish. And there are books whose progress toward a place in the ranks of acknowledged greatness is as gradual and irresistible as the advance of a glacier. *Travels in Arabia Deserta** (first published in 1888) belongs in this last rare class. One recognizes that, if any tale of a journey in modern times may stand beside the tale of the wanderings of Ulysses, it is this.

In 1876, after ten years of preparation, Charles Montagu Doughty, poor, not in the best of health, alone, began a journey through the desert portions of Arabia that was to last two years, bring him into contact with tribes hostile to Europeans, subject him to the rigors of a life as severe and comfortless as that of an hermit. Solitude, the blinding heat of the desert, thirst, hunger, every weariness of the flesh he endured. Moreover, he did not attempt to pass among the Arabs in any disguise, but, wherever he went, bluntly proclaimed himself an Englishman and a Christian. Supporting himself largely by the sale of medicines, among people who preferred spells and amulets to the drugs of Western science, he traveled with the Mecca pilgrimage from Damascus as far as Medain Salih, later wandering through the vast, waterless marches of Central Arabia until he reached the hills and oasis of Kheybar—then south again with a caravan to the Mecca region, ending at the English Consulate at Jidda—a two years' saga of fortitude. And every stone, every plant, every beast on the way he observed with an eye as impartial as an angel's, set down the history and peculiarities of every tribe he met, passed through enough adventures to shake the soul of an Argive chief. Ten more years went to the writing of his travels. Those 20 years have built him a monument well nigh unique in literary history—the unique and magnificent story of a unique and magnificent exploit—one of the few cases where the man who saw was also the man who could tell.

The Significance. A book in the great manner—subject and portrayal—in its finest passages challenging comparison with the best Elizabethan prose, and yet with an individual, mountainous strength of its own,

characteristically craggy, occasionally monotonous, not easy reading—but once made one's own, a permanent enrichment to the mind. As for its truth, Colonel T. E. Lawrence* says in his preface: "It is the first and indispensable work upon the Arabs of the desert . . . here you have the desert . . . the true Arabia with its



CHARLES M. DOUGHTY
He saw and told

smells and dirt . . . its nobility and freedom."

Arabia Deserta was first published in 1888 by the Cambridge Press in a limited edition, priced at ten guineas. Its fame increased for years among a small circle of experts, an abbreviated edition was published, and, during the War, it became a military textbook, used by the British in their operations in the East. This is the first complete, reprinted edition.

The Critics. *The London Mercury*: "This book is one of the greatest prose works of our time and one of the greatest travel books of any time."

Colonel T. E. Lawrence: "A book not like other books, but something particular, a bible of its kind. The book has no date and can never grow old."

The Author. Charles Montagu Doughty, poet and traveler, is an honorary fellow of Gonville and Caius College (Cambridge), Hon. Litt. D. (Oxford), was recipient of the Royal Founders' Medal of the Royal Geographical Society. Mr. Doughty's other books include *The Dawn in Britain* (epic poem), *Adam Cast Forth* (poems), *The Clouds* (poems).

*Colonel T. E. Lawrence was Adviser on Arab Affairs, Middle East Division, British Colonial Office, 1921-1922.

Nobel Prize

From Stockholm announcement was made that the Nobel Prize for Literature for 1923 had been awarded to the Irish poet-author, William Butler Yeats.

Since *The Wanderings of Oisín* (a narrative poem based on Celtic legends), Yeats has been recognized as among the most distinguished of living poets. His life has been devoted to the Irish renaissance. In large measure he was the Irish renaissance. George Moore admits it. Synge, a finer dramatist, and Lady Gregory, a better technician, were directed by him. To him the Abbey Theatre (Dublin) owes its great days and its survival. His best drama is the *Land of Heart's Desire*, but his fame rests upon his lyrics. In the U. S., Yeats' complete works have been published by Macmillan.

Former Nobel Prize for Literature winners:

Year	Name	Nationality
1922	J. Benavente	Spanish
1921	Anatole France	French
1920	Knut Hamsun	Norwegian
1919	Carl Spitteler	Swiss
1918	H. Pontoppidan	Danish
1917	K. Gjellerup	Danish
1916	Verner Heidenstam	Swedish
1915	Romain Rolland	French
1914	Not awarded	
1913	Rabindranath Tagore	Bengalese
1912	G. Hauptmann	German
1911	M. Maeterlinck	Belgian
1910	P. Heyse	German
1909	Selma Lagerlöf	Swedish
1908	R. Eucken	German
1907	Rudyard Kipling	English
1906	G. Carducci	Italian
1905	H. Sienkiewicz	Polish
1904	F. Mistral	French
	J. Echegaray	Spanish
1903	B. Bjornson	Norwegian
1902	Th. Mommsen	German
1901	R. F. A. Sully-Prudhomme	French

Yeats is noted aside from his literary work for his activities on behalf of the Irish Free State. He is a member of the Irish Senate, has edited *Samhain* (a periodical devoted to Irish literary revival).

Fifty-eight years old, he was born, according to different authorities, either in Sligo (the wildest part of western Ireland), or in Dublin. His father, an artist, died a year ago in his Manhattan home.

*TRAVELS IN ARABIA DESERTA—Charles M. Doughty—Two Vols.—Boni (\$17.50).

Ellen Glasgow

She was Born in Richmond

Richmond is a town flowing with charm and sentiment. Last week the Confederate flag was flying on Monument Avenue, and the town was alive with scoldings and whisperings. John Drinkwater's *Robert E. Lee* had just played to generous audiences in the capital of the South, and the tumult and the shouting had not died. Protests came. Lee had not been so stout. His beard was silky. It was not bristly. Historical events were not thus and so. In the midst of this fluttering and chattering, I sought out the lovely old frame house where Ellen Glasgow lives. She was, it seemed, in New York City. So presently, having come back home again to New York City, I found Miss Glasgow on the eve of returning to Richmond. But I found her.

She is a spirited woman with great eagerness for the affair of the moment. She is at work on a new novel, to follow her *The Shadowy Third*, a recent volume of short stories. It is to be a Virginia story—yes!—but beyond that she does not go—for it spoils a story to talk of it. When will it be finished? Well—there is a year's work behind, and a year's, perhaps more, ahead. Who knows?

Miss Glasgow is one of the few realists in America who have succeeded in giving their work a touch of genuine poetry and quaintness of atmosphere. She knows thoroughly the towns and people of which she writes. She has studied their beauties as well as their peculiarities. Her rich humor and wistfulness give to her novels and stories a rare quality of humanity as well as quiet distinction.

Ellen Glasgow was born in Richmond. She is of the South; but she is not by any manner of means provincial. She was educated, being a delicate child, at home and at private schools. Yet she is by no means a woman secluded from life. She has wide contacts and interests. She talked as intelligently and appreciatively of Eleonora Duse's performance as she did of her favorite dog. Here is a really important figure in the history of American letters; for she has preserved for us the quality and the beauty of her real South.

J. F.

Good Books

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

STREETS OF NIGHT—John Dos Passos — *Doran* (\$2.00). Three friends instead of three soldiers—Nancibel the violinist, Fanshawe the over-cultivated instructor who would rather have books than life, Wenny the graduate-student, simplest of the three, youth unable to bear disillusionment—three people afraid to live—Laodiceans all. Wenny loved Nancibel, but he didn't have the courage of his conviction; Nancibel loved Wenny, but she didn't dare believe it. So the hour went by and Wenny shot himself and was luckier than the other two who went on living in Limbo—Nancibel, at the last, a pathetic dabbler in the stale waters of ineffective spiritualism; Fanshawe, the fastidious, doomed to a dull eternity of tea with professors' wives. A bitter, excellent novel of youth's frustration.

OPEN ALL NIGHT—Paul Morand—*Seltzer* (\$2.00). A brilliant, sardonic mind vivisects post-War Europe with the knives of irony and folly. Five adventures, five nights—Catalonian, Turkish, Roman, Parisian, Hungarian—five exotically unexpected women and their dealings with a *cochon international*. The distorted and rapid scene of modern life is seen as if under the concentrated and sudden light of successive explosions of flashlight-powder; incredible life-histories are compressed into a few pages. Morand is one of the most individual of modern French writers and this is the first American translation of his work—a translation, which, in spite of its omissions, should prove of value to all those interested in contemporary European literature.

SARAH OF THE SAHARA—Walter E. Traprock — *Putnam* (\$2.50). Dr. Traprock, discoverer of the fatu-liva bird and hero of *My Northern Exposure*, plunges into the passionate sands of the land of the Twin-Bedouins in search of love, adventure and the tomb of Dimitrino the First. His romance with Lady Sarah Wimpole burns like an incandescent lamp. Lions, sheiks and whiffle-hens bar his way, and after quite unbelievable exploits he is left alone with his memories. A take-off on the popular Sheik brand of fiction, adequately mirth-provoking though not quite so good as *The Cruise of the Kawa*.

C I N E M A

The New Pictures

Stephen Steps Out. DOUGLAS FAIRBANKS, JR., WEDS DOROTHY STONE should be next among the numerous nuptials of the show world. "Should be" because it would provide the respective press agents with high grade copy. **YOUNG STARS WHO GAINED FAME AT DEBUTS.** Columns and columns of comment with pictures of the agile parents, Fred and Douglas, bounding over the church steeple in their ecstasy.

All this to indicate that Douglas, Jr., duplicated at his first performance the sensational success attained a fortnight ago by Dorothy Stone at hers.

Douglas, Jr., had rather a thin and weakling play on which to test his histrionic sinews; yet, seasoned by a good cast and gloriously spared the sickly meringue of love-making, it sufficed.

Stephen flunks out of preparatory school because an honest, old professor does not consider Stephen's family name (Harlow) sufficiently important to offset his egregious ignorance of Turkish history. An irate headmaster preemptorily ousts the professor; Stephen goes to Turkey and makes history for subsequent Stephens to study. In the course of activities he acquires the Grand Cross of the Crescent for the honest, old professor.

Douglas, Jr., has the sudden smile of his father. He acrobats.

Lest the more naïve readers of this page buy wedding presents for Douglas and Dorothy, hereinbefore intimately mentioned, it may be said that no wedding is actually contemplated. Dorothy is 17; Douglas, 14.

Wild Bill Hickok. William S. Hart has emerged after two years of intellectual contemplation—the study of American history (at least so the wondering world has been informed). The problem is "Why?" His new picture is a typical Will Hart Western. Possibly his historical details are increasingly accurate. What of it? He was always inimitable—the greatest cowboy that ever faced a camera. Even William S. Hart by taking two years' thought cannot add one cubit to his stature.

Ponjola is a picture of the regeneration of an African mining expert. Mainly important because Anna Q. Nilsson cut off her hair to play the "man"—later the woman—who accomplished the regeneration. Ponjola is the Kaffir word for whiskey.

THE THEATRE

New Plays

The Camel's Back. Playwright Maugham herein concerned himself with an irresponsible investigation of the regions of the utterly inane. He involved himself in such a feathery swirl of epigram and complication that along in Act II he found that he simply could not make his wits' ends meet. He gave up trying.

Concentrating on the conversation—which is steadily diverting and occasionally dazzling—one is led to suspect that Mr. Maugham, retiring after a particularly amusing dinner party, stopped long enough between his collar and his braces to jot down the smartest of the evening's causerie. On second thought, the play is altogether too smoothly starched for that. Mr. Maugham must have written it in a full dress suit.

It is graced with one of those casts which could take turns reading selections from the *Social Register* and provide exciting entertainment for all. Charles Cherry is the overbearing husband who is finally overborne. Violet Kemble Cooper lives and breathes the wise and witty wife; Joan Maclean flaps most agreeably. Louise Closser Hale is pungently amusing as the septuagenarian grandmother who has lived her extended lifetime exclusively in the company of ladies and gentlemen, and is getting rather tired of them.

Alexander Woolcott: "Banter which means business."

Percy Hammond: "Light, graceful, witty and not too elegant."

Queen Victoria. Every now and again a biographical play comes along and settles comfortably in the center of the bull's-eye. Then for a space a mass of playwrights whose aspirations exceed their acumen present passing glimpses of every spectacular individual in the terrestrial pageant. Usually the results are terrible. Notable exceptions are *Disraeli*, *Abraham Lincoln*, *Queen Victoria*.

In this day when investigation into the affairs of Victoria is pursued internationally with as much zeal as scientists exert in ascertaining the private life of the paramecium, it is rather exciting to see her come to life upon the stage. Though the authors (Walter Prichard Eaton and David Carb) protest volubly that the play is not a dramatization of Strachey, it is the readers of his book who will be particularly attracted. The play has caught all the quaint charm of

the girl who developed retiring domesticity into a regal legend. It was Strachey who popularized the legend in America.

From that confused dawn full of hurrying footsteps and nervous whispering when Victoria learned



BERYL MERCER

"Victoria is in capable hands"

that she was Britain's ruler until the Diamond Jubilee, the action of the play extends. Prime Ministers, Princes, famous men of three score years drift by in bright review. Chief among them is the Prince Consort, Albert. To play this part the Equity director rescued Ulrick Haupt from the obscurity of a German stock company in Chicago. Haupt expressed his gratitude by giving one of the most decisive and diverting performances of the season. Victoria is in the capable hands of Beryl Mercer, whose interpretation is a minor masterpiece.

John Corbin: "The English gift of Abraham Lincoln acknowledged by an American Queen Victoria."

Percy Hammond: "Excepting the soft acidities of Mr. Strachey's investigation, it is the most entertaining, so far as we know, of the impudent annals of its exemplary topic."

"A Royal Fandango." It makes little difference what play Ethel Barrymore elects to invigorate with her presence. At least it has made little difference since she played *Déclassée*. Everything to which she has turned

her hand has been trifling. (Cries of "No, No, *Romeo and Juliet*!" Retorts of "Gross sentimentalism! And look what happened anyway.")

Again she has come forward with what might be crudely but clearly termed an assemblage of junk. Zoë Akins, who has written considerable worthy material for the stage (*Déclassée*, *A Texas Nightingale*), is noted on the program as the individual originally responsible. The play looks pretty much as though Arthur Hopkins (producer) took Ethel over to the Akinses one afternoon last Summer and said to Zoë, "Run up to your playroom, like a good girl, and bring down something bright for Ethel."

She plays a fascinating and distraught Princess of a mythical European country who is by way of being temporarily bored with her Royal Family. She takes up with a matador and follows him to his castle in Spain. Royal husband arrives in time to break up the affair, in time to let the commuters catch the 11:15 for Dobbs Ferry.

Miss Barrymore, of course, simply picks the play up and juggles it with all her amazing virtuosity. It provides her with a typically Barrymore part. Hers is a personality which makes irresistible and inimitable seem weakling and inexpressive adjectives. America would be a far drearier land without her.

Heywood Brown: "Miss Barrymore has seldom played comedy better."

The Cup. A singular mixture of God and God damn; of moving truth and gaudy melodrama; of authentic dramatic intensity and (at least two examples of) incredible ill taste—such is *The Cup*.

The Holy Grail appears as the pivot of the play. It turns up in the dirty East Side nest of a gang of crooks. One crook steals it from another. Unfortunately for him the smarter swindler's girl who is deeply religious learns through her priest the identity of the vessel. The conflict between them, falling slightly at a rather conventional climax, provides the drama.

The opening performance of this extraordinary mixture was studded with the most vicious profanity that has yet been heard upon the American stage. Add to this a most realistic experiment in woman-beating and you have a rather formidable sum of objections which were raised against it. But before the police could act the harshness was deleted.

Burns Mantle: "A drama of an honest sentimental value."

The Best Plays

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

Drama

DUSE—Returning after a lifetime of public deification and personal unhappiness to display in a distant land the talents of the greatest actress in the world. In Italian.

MOSCOW ART THEATRE—One of the few good things that have come out of Russia since the Revolution, returning with new plays to test America's capacity for critical superlative. In Russian.

QUEEN VICTORIA — Reviewed in this issue.

RAIN—The tale of a California harlot marooned in a dripping South Sea wilderness inhabited by U. S. marines and missionaries. In plainest English.

SUN UP—Feud hatred of Carolina mountaineers is switched to assist in the national dislike of Germany during the War. Primitive but penetrating.

TARNISH—Convincing reversal of the original concept that Eve is to blame.

SEVENTH HEAVEN—A tale of War-time Paris, chiefly valuable for its second act climax and a scintillating performance by Helen Menken.

Comedy

AREN'T WE ALL?—Witty commentary on the conflict between the ruling parties in the Holy State of Matrimony. Cyril Maude, chief commentator.

THE CHANGELINGS—Henry Miller, Blanche Bates, Ruth Chatterton amiably intent upon a comedy of up-to-date society.

CYRANO DE BERGERAC—Walter Hampden relighting Mansfield's torch in the classic romance of Edmond Rostand.

THE NERVOUS WRECK—Discussing with high hilarity the error of selecting one's cemetery plot before falling finally ill.

THE SWAN—Modern Continental Royalty perfectly painted (Molnar), perfectly produced (Frohman), perfectly played (Eva Le Gallienne, Basil Rathbone, Philip Merrivale).

Musical Shows

For those whose predilections turn by instinct to musical comedy, the following are recommended: *Music Box Revue*, *Poppy*, *Ziegfeld Follies*, *Stepping Stones*, *Runnin' Wild*, *Wildflower*.

Madame Sans Gêne

She is Réjane — But Needs America's Uncanny Showman

The horn of France's theatrical plenty is to be opened and two of the choicest bits transferred for brief consumption in America. Réjane, tragedienne who has succeeded Bernhardt in the first place in the hearts of France, will come over within a year; next September comes the *Folies Bergères*, parent of our own *Follies*, *Scandals*, *Passing Show*, *Vanities*.

These hegiras are by no means philanthropic gestures on the part of Paris. Nor are the visits solely sordid adventures to separate America from a horde of War-won dollars. Though this latter aspect has, of course, certain elements of probability, word comes from Paris: "The Americans shall not think we simply come for money. C'est pour l'honneur de la France."

France, it seems, has lately become cognizant of the sensational success of Eleonora Duse, Italian tragedienne, at whose feet some \$10,000 worth of homage is being thrown two afternoons a week. This, reflect French managers, is an invaluable advertisement for Italy. "We, too, shall enter the international advertising game. Réjane shall go." Last week a representative of the French legation in Washington went quietly up to Manhattan and opened negotiations.

Gabrielle Réjane is nearly 70. Since her great success in Meilhac's *Ma Camarade* in 1883, she has been a leading figure in the French theatre. She mirrors the expressive soul of France, seemingly the essence of vivacity and animation. She has toured America several times, making her most notable success in *Madame Sans Gêne* in 1893.

France believes that Réjane can surpass Duse. This she will emphatically not do unless her managers persuade Morris Gest to act as her American representative. It is the uncanny showmanship of Gest, fully as much as the ability of Duse, that has spelled success for her in such amazing fashion.

France will probably be badly bumped on the *Folies Bergères* expedition. They come with the notion that their production is superior to those of native managers. They believe that they can establish by the visit the supremacy of France across the orchestra and footlights. This they cannot do unless they call into consultation American musical comedy doctors. America has had the most and the tireddest business men for too many years not to have developed the funniest comedians, the loudest and fastest jazz and the most beautiful race of chorus girls that the world has ever seen.

W. R.

A R T

Cizek's Children

Herta Breit, aged 11, paints tender little water-colors. Anneliese Freisler, 10, draws a *Mrs. Profiteer* with a biting touch of social satire. Ed Viet, 12, and Grete Hanus, 13, model little wax figures with a profound sense of rhythm. Franz Probst, 13, has an exciting vision of the Russian Revolution. Grete Blatny, 13, paints a Tyrolean wedding party. These young people are students in the art school of Dr. Frank Cizek in Vienna.

War, famine and pestilence brought proud Austria low. But even at the nadir of her depression there were not lacking signs of a spiritual renaissance. In the whole cultural life of Vienna today, once the embodiment of Straussian color and gaiety, there is no more hopeful item than the school of Dr. Cizek, an exhibition which (now on view in Manhattan) will later tour the U. S. It has already been shown in England.

In Vienna, happy faces are rare. But at Dr. Cizek's school, a great, bare studio room near the Graben, 60 shabby boys and girls from rich and poor families alike are intently interested in what they are doing and obviously happy. The children choose their own subjects and media. They play, eat, bring their pets when they want to. Cizek's genius is in knowing how to keep his hands off. He encourages, suggests, advises rarely, but always the children draw and paint only what they feel. "If it were possible," says he, "I would have my school on a desert island in mid-Atlantic." He is trying to divest them of mere imitativeness, of the veneer and decadence of a routine civilization. As a result the children produce works of unspoiled vigor, naïve insight and not a little humor. They are singularly untroubled by the isms and vagaries of modernist Art. There are fancy and fantasy, of course, but all with a highly personalized expression.

Dr. Cizek says four is not too young to start active work. Then they are unspoiled by comic strips and jazz. For 20 years he has been turning out successful artists, but only as a by-product of a school where creative expression is the real goal.

The Academy

America's premier salon of native art, the winter exhibition of the National Academy of Design, threw open its doors. More than 1,900 persons thronged the galleries of the American Fine Arts Society on 57th

St., Manhattan. Eight hundred and fifty-two paintings were hung, out of 2,500 submitted—a record collection, taxing the limited wall space.

Louis Betts, N. A., long a most facile portraitist, achieved the most coveted honor of the show, the Altman Prize of \$1,000, with his *Elizabeth Betts of Wortham*, by whom hangs a tale. This lady was an ancestress of the artist, embalmed in the family archives as a "sad spinster of 21." She quarreled with her lover, who straightway went off to the wars. To regain his love, she made herself a most marvelous frock and went to call on his sister. Whether the stratagem succeeded we are not told, but Mr. Betts, aided only by an old print, has done a most appealing portrait of the graceful maiden lady in her gown of heavy yellow silk, poke bonnet, black mitts, lace shawl.

MUSIC

In Chicago

When Amelita Galli-Curci sings to a concert audience she gets \$10,000—not always, but often.

When she sings to the opera audience in Manhattan she gets \$3,500—never more. She gets a similar amount when she sings in the Chicago Civic Opera.

Thus, while grand opera singing is good for her prestige, it is not essential to her financial happiness. Now she has decided to quit Chicago opera after she has completed her contract for the present season.

The head of the Chicago Opera is Samuel Insull, electricity and public utility magnate. The managing director is Mr. Polacco, orchestra leader. Mr. Polacco desired Galli-Curci to sing *Dinorah* when she opens in Chicago on Dec. 3, but Galli-Curci desired to sing *Lakme*.

When she received word that, willy-nilly, she must sing *Dinorah*, she telegraphed Mr. Insull:

"Basing my attitude on the established precedent of past seasons, I had assumed courteous consideration would be shown my desires regarding the opera to be selected, but as the present attitude of the company clearly indicates that you now deem this entirely unnecessary, I am obliged to accept your decision, inasmuch as I am bound to the company for this season. I deem it fair, however, to inform you at this time that in view of your complete ignoring of even a preliminary discussion of my preference I shall not be with the company next season."

Commenting after publication of

the telegram, she said: "I do not hold one of Big Tim Murphy's cards and I cannot be ordered around like a gas-house worker. I will not submit to the steam roller tactics of Mr. Insull."

And Mr. Insull said: "I hope Mme. Galli-Curci will exercise a



AMELITA GALLI-CURCI

She cannot be ordered around like a gas-house worker

woman's prerogative and change her mind."

The episode reveals: 1) the best opera managers do not regard any star as indispensable; 2) no star depends upon an opera manager for her (his) living.

...

In Philadelphia

Philadelphia's Stokowski, orchestra leader, triumphed gloriously when he brought forward Wanda Landowska to make her American debut.

Mme. Landowska plays the harpsichord, instrument of an older time and more fastidious taste. She played the Handel Concerto in B Flat for harpsichord and orchestra and then the Bach Concerto for harpsichord unsupported, and finally the Mozart Concerto in E Flat for piano and orchestra. Four recalls gave convincing evidence of her triumph.

...

In Detroit

Once each season, Ilya Schkolnik, concert-master of the Detroit Symphony leaves his desk to be soloist. It was Beethoven's Concerto in D Major that he chose this year for his own violin, and the critics said

"never has he disclosed his artistic stature in so distinguished a manner."

...

In New York

When Grover Cleveland was President of the U. S., an opera by Mascagni called *L'Amico Fritz* was put on at the Metropolitan. Emma Calvé, lovely songstress, appeared in the prima donna rôle. That was the last time the opera was given until last week.

Any Metropolitan revival is important in the musical season, but no revival could be less important than this because no one has ever been enthusiastic about *L'Amico Fritz*. It is harmlessly sentimental—a country maid throws violets (violet song) and cherries (cherry song) at an Alsatian landowner, and the landowner joins in a final duet: "Io t'amo, t'amo, o dolce mio tesoro."

When it first appeared the New Yorkers of the 90's called it "refined." That was because they were inclined to resent the impassioned glory of *Cavalleria Rusticana* which Mascagni had recently given them. The impassioned glory has endured; the refinement has been relegated to the musical pantry of canned goods.

Last week, when this can of guaranteed Mascagni was opened, Emma Calvé sat in the audience. But Lucrezia Bori, of tender voice, sang the violet song and threw the cherries.

...

Vladimir de Pachmann gave his second recital. He played the piano and did not talk. He played Chopin and nothing else. His audience was amazed at his vocal silence and delighted with his instrumental melody.

At his first recital de Pachmann caused a musical scandal by chattering to his audience (TIME, Oct. 22).

Chopin is de Pachmann's specialty, and at this second recital Chopin was revealed in utter beauty.

...

In London

London, seat of the world's greatest Empire, cannot support an opera. Can it support a symphony?

Rumor persists that the Royal Philharmonic Society approaches collapse. The rumor is doubtless exaggerated, but it is true that the managing committee has asked for a \$60,000 endowment. There is probably some mistake in the announcement that the income from this sum would support it in perpetuity (six concerts per year) but there is clear indication of the flatness of London song when such a paltry sum (Galli-Curci would earn it in ten nights) stands between London and the best music.

RELIGION

Methodists and Bolsheviks

"I am not a Bolshevik and I am not a reactionary, thank God! I am a little of both." Such was the defense and the argument of the Rt. Rev. Edgar Blake, of the American Methodist Episcopal Church, for giving aid and comfort to the Living Church of Soviet Russia.

The Board of Bishops of the Methodist Church at its Fall meeting in Brooklyn had many important questions to discuss. But there was none in the long run likely to prove so far-reaching, so dramatic as the question of relations with the Russian Church. Bishop Blake had been summoned home for trafficking with the Russian Church. He faced censure for his acts and opinions, and he came off, not only without censure, but with a measure of commendation.

The inception of the matter was last Spring when the Methodist Church, at the request of the Soviet Government, appointed a board to aid in the reorganization of the Russian Church (TIME, March 3). The board was later recalled, but Bishop Blake, resident Bishop of Paris, attended in private capacity the Russian Church conference which unfrocked Patriarch Tikhon. He pledged \$51,000 to that body to educate its young priests, made an address defending the Soviet Government. For these activities he was ordered from Moscow by the Methodist Church.

Bishop Blake was attacked before the Board of Bishops for advocating interlocking relations with a Church which supports a Government (the Soviet) avowedly atheistic and seeking the overthrow of the U. S. Government.

In reply Bishop Blake used the following arguments for supporting the Living Church:

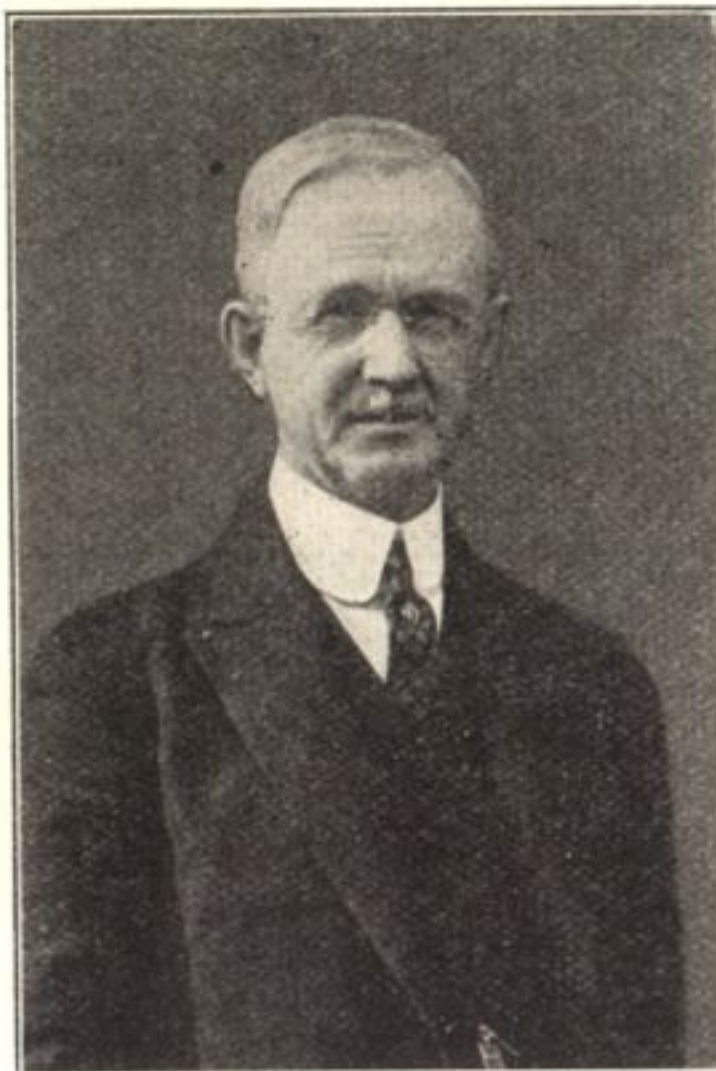
- 1) It is backed by the majority of the Russian people.
- 2) It is strengthened by official toleration.
- 3) It is working away from hierarchical Catholicism towards an approximate Methodism.
- 4) It is necessary for the Methodists to extend aid to the Russian Church to forestall Roman Catholic overtures.
- 5) Relic worship is discouraged and the abolition of celibacy for the clergy* proposed.
- 6) The Living Church is saving

*Press despatches reported Bishop Blake as making this statement. It is widely known that the Roman is the only important branch of the Catholic Church which requires celibacy of the clergy.

religion for Russia by keeping the churches open and functioning through its 50,000 priests.

He asked that the Methodist Church officially support his stand, and that it contribute to the fund of \$51,000 that he had promised to the Russian Church.

The Bishops considered Bishop Blake's defense in closed session and



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BISHOP BLAKE

He thinks personal property is more secure in Moscow than in Brooklyn

passed a resolution thanking him as well as Bishop John L. Nuelson of Zürich (in whose area Russia lies) and Bishop Anton Bast of Copenhagen for "fidelity and devotion" in carrying out "a delicate mission." No contribution to the fund of \$51,000 was promised, however, nor was there any endorsement of the Living Church.

In speaking of his acts Bishop Blake said: "I think we ought to sacrifice our denominationalism to save religion in Russia. Methodism holds the destiny of Russia in its hands."

"I think personal property is more secure in Moscow than in Brooklyn."

Said Bishop F. J. McConnell of Pittsburgh: "I take my stand at the side of the brother who saw 150,000,000 people in need and struck out in their direction. That's the way great missionaries have always done. His pledge of \$50,000 was

\$50,000 worth of mighty fine gesture."

Bishop Blake announced that he had raised \$27,050.47 toward the three annual payments of \$17,000 each which he had promised the Living Church, and that he expects to get a grand total of \$100,000.

At one time, speaking of the sorry case of Russia and other European countries he held up a roll of depreciated currency, once worth \$325,000,000, now worth \$2.95, and declared: "If I had had this wad ten years ago, I assure you, gentlemen, I would not have been a Methodist clergyman."

If the Methodist Bishops had officially offered support to the Living Church, or reorganized Russian Church, they would have directly opposed the attitude taken by the American Protestant Episcopal churches. The Episcopalians have favored that faction of the Russian Orthodox Church which upheld Patriarch Tikhon whom the other faction, or Living Church, unfrocked.

Episcopalians

The most definite declaration of belief made by any Protestant Church during the last five years of religious controversy was made at Dallas, Tex., by the bishops of the Protestant Episcopal Church in the U. S., which is the counterpart of the Anglican or State Church of Great Britain.

In their declaration the bishops leave no room for quibbling. They present the Apostles' Creed, and say in effect: "Take it or leave it."

The Apostles' Creed affirms that Jesus Christ was born of the Virgin Mary, that he descended into Hell, that he rose (bodily) from the dead, and now "He sitteth on the right hand of God." These statements have been stumbling blocks to many within the Church and without. The bishops emphatically pronounce that belief in these statements has been, is and shall be required of all those who desire baptism or ordination in the Protestant Episcopal Church.

Teaching of these facts concerning Jesus Christ is obligatory upon every deacon, priest and bishop.

At Dallas the "faith of our fathers" triumphed without opposition. No bishop dissented—and it was probably the first time in 2,000 years of Christianity that so many bishops have assembled to discuss their creed and have not disputed among themselves.

Five bishops prepared the report. They were: Rt. Rev. Arthur C. A.

EDUCATION

Hall of Vermont, Rev. Joseph B. Cheshire of North Carolina, Rt. Rev. Thomas F. Gailor of Tennessee, Rt. Rev. Reginald H. Weller of Wisconsin, Rt. Rev. William T. Manning of New York.

The report was received with loud and prolonged applause. It was adopted unanimously. Henceforth, the creedal position of the Protestant Episcopal Church is as definite and clear as the latest and most exact map of the U. S.

Excerpts from the report:

"To deny, or to treat as immaterial, belief in the creed in which at every regular service of the Church both minister and congregation profess to believe, is to trifle with words and cannot but expose us to the suspicion and the danger of dishonesty and unreality.

"Honesty in the use of language—to say what we mean and mean what we say—is not least important with regard to religious language and especially our approach to Almighty God. . . .

"Objections to the doctrine of the virgin birth or to the bodily resurrection of our Lord Jesus Christ are not only contrary to the Christian tradition but have been abundantly dealt with by the best scholarship of the day. . . ."

"Some test of earnest and sincere purpose of discipleship for belief and for life is reasonably required for admission to the Christian Society. Accordingly, profession of the Apostles' Creed, as a summary of Christian belief, stands and has stood from early days along with renunciation of evil and the promise of obedience to God's commandments as a condition of baptism."

Union?

A month ago (TIME, Oct. 29) the Congregationalists proposed a union with the Presbyterians. Last week the Presbyterians received the proposal cordially. But there are difficulties. The Presbyterian Church is a national organization. It has a creed. The center of Congregational life is the local church, and there is no one creed for all Congregational churches. Dr. J. Ross Stevenson, President of the theological seminary at Princeton, N. J., is chairman of a committee whose business it is to discover whether union can be effected without loss to Presbyterian creed or Presbyterian organization.

Meanwhile, \$17,000,000 is the budget of the Presbyterian Church for the coming year, an increase of \$2,000,000. Of this amount \$7,000,000 will be spent on Foreign Missions.

Questions

National Education Week is this year devoted to five questions propounded by the National Education Association:

- 1) What are the weak spots in our public school system?
- 2) What national defects result from the weak spots in our public school system?
- 3) How may our public school system be strengthened?
- 4) Can the Nation afford an adequate school system?
- 5) Do good schools pay?

Politics?

The question of a Federal Department of Education has come up again. The National Education As-



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SIGNOR GENTILE

"In Italy the loud cry is being raised"

sociation, the General Federation of Women's Clubs, the American Federation of Labor and other organizations asked President Coolidge to recommend to Congress the creation of such a Department, its head to be a member of the Cabinet.

The proposed duties of the Department of Education would be to combat illiteracy, to promote the Americanization of the foreign-born, to train teachers uniformly, to develop physical education on a wide scale and in general to coördinate the work of state school systems.

The only difficulty foreseen by prominent educators is that "politics

might creep in." It is feared that the Department of Education will not remain purely advisory, like the Department of Agriculture, but will attempt to interfere in local enterprises, or at least force uniform policies upon institutions and systems which ought to be free. Propaganda again! With all the advantages which there would certainly be in centralization, there might indeed be grave disadvantages. Municipal politics have ruined the school system of more than one city.

In England the creation of a Board of Education has worked on the whole very well. The reforms imposed upon national education by President Herbert Albert Laurens Fisher, though they were opposed violently for a time, have in the main been accepted with benefit.

In Italy, however, the loud cry of "politics" is being raised. The present Minister of Education, Giovanni Gentile, a foremost philosopher, has compiled theoretical works on education that have been considered to be of profound value. Practically he finds the problem a hot one. Religion enters in, as well as the fact that more professional students are being trained than the professions can absorb. Then Signor Gentile has surprised everybody by joining the Fascisti movement—which means that he is "assisted" at every turn by Dr. Mussolini, who does not seem to know too much about education. The right man, in Italy as well as here, would be something between a philosopher and a politician. Does he exist?

Unpedagogic Words

Dr. Alexander Meiklejohn, quondam President of Amherst College, was forced out of that post last Spring (TIME, June 25, July 2), supposedly because of his too-liberal opinions. Whether his opinions are pink, yellow, black or white, it is easy to understand how they can make enemies on account of the manner of their expression. An example of this was furnished last week when Dr. Meiklejohn made an address to the New School for Social Research in Manhattan. His words, if typical, denote a new period in the history of education, as compared to the diction of the Eliots, the Dwights, the Wilsons.

Some expressions:

On Education vs. Instruction. "It's a great error on the part of teachers to try to give their students instruction. The days of instruction are numbered. You can't teach young men of college age. But you

can give them an opportunity to learn."

On College Spirit. "The day a young man arrives he's told he must love his college. God knows why. If he'd gone anywhere else, he'd be supposed to settle his affections there. . . . That's silly, sentimental stuff. I don't object to a youth loving his college. But I do object if there's a reason for it. College is too good to be cared for in that fashion."

On Intellectual Parasites. "It's amazing how dependent our young Americans are in intellectual matters. They're anxious to find people in college who will tell them what to think, and they're quite glad to learn. Most of the graduates of our colleges don't read, and haven't any idea of books."

For Bored Wives

Vassar wants to do something for its alumnae who consider housekeeping too easy—or too hard. President MacCracken announced a new graduate school without dean or faculty or professors or curricula, whither graduates may "return to write the book or play they have held in the back of their brains for years, or take up the study of better schools and prisons, and do the reading every woman plans to do, but scarcely ever finds time for with her duties as housekeeper."

In Montreal

Jewish residents of Montreal are protesting against a proposal that separate schools for Jewish children be established in that city. The School Commissioners are said to look upon the idea of segregation with favor, one of the arguments being that the absence of Jewish children on religious holidays almost forces classes to close, and so works an injustice on the Gentiles. Also, the Gentiles, under the new plan, would have to pay less taxes, they believe.

The Jews have raised a fund, organized a committee "to do all things, including written and oral propaganda, against segregation." Here is another program of propaganda against prejudice. News of the result, if there is any, will be eagerly awaited in cities of the U. S. where the same "problem" exists.

Propaganda for Peace

Commissioner Hirshfield of New York City is not the only person who wants to purify the histories used in public schools. But whereas in his recent report (TIME, June 18) he recommended that American history be retold so as to preserve a prejudice against England, others over the country are urging an effort in the

contrary direction. Between the two—what?

Before a meeting of the Institute on International Affairs at Cincinnati last week, Frederick J. Libby of the National Council for the Prevention of War complained that most school histories now in use emphasize the glories of war and inflame national pride. He asked if something might not be done for the glories of peace.

Two men at the University of Washington have a program. Paul W. Terry and Wesley G. Young, writing in the magazine *Education on High School Seniors and International Good Will*, suggest that the first step is to canvass the high schools for opinion on international relations, so that "with this information on hand the curriculum-maker would be able to include in the course of study the materials which are necessary to improve the situation."

Messrs. Terry and Young examined 289 high school seniors in a city on the Pacific coast for traces of ignorant animus against the Japanese, and found that half these students believed war between Japan and America to be inevitable, while only a third denied this or thought war to be conditional on the behavior of the two nations. The significant fact is that the reasons in the first case tended to be of a primitive nature, while in the second case they indicated intelligence and—more important—information. The moral is: Inform, the assumption being that knowledge is the chief enemy of prejudice and so of war. It is a sound assumption.

But those who know the most history will say that the less definite propaganda of any sort the better. If history is rightly told, wars will probably take a minor place in any event. H. G. Wells in his *Outline* tried to sink them to their proper level, and succeeded.

In the test referred to, Messrs. Terry and Young asked the 289 high school seniors to check from a list of 19 adjectives the five which they thought to be most strikingly characteristic of Japanese in the U. S. The adjectives finished in this order:

Industrious	255
Thrifty	249
Crafty	190
Courteous	186
Intelligent	121
Dirty	95
Healthy	79
Honest	41
Stingy	31
Clean	30
Dishonest	28
Immoral	26
Stupid	16
Generous	14
Cruel	9
Sickly	8
Kind	7
Lazy	2
Wasteful	0

SCIENCE

The Dinner Bell

Another brick in the pile of evidence that is gradually being built up by Kammerer, Guyer and others in favor of the theory of "inheritance of acquired characteristics" (TIME, May 12) has been laid by Professor Ivan P. Pavloff, great Russian physiologist, who visited America last Summer (TIME, July 23). In an address given at the Battle Creek Sanitarium and published in *Science* last week, he described his latest researches on "conditioned reflexes" in animals.

Dr. Pavloff's newest experiments, not yet completed, are on white mice. The rodents were trained to run to their feeding place at the sound of an electric bell. It took 300 repetitions of the feeding-ringing combination to make the mice run at the sound of the bell. The same thing was tried on the offspring of the original mice, and they learned the connection after only 100 repetitions. The third generation absorbed the theory after 30 lessons, the fourth required 10 repetitions and the fifth but five. The sixth generation will be tested after Dr. Pavloff's return, but he thinks it very probable that after a time a generation of mice will be bred that will run to the feeding place on hearing the tinkle of the bell, with no previous lesson.

New Immortal

Dr. Robert Andrews Millikan, native American of Anglo-Saxon stock, was awarded the 1923 Nobel prize for physics. This is the fourth time that a Nobel award has been made to an American scientist.*

The fact that 66 men and women in all have received Nobel decorations in physics, chemistry and medicine in the 23 years since they were inaugurated, gives America no particular license to crow. As Dr. Millikan himself has said, "We have not produced one-half as many—I think I may say one-fifth as many—outstanding scientific men in proportion to our population as have Holland, England, Germany or France."

Dr. Millikan is director of the Norman Bridge Laboratory of Physics, Pasadena, Calif., and executive head of the California Institute of Technology, which is mainly a research

* The others were Albert A. Michelson, physics, 1907 (Dr. Michelson is a Polish Jew by race, born in Germany, but a graduate of Annapolis and an American citizen); Alexis Carrel, medicine, 1912, born in France; Theodore W. Richards, chemistry, 1914, native American.

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center. Until 1921 his scientific career was spent at the University of Chicago, where he rose through all the ranks from assistant to professor and co-worker with Michelson in the department of physics. Born in Illinois, 1868, he was educated at Oberlin, Columbia, Berlin, Göttingen. He is well known abroad, has already received many prizes, including the Edison medal, for his work with electrons and ions, is the author of several standard works, particularly *The Electron* (University of Chicago Press, 1918).

His most important accomplishments:

1) The isolation of individual ions and direct study of their properties by means of electrical experiments with gases and drops of oil. "Ions" (Greek for "traveler") are not, as might be supposed, separate entities or still smaller components of the atom, like electrons. They are simply atoms themselves, or groups of atoms, from which one or more of the normal number of electrons has become detached by electricity or heat, upsetting their equilibrium and caus-



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ROBERT A. MILLIKAN

He counts and measures electrons

ing them to flow rapidly in any direction where they may find particles with the opposite electrical charge.

2) Invention of a successful mechanism for counting and measuring electrons.

3) Development of the theory that radio-activity is a property of all matter, and not simply of the 35 elements now called radio-active. Practically all substances, in varying degree, are throwing off particles and undergoing gradual transformation into other substances, he believes. But, as with uranium this may be a process of five billion years, the changes are imperceptible. At Kelly Field, Tex., Dr. Millikan sent up kites, sometimes as high as ten miles, with automatic machines attached which detected rays more powerful even than the X-rays or the "gamma" rays of radium. These rays did not come from the sun, because they were active night and day. Apparently they came from space, and may be the exciting cause of all radio-activity.

Dr. Millikan is interested, as a world citizen, in more than the shop-talk of his trade. He is an influential member of the National Research Council and of various civic bodies. Recently he was instrumental in preparing a proclamation (TIME, June 4) signed by some 40 distinguished clergymen and scientists, that there is no incompatibility between essential religion and science. An article by him in a similar vein (*A Scientist Confesses His Faith*) appeared in the *Christian Century* for June 21, 1923.

MEDICINE

"Antimicrobium"

Antimicrobium tomarkin is the rather unoriginal cognomen of a new and powerful bactericide for the treatment of pneumonia, discovered by Dr. Leander Tomarkin, a young Swiss physician of Russian origin, conducting researches in laboratories at Rome.

The drug is a synthetic compound in the form of gray powders contained in gelatin capsules, soluble in water, and apparently administered by way of the mouth. Used in cases of pneumonia at the University of Rome and Italian military hospitals, it is claimed to have reduced the mortality rate from 35% to 2%. Dr. Tomarkin's offer to treat the late Pope Benedict, who died from pneumonia, was at first refused by the Vatican authorities, but he was finally called in when the Pope's condition was desperate, too late to save the patient.

Like many other "cures," the new remedy has met with much skepticism among the medical profession. American physicians, commenting on the reports, say the results claimed are unbelievably good. They demand detailed scientific tests. At Bellevue Hospital, Manhattan, a serum has been developed during the last three years which has cut the pneumonia death-rate from 30% to 15%, according to Dr. Russell L. Cecil. Many other investigators have been working on pneumonia remedies, mostly of a serological nature. Dr. Tomarkin's cure merits favorable consideration, at least, from the fact that it is vouched for by Professor Ettore Marchiafava, one of the most respected of Italian medical scientists, famous for his work on *plasmodium*, the germ of malaria.

Scandal

Revelations of fake medical diplomas in the Middle West (TIME, Nov. 5) have reverberated in Connecticut, where Governor Charles A. Templeton called an extraordinary grand jury to look into the status of 200 Connecticut physicians, and in a public address foreshadowed "the greatest scandal in the history of the state." Connecticut is one of the few states (TIME, July 16) which have multiple medical examining boards with power to license practitioners of their respective "pathies." Eclectics, osteopaths, chiropractors, naturopaths, etc., will come under the investigation. The exposures already involve members of the Eclectic State Board.



"And they thought I had travelled the whole world over!"

They were chatting idly, as men and women do in social contact. The new Paris fad, the season's play, the latest scandal. . . .

I sat silent, unutterably bored. I wondered if I looked as out of place as I felt.

Then, somehow, the conversation veered to things intellectual. One of the women mentioned Ali Baba. Who knew of him?

Ali Baba? I sat forward in my chair. I could tell them all about this romantic, picturesque figure of fiction.

I don't know how it happened. But they gathered all around me. And I told them of golden ships that sailed the seven seas, of a famous man and his donkey who wandered unknown ways, of the brute-man from whom we are all descended. I told them things they never knew of Cleopatra, of the eccentric Diogenes, of Romulus and the founding of Rome.

I told them of the unfortunate death of Sir Raleigh, of the tragic end of poor Anne Boleyn. And I could see that they were fascinated, impressed.

"You must have travelled all over the world to know so many marvelous things!" It was the woman who first mentioned Ali Baba. She was tremendously pleased at having "discovered" me. All evening we talked—of art, of poetry, of literature, of the world's greatest music. And I realized, as I have realized many times since, in social life and in business, that *knowledge is power*.

And yet, mine had been but a fireside education. I had never travelled, never been to college—yet I could hold these people spellbound with my knowledge! It was the famous Pocket University that taught me one new thing every day. . . .



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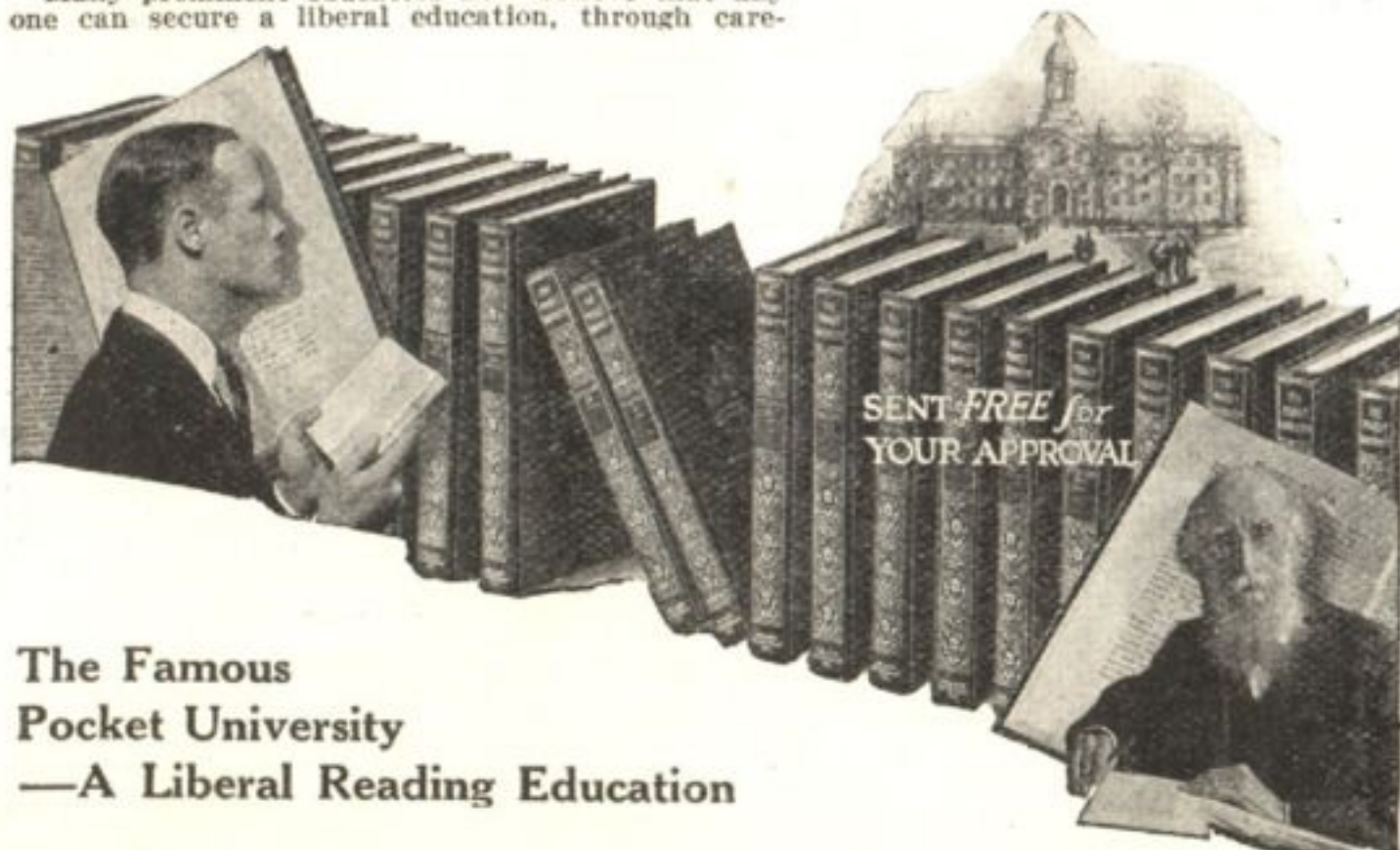
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BUSINESS & FINANCE

Current Situation

No new turn in general business affairs occurred during the week. Railway traffic continued to be unusually heavy, merchants reported large sales while their customers talked of "how high everything is"; the basic industries showed depression for the most part.

An added stimulus has been given to the construction industry, with a reappearance of a demand for higher wages. But even under slightly higher wage and material costs it is apparent that the "building boom" is going to continue well into 1924 and probably even longer. This will in turn serve as a back log for the iron and steel, lumber, cement and brick industries, and furnish much traffic for the railways.

The stock market halted rather abruptly in its upward advance, on disquieting foreign news. Foreign exchange and foreign bonds were also weak.

The most interesting episode recently has been Secretary Mellon's proposal to scale down income taxes. Of all the cheerful news which has occurred, or been made to occur, this Fall, Mr. Mellon's adroit move has been the soundest, the most genuinely optimistic, and the most popular with the rank and file of businessmen.

Fall in Foreign Exchange

The past fortnight has witnessed a revival of violent fluctuations in the leading European exchanges: Sterling fell sharply, French francs struck a new low level for all time, and Belgian francs and Italian lire shrank perceptibly. German marks are so low as to be practically unquotable.

In part the decline may be explained as due to the usual exporting of American crops, especially high priced cotton. But it is obvious that the recent political ferment in Germany, the uncertainty as to the Kaiser and the Crown Prince, and the threatened breach between England and Italy on the one hand, and France on the other, have provided the basis for heavy speculative liquidation of European currencies in many of the world's exchange markets. In addition, there has probably been some shifting of European funds to New York for safekeeping, as well as speculative purchases of dollars abroad.

Extra Dividends

An unusual number of extra dividends have been declared recently by prominent American corporations. Following the now historic increase of the Steel Corporation common dividend to 6%, the Vacuum Oil Co., Ingersoll-Rand Co., Eastman Kodak Co., U. S. Gypsum Co., Bucyrus Co.

and others have also made extra disbursements to stockholders.

Ingersoll-Rand was perhaps the most lavish, declaring an extra cash dividend of \$20 and an extra stock dividend of 10%. Vacuum Oil's "extra" amounted to 50 cents a share. United States Gypsum disbursed an extra stock dividend of 20% on its common stock, while Eastman Kodak's extra payment was \$1.25 per share. Bucyrus paid 7% extra on its preferred stock.

Regular dividends were also declared by the above companies, and likewise by American Sugar on its preferred, Atlas Powder on its common, and U. S. Cast Iron Pipe on common and preferred.

These heavy dividends reflect directly the large corporate earnings generally experienced during 1923, but have been construed to reflect the confident attitude of business men generally toward conditions during the coming year. Stock dividends can of course be largely attributed to the desire of companies to capitalize their surplus before new corporate taxes are devised.

Stability in Steel

The recent optimism so frequently expressed concerning the steel industry is relatively, if not absolutely, borne out by current figures of production and prices. Declines in production during October amounted to only 1% in ingot output, and to only 2½% in pig-iron production. Actual tonnage during October was slightly greater than during the preceding September, but this was due to the greater number of working days in the former month. Prices in the eastern section have remained steady at previously established low levels, while slight declines have occurred in the western and southern fields.

Although demand has also declined, the trade has been greatly encouraged of late by the large volume of inquiries which have appeared. Of course many inquiries represent only a jockeying for lower prices, and cannot be considered equivalent to actual orders. Yet steel plates have begun to show activity from revived programs of shipbuilding, tin plate orders are good, and the Japanese government has bought large amounts of steel for rebuilding its devastated areas. This, coupled with the unabated movement for domestic construction, has been especially cheering to the steel trade. Thus far, the raw material lines of the industry, especially in coke, have been the only ones to experience real depression.

New Security Issues

Ever since the turn in the stock-market, investment bankers have been rapidly putting out new security is-



Will a YELLOW KING Rule the World?

OUT of the mysterious depths of little-known Asia comes this amazing prophecy: A yellow-skinned king will rule the world! He will rise to power as hordes of his willing subjects hurl themselves on a war-weakened Europe.

It seems improbable and absurd—yet a traveler through Central Asia reports that the idea of Asiatic supremacy is spreading with alarming rapidity. "It is more than probable," he writes, "that the white race will be obliged to reckon with the influence of the now only legendary King of the World."

Read about the Yellow Menace in the December Century, "The King of the World."

The Century is a magazine for people of intelligence and appreciation. It is an outstanding achievement in magazine editing—entertaining, instructive, beautifully printed and illustrated.

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Seven Features for December

The King of the World, by Ferdinand Ossendowski.
Moses; A Miracle of Mercy, by Lincoln Steffens.
Some American Cross Sections, by Mrs. J. Borden Harriman.
Mahatma Gandhi, by Romain Rolland.
The Box-Office Girl, a Story, by Arnold Bennett.
Phantom Adventure, a Story, by Floyd Dell.
The Man Who Kept a Diary, a Story, by J. C. Squire.

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sues, rather with the air of making hay. The principal issues recently "floated" include the \$100,000,000 American Telephone and Telegraph Co. debentures; \$6,000,000 State of California gold bonds; \$20,000,000 Southern Railway 6's; \$5,000,000 City of Los Angeles 4 $\frac{3}{4}$'s; \$2,156,000 City of Akron 5's and 5 $\frac{1}{4}$'s; \$1,200,000 Mississippi Power and Light 6 $\frac{1}{2}$'s; \$5,400,000 Chicago and Alton Equipment Trust 6's; \$2,000,000 Pennsylvania Water & Power Co. 5 $\frac{1}{2}$'s; \$15,250,000 Chicago and North Western Railway 5's; \$1,000,000 Nevada-California Electric Co. 6's; \$2,000,000 Chicago Joint Stock Land Bank 5's; \$2,400,000 Ohio Public Service Co. 6's; \$2,400,000 Electric Bond and Share Co. 6% cumulative preferred stock; \$4,000,000 Palmolive Co. 7% cumulative preferred stock; \$23,100,000 Southern Pacific Co. 5% Equipment Trust certificates; \$8,300,000 Minnesota Power & Light 6's; \$4,000,000 West Penn Co. 7% preferred stock; and \$15,600,000 North Carolina 4 $\frac{3}{4}$'s and 4 $\frac{1}{2}$'s.

Cotton Speculation

A sharp rise in future contracts for cotton has greatly stimulated speculative interest throughout the South. The result has been that unscrupulous individuals in Manhattan have organized "odd-lot" cotton exchanges in order to bucket the orders of small customers. Many of the latter live at considerable distances from New York City, and are through inexperience unable to distinguish between the primary cotton market on the New York Cotton Exchange, and the mushroom imitations of it which crooks are so frequently ready to establish during a cotton boom.

Officers of both the New York and New Orleans cotton exchanges are coöperating with the authorities to close up these cotton bucketeers, and evidently with success. Yet when the inevitable smash comes, no doubt the legitimate cotton exchanges will be blamed by many victimized but inexperienced bucket shop customers for their losses.

Blue Sky for Petroleum

While the increasing supplies of crude oil have led to another price-cut in Pennsylvania crude, and in some sections of the country a further lowering in gasoline prices, leading petroleum men are beginning to see blue sky on the horizon again. Standard oil—usually a good judge of such matters—has shown its faith in the future of the oil business by taking advantage of the present slump to buy up producing companies. Furthermore, the *Lamp*—house-organ of the Standard Oil Co. of New Jersey—now has designated next June as the probable time when consumption would again overtake production and lead to a decline in surplus stocks.

ARE STOCKS A BUY AGAIN?

Last March we advised the liquidation of long stocks and the short sale of a selected list of industrials. From March until October, the market lost nearly 50% of what it gained in the preceding bull market.

Since then a marked change has been seen. The market has given evidence of accumulation in individual fields.

A BUY NOW?

Does this change in the market situation warrant broad purchases of securities at existing levels. Or, is this change simply due to technical conditions, as a result to be followed later by further liquidation?

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Football Notes

Deducting infants in arms, criminals in chancery, European absentees and determined aesthetes from the sum total of U. S. population, statisticians demonstrated that about one in every hundred citizens in the country attended football games on Saturday, Nov. 17.

The largest assemblage sardined its way into the 70,000 or more seats of the Yale bowl at New Haven. Yale developed further phases of the argument that it has the best team in the East by smothering Princeton 27 to 0. A squadron of destroyers behind a line of dreadnoughts, the Yale backs and forwards blew Princeton completely off the water. Excepting a 32-0 drubbing in 1890, it was the most destructive afternoon for Princeton since the teams first fought in 1873. The same day the Yale Freshmen won the so-called "Big Three" championship for the third year in succession, overwhelming Harvard by the hitherto unheard of figure of 59-0.

The Syracuse orange suddenly went sour in their final Eastern game. Colgate 16, Syracuse 7. Eddie Tryon, Colgate halfback, was chiefly responsible. The defeat removed Syracuse from national championship consideration and materially thinned the interest in their final negotiations with Nebraska on the Cornhuskers' Lincoln gridiron.

A performing bear at Soldiers' Field, Cambridge, showed a variety of new tricks to its erstwhile tamer. For the second year in succession Brown defeated Harvard; score: 20-7.

The startling work of Harry Wilson, Penn State halfback, in scoring the three touchdowns which demonstrated State's superiority over Penn, 21-0, placed him in the tiny delegation headed by George Pfann, Cornell, who can virtually count on All-American selection.

Koppisch and Schimititsch swished through New York University for a Columbia victory that meant the metropolitan championship. Three touchdowns by the active Koppisch were amplified one point each by the good toe of Schimititsch. Schopp did well at tackle. Score 21 to 0.

Williams won what purports to be the championship of the "Little Three" (Eastern) by subduing Amherst 23 to 7. Wesleyan is the third of the tiny trio.

A jersey coating of "some sticky substance" (possibly glue), against

Who?

FINALLY beaten in his attempt to keep up with the new facts of an intricate civilization, he has decided there can be no new facts. He has learned all he cares to learn and will continue to live in the world of facts which he inherited.

Who is "he"? A Reactionary?

FINALLY beaten in his attempt to assimilate sanely the facts of the present, he has leaped into the future where he can make his own facts to his own liking. In the world of the future he is free from facts; he cannot be disputed.

Who is "he"? A Radical?

DETERMINED to have an opinion of his own which can be justified by the facts, he persists in knowing the facts, however difficult it may be. He brings his own intelligence to bear upon the task.

Who is "he"? Whoever he may be, his best fact-finder is TIME.

TIME, The Weekly-News Magazine.

which no forbidding clause could be found in the rules, prevented the widely heralded Haskell Indians from fumbling. It failed to help them offensively and they were tied by the Quantico Marines at 14-14.

Though outrushed five yards to one, the Phillips Exeter Academy team seized upon their opportunities and held Phillips Andover to a 7-7 tie. The brilliant Andover team was betrayed by poor generalship and underestimation of Exeter's alert determination.

Zev

Zev defeated In Memoriam in the mile and a quarter match race for \$20,000 at Louisville, Ky. He won by a nose after chasing In Memoriam to the last stride. It was possibly the closest finish in turf history.

Newspaper photographs showed the heads of the two horses on practically a deadline, with In Memoriam having a fraction the better of it. The crowd and In Memoriam's jockey believed he had won the race until Zev's name was posted.

Harry F. Sinclair, Zev's owner: "This is my happiest day!"

As a result of this victory, Zev becomes the greatest money-winning racehorse in history. His earnings are now \$302,084. Other magnates of past years:

Isinglass	England	\$291,275
Donovan	England	277,215
Ksar	France	260,000
Man O'War	U. S.	249,465
Exterminator	U. S.	244,206

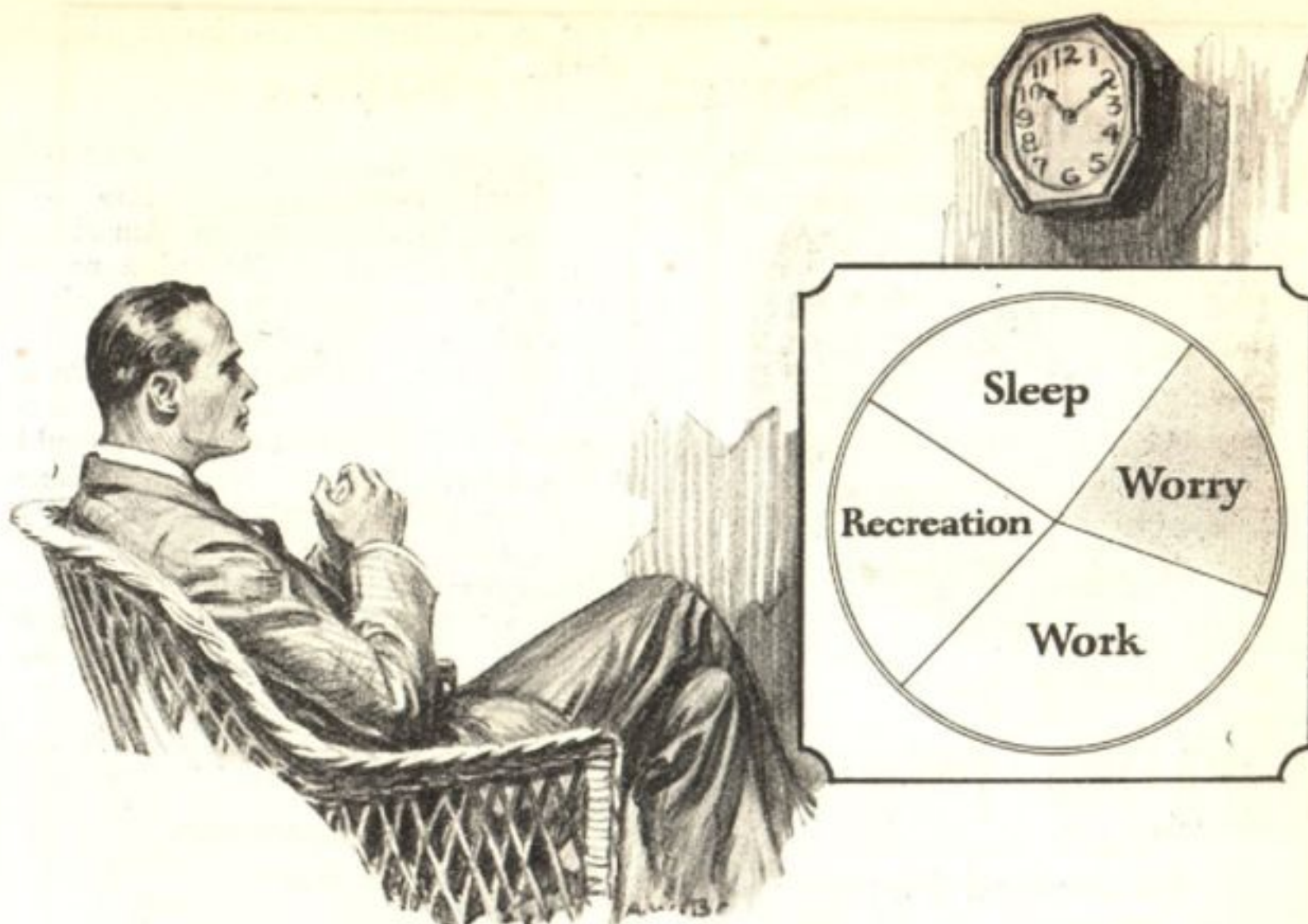
It is now certain that Zev will enter the six-country race for an international cup arranged for Longchamps (Paris) next May 3. The purse is 1,000,000 francs; but since that is only \$60,000 in American money, Pierre Wertheimer, owner of the outstanding French three-year-old, Epinard, will come to America next month to make a side bet with Owner Sinclair, so that the latter may feel it to be worth his while to send Zev over the water. Other countries in the race will be Britain, Spain, Italy, Belgium, France.

Americans All

The International Boxing Union meeting in Paris officially designated the boxing champions of the world in all weights. All are Americans:

Flyweight	Pancho Villa
Bantamweight	Joe Lynch
Featherweight	Johnny Dundee
Lightweight	Benny Leonard
Welterweight	Mickey Walker
Middleweight	Harry Greb
Light Heavyweight	None
Heavyweight	Jack Dempsey

The Light Heavyweight Championship is officially vacant because Battling Siki, Senegalese, was disbarred by the French Boxing Commission. In America Mike McTigue, the Irishman, is generally regarded as Light Heavyweight champion because he defeated Siki in Dublin last St. Patrick's Day. But since Siki failed to weigh in before that contest it is



How much of your day is worry?

EVERY DAY has twenty-four hours. The richest man has no more time, the poorest has no less. And all men must divide their days into three main divisions—Work, Recreation, Sleep.

But there is a *fourth* division. In proportion as you get rid of it, you add to your income, your standing and your peace of mind. In proportion as you give way to it, you find it spreading like a cancer over the three main divisions of your time.

Its name is Worry.

Effective work cannot be done by men whose minds are wandering in futile concern about their bills, their business positions, their futures. No man can benefit from his round of golf or his evening at home with a book if he is really far away—fearing a pressing creditor, or tomorrow's work.

And if worry follows you to bed at night—then indeed you have little chance for happiness or even physical health.

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not recognized by the international body.

The International Union asked the National Boxing Association of America to designate an American Light Heavyweight Champion or to organize a competition for the selection of one before next August. The International Union will organize a similar contest abroad and the American and European Champions could then be matched for the title. Gene Tunney of Manhattan is generally recognized as the American Light Heavyweight Champion.

The International Union also drew up an official list of European champions:

Flyweight		Montreuil (Belgium)
Bantamweight		Lake (England)
Featherweight		Criqui (France)
Lightweight		Mason (England)
Welterweight		Hobin (Belgium)
Middleweight		Todd (England)
Heavyweight		Spalla (Italy)



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WYANT D. VANDERPOOL

He is on the fairway to a Presidency

U. S. G. A.

The nominating committee of the United States Golf Association picked its slate of nominees for officers of the Association, which is practically equivalent to election. The honor of the Presidency fell to Wyant D. Vanderpool of the Morris County (N. J.) Golf Club. For several years Mr. Vanderpool was Secretary of the U. S. G. A.; last year he was Vice President.

He is to succeed the retiring President J. Frederick Byers, a brother of E. M. Byers, who was National Amateur Champion in 1906. The two Vice Presidents slated are Robert A. Gardner of the Ontwensia Club, Chicago, National Champion in 1909 and 1915, and William C. Fownes, Jr., of the Oakmont Club, Pittsburgh National Champion in 1910.

Thus the champions of yesterday are the officials of today.

AERONAUTICS

A Mast

It requires over 300 men to take the *Shenandoah* in or out of its hangar, and there is always considerable hazard in such work. But now (for the first time in American aviation) a dirigible has been made fast to a mooring mast. With Captain Frank R. McCrary and Captain Anton Heinen, the German engineer-pilot, in charge, the *Shenandoah*, her nose about 200 feet above the ground, glided towards the apex of a huge mooring mast which stands some 1,500 feet west of the Lakehurst hangar. As the dirigible approached the mast, it dropped a steel cable. A ground crew of three officers and 15 men seized the cable and fastened it to another cable attached to the mast. A windlass in the mooring mast hauled the cable upwards and taking out its slack drew the airship's nose into an automatically locking swivel at the very top of the tower. The *Shenandoah* now rides like a huge weathercock, immune to the most violent wind and ready to fly away with but a few minutes' preparation. The use of mooring masts means smaller personnel, greater safety.

Air Mail Radio

The General Electric Co. announced that Postmaster General New has ordered all mail planes to be equipped with special radio sending and receiving sets. Pilots can converse with land stations, get their bearings in rain, fog or night, find out the weather ahead of them, summon help in case of emergency landings. Exhaustive tests show that the equipment will work even when thoroughly saturated with rain or snow.

The operation of the set is simple—as it must be for a man piloting an airplane, who has to receive or send messages while continuing his trip. Throwing a switch and turning a large knob till an ammeter on the dashboard shows a maximum reading is the whole tuning up process. A motor generator set, driven by a storage battery which the engine charges just as an automobile does, supplies the necessary pressure of 1,000 volts. Two hundred feet of trailing wire, let out when the plane leaves the ground, constitutes the antenna.

Fast Landings

Generally speaking, the faster the landing speed, the greater the maximum speed possible with an airplane. The National Aeronautic Association, which controls all racing in the United States, has come out with the definite ruling that 75 miles an hour is the fastest speed at which any plane is "allowed" to land. In Europe, landing speeds of 100 miles an hour for racers are not unknown.

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Think how much Shakespeare has meant to you; how he has *enriched* your life! When you feel so warmly toward him,



Old drawing of the printshop at Oxford. It was at this shop that Shakespeare probably watched the old book-craftsmen at work.

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From Immigrant to Inventor



Michael Pupin, Professor
of Electro-Mechanics,
Columbia University

Few American autobiographies have touched the hearts of readers so closely or have stirred their imaginations so deeply. Most of the letters reprinted here were written while Professor Michael Pupin's life-story was being issued serially in *Scribner's*. There are scores of others so full of personal emotion that Professor Pupin was unwilling to make them available for publication.

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From George Ellery Hale:

"I have enjoyed enormously Pupin's first installment in your September number and fully agree with you in predicting a great success for his book."

Professor Pupin's Autobiography Has Inspired Scores of Such Letters

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"I am reading with thrilled interest the account of your life. I wish every educator could study your early life and see how the peasant songs, poetry and traditions prepared your spirit."

"We have all been reading your articles at home and I cannot refrain from telling you how keenly interested we are in every detail. You have such a gift of making everything dramatic and vivid that even the homely becomes fascinating."

"I have just read for the tenth time your delightful story in the April *Scribner's*. . . . It is absolutely perfect."

From Arthur L. Doremus:

"Your story in *Scribner's* is really most entrancing. I cannot recall when I have read a tale . . . which has inspired me so much or given me greater pleasure."

From Nicholas Murray Butler:

"Your fascinating autobiography which is appearing in *Scribner's* continues to give me great enjoyment. I heartily congratulate you on it."

From Sir Gilbert Parker:

"I've read Michael Pupin's article on 'From Immigrant to Inventor' and it certainly is a fine piece of work. I shall look forward to the next."

From Henry G. Prout:

"I have just read the first installment of Pupin in *Scribner's*. It is beautiful, and it is more, it is big."

The Saturday Review (London) says:

"Another American book, which I strongly recommend is 'From Immigrant to Inventor,' by Prof. Pupin. The author is a scientific man of international fame, who was born a Serb in the Banat or military frontier of Austria, then incorporated with Hungary. The book has two interests. I have never met so good and complete an account of the Americanization of an immigrant, and I have never read so plain a story of the growth of modern science told for those who have no knowledge of the subject. But it has in my eyes a merit far greater. The account of life in his native village as a herd boy is written with a simple and vivid style which approaches the highest literary art, and this simple and direct method, even in his most romantic outbursts of feeling, persist through the book."

"From Immigrant to Inventor" is already in its second large printing. Illustrated.

\$4.00 at all bookstores

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MILESTONES

Engaged. Century Allen Milstead, of Rock Island, Ill., left tackle on the Yale football eleven, to Miss Mildred Bechtel, of Milford, Conn.

Married. Miss Esther Tumulty, of Jersey City, to Joseph Francis Igoe of East Orange, N. J. The bride was given away by her brother, Joseph P. Tumulty, former Secretary to President Woodrow Wilson.

Married. Harry King Curtis, of Manhattan, son of U. S. Senator Charles Curtis of Kansas, to Mrs. Elliott Cameron of Washington.

Married. Miss Alma Rubens, cinema actress (current film: *Under the Red Robe*), to Dr. Daniel Carson Goodman, author and cinema producer. The marriage, which was celebrated "on or near Labor Day" in a place not designated, was only recently announced.

Died. Ambrose Higgins, Jr., four, in Manhattan, knocked down by a truck. Representing the children of America, he laid a wreath on the bier of President Harding when the latter's body lay in state in the Capitol, Washington.

Died. Wilhelm Pfannkuch, 82, oldest member of the German Social-Democratic Party, personal friend of the late Karl Marx (1818-1883), in Berlin. He was Honorary President of the National Assembly at Weimar, 1919, which adopted the present constitution of the German Republic.

Died. Saburo Shimada, 71, Japanese politician and long one of the ablest lieutenants of the late Marquis Okuma (1838-1922).

Died. Dr. John Wanamaker, 3d, 47, nephew of the late John Wanamaker, in Philadelphia.

Died. Maurice Healy, 64, brother of Timothy Healy, Governor General of the Irish Free State, in Cork. He was an independent Nationalist member from Cork in the British House of Commons, 1909-1918.

Died. George Chadbourne Taylor, 55, President of the American Railway Express Co., at Pelham Heights, N. Y., of heart disease. Without funds or high influence, he started his career at the age of 17 as the driver of one of the wagons of the Company.

Died. Ernest August, Duke of Brunswick-Lüneberg, formerly Duke of Cumberland, 78, at Gmunden, Austria, after an apoplectic stroke. (See page 8.)

Died. Miss Hope Christy, sister of Artist Howard Chandler Christy, at Columbus, Ohio.

Died. Honorable Lady Herbert, in London, American wife of the late Sir Michael Henry Herbert, British Ambassador to Washington (1902-03).

IMAGINARY INTERVIEWS

Hugo Stinnes: "In Zürich I commenced publication of a new weekly, the *Zürcher Landzeitung*—16 pages and a guaranteed circulation of 50,000. The paper is given away now, but is expected later to go on a commercial basis. An editorial announcement said that the publication is written by Swiss. But cable despatches in the American press stated that 'there are known to be many Germans on the staff.'"

Hugo Stinnes, Jr.: "At Lexington, Ky., I attended a horse race (Zev vs. In Memoriam). My host was Harry F. Sinclair, Chairman of the Board of the Sinclair Consolidated Oil Corporation and owner of the successful Zev."

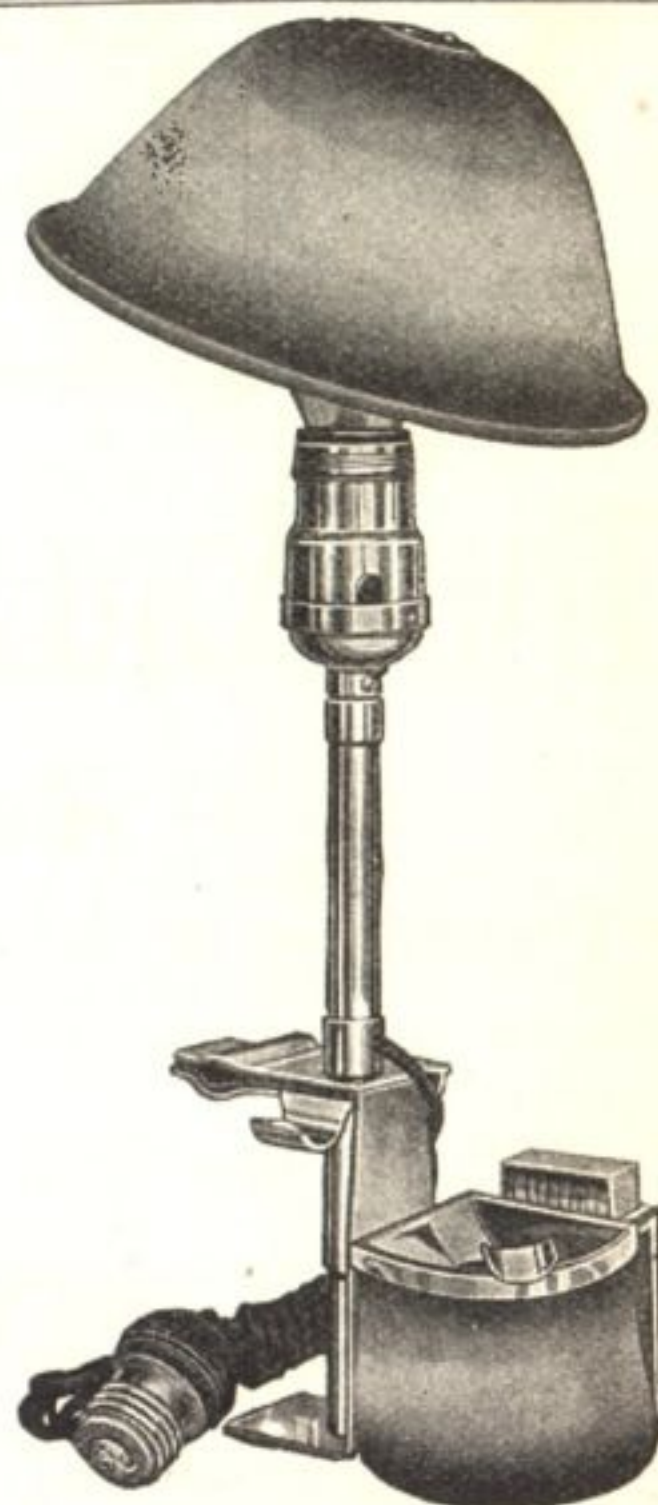
Raymond Poincaré, Nationalist Premier of France: "It was reported that I, at a session of the French Academy, walked arm in arm with the Socialist-author, Anatole France. At a doorway I said gallantly: 'After you. The Government yields to genius.' The great ironist accepted my tribute."

Charles F. Murphy, Tammany chieftain: "It is well known that William R. Hearst bitterly opposed me in the recent municipal election in New York City. Last week, at French Lick Springs, Ind., the New York City morning newspapers were brought to my room by a bellboy. The *New York American* was on top of the pile. When I saw that publication my face became so grim that the bellboy was frightened. 'Any missing?' he asked, apologetically. 'No,' said I. 'There is one too many.' With that I handed the *American* to the astonished boy. 'Take that away,' I directed, 'and take care that one is never brought to my room again as long as I am here. I have barred that paper from my home in New York, and it is just as objectionable to me in French Lick as it is in New York!'"

Luis Angel Firpo, Argentine ape: "A despatch from Buenos Aires stated that I arrived in La Paz, Bolivia, 'in a sulky mood.' Met by a cheering crowd, I fled hastily in my automobile, refused to raise my hat. Later, when I failed to appear at an athletic meeting, the citizens interpreted this as another slight. They marched the streets crying: 'Death to Firpo!'"

James W. Wadsworth, Jr., U. S. Senator from New York: "The sporting pages stated that my son, James, 'played brilliantly' at full-back on the Yale Freshman football eleven in their annual game against Harvard, scored two goals from placement, 'aided materially in rolling up a score of 59-0—an unprecedented total.' I myself, when an undergraduate at Yale, played first base on the University nine, was addressed by my classmates as 'Gentleman Jim.'"

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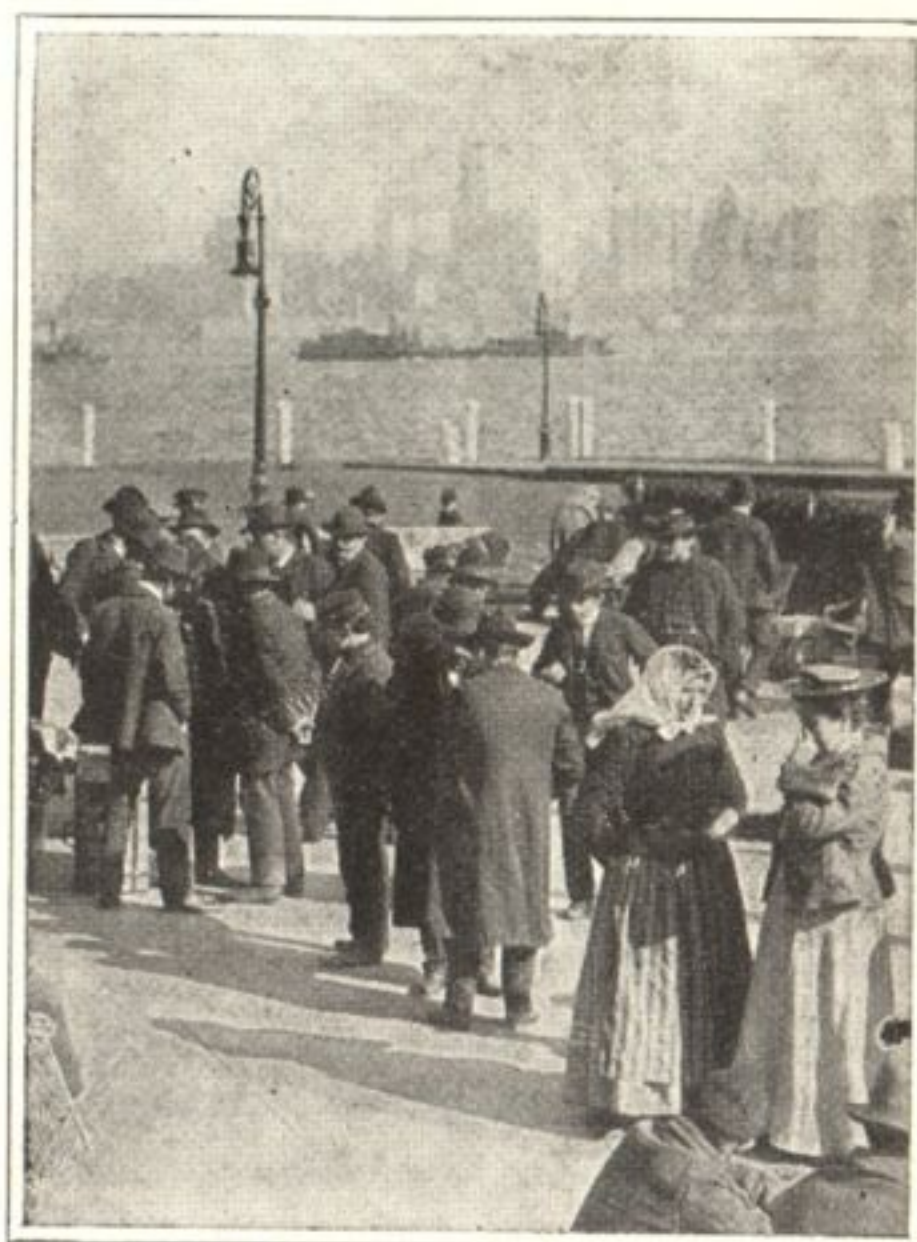
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A Government yielding gallantly to genius. (P. 29.)

A pneumonia cure which merits consideration. (P. 20.)

The intellectual Valhalla which President MacCracken is preparing for his middle-aged alumnae. (P. 19.)

Yeats. He and Kipling are the only men to win the Nobel Prize with English. (P. 12.)

A Paris couturier who insists on underwear. (P. 10.)

Sixty shabby boys and girls. (P. 15.)

The first time in 2,000 years that bishops have been theologically unanimous. (P. 17.)

Settlement of the Fiume dispute (though but a rumor.) (P. 10.)

Mice of the sixth generation who know a dinner bell when they hear it. (P. 19.)

The desired something between a philosopher and a politician. (P. 18.)

A ten-guinea classic, now reprinted. (P. 12.)

The director who rescued the ideal Prince Albert from a Chicago stock company. (P. 14.)

The elevation of a devoted Christian to the peerage. (P. 8.)

The mistress of a fastidious instrument. (P. 16.)

The mast of the Shenandoah. (P. 26.)

Theatrical visits pour l'honneur de la France. (P. 15.)

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Too much business to attend the big game of the Alma Mater. (P. 1.)

A situation that places the State Department between Japan and California. (P. 4.)

The necessity for \$28,500,000 more to enforce prohibition. (P. 5.)

A "disgraceful" costume in the House of Lords. (P. 8.)

The father of a family kept from his native land. (P. 9.)

A city that lacks music in its pocketbook. (P. 16.)

Decline of the franc to the lowest point in history. (P. 10.)

The crimson gentleman who dangled his tail and gave Ralph Pulitzer to drink. (P. 6.)

The opening of a can of guaranteed Mascagni. (P. 16.)

The Senatorial thesis that "discontent is abroad in the land. (P. 1.)

The intricacies of the Green Bill. (P. 3.)

The pulling-power of a want-ad in Germany. (P. 10.)

"Prescribing a pill to cure an earthquake." (P. 7.)

War with Japan. According to high school children of California, it is inevitable. (P. 19.)

Allied vaporings. (P. 7.)

A division of the human race "non-existent as human beings." (P. 5.)

The traditions of England, suffering from a paucity of Dukes. (P. 7.)

History that cannot add a cubit to a cowboy. (P. 13.)

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