

FIFTEEN CENTS

TIME

The Weekly News-Magazine



VOL. II NO. 16

ANTON LANG
"He acts the old, old story"—
See Page 17

DEC. 17, 1923



A TOKEN FROM THE CHINESE

Norman B. Meyer, Managing Director of The Bankers Extension Institute, a few days ago included a bit of fine porcelain from Celestial kilns in a letter which gladdened my eyes:

"As an old Chinese adage has it, your work is 'easy to look at—difficult to imitate'. Freshest in my mind right now is that signed advertisement in March Hearst's International on Buffalo Quality paints and varnishes. It is in my files—an outstandingly fine piece of copy, in my estimation.

"Mr. Sheridan was good enough to send on your 'Saga of the Silver Fox'. An epic, truly; and, unless I miss my guess, destined to prove in high degree resultful."

JAMES WALLEN

Persuasive

Advertising Copy and Plans

NEW YORK STUDY:
VANDERBILT HOTEL

STUDY:
EAST AURORA, N. Y.

Correspondence to East Aurora

THE word launder comes from lavender thru the Latin "lave"—to wash. It fairly bubbles with romance.

Frederick W. Kendall, one time Managing Editor of Printers' Ink, now Editor of Advertising Fortnightly commented in a personal letter about a series of advertisements prepared by me for the Mohn and Hunter Laundry of Buffalo: "This laundry advertising is beautiful stuff—by far the best I have seen. You have the queer ability to take a prosaic thing, like soap suds, and make it dramatic and deucedly readable." To which E. A. Whitcomb, General Manager of the Mohn and Hunter Company added, "and profitable".

ROY TOPICS, a journal of the better way in laundry operation, edited by Willard K. Clement, also had something to say about this series of advertisements in which I mixed sentiment with suds.

"In East Aurora, New York, James Wallen writes persuasive advertising copy and plans. For the past year and a half he has been writing a series of laundry advertisements for the Mohn & Hunter Co., of Buffalo, which its President Mr. E. A. Whitcomb, characterizes as 'all mighty interesting and forming a remarkable series'.

"Advertising, however skilful its wording, must have an appropriate setting to attain its true effectiveness. Rarely has a series such artistic and forceful a dress. Its pen and ink illustrations, its unique borders, its typography, the choice of stock and its different colors, all combine in one harmonious whole. The Mohn & Hunter Co., in this remarkable series, have set a standard in laundry advertising for the industry to aim at and which reflects the highest credit upon their enterprise and initiative.

"It is with the wording of the advertisements themselves, however, that we are most concerned. Few laundry advertisements have carried any real message, much less have had any literary graces or distinctive style. Possibly their authors have felt that literature would not sell laundry service. They have been for the most part colorless, filled with generalities, abounding in superlatives. Mr. Wallen has not

aimed to be technical, or deal in details. He has, however, given life, color, location to every item or process he has touched and he has brought to the treatment of his theme a vocabulary whose richness and range laundry advertising has never known.

"No description can reproduce the charm or the form of these advertisements. They must be seen to be rightly appreciated. The glimpse of them that has been given shows that they mark a new day in laundry advertising and that masterly diction wedded to attractive typography and illustration will yield rich returns. The laundry industry can profit by further work of this character and standing.

TIME

The Weekly News-Magazine

Vol. II. No. 16

Dec. 17, 1923

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

THE PRESIDENCY

Mr. Coolidge's Week

¶ The President delivered his first message to Congress on the State of the Union and was heard by radio telephony by a "million" people.

¶ The President delivered by radio a tribute to President Harding, likening the kindly spirit of the late President to the great virtue of Abon Ben Adam who loved his fellow men, and concluding: "We may well consider by what means we can show our appreciation and by what method we can best enshrine his memory."

¶ The President and Mrs. Coolidge gave their first official entertainment—"the Cabinet dinner." There were 50 guests, including all members of the Cabinet and their wives, excepting Mrs. Daugherty and Mrs. Davis. Secretary Mellon was accompanied by his daughter Ailsa. In addition there were present Senator Cummins, Senator Lodge, Senator and Mrs. Warren, Senator and Mrs. Borah, Senator Curtis, Senator and Mrs. Wadsworth, Senator David I. Walsh, Representative and Mrs. Madden, Representative and Mrs. Longworth, Representative and Mrs. Frothingham, Governor and Mrs. Cox of Massachusetts, Ambassador-Designate to Great Britain and Mrs. Kellogg, Secretary Slep.

¶ Ambassador Jusserand called at the White House accompanied by Senator Paul Dupuy of France (owner of *Le Petit Parisien* and close friend of Premier Poincaré) for an informal discussion of Franco-American relations. Afterwards, M. Jusserand was asked by reporters what M. Dupuy had had to say. The Ambassador, who like the French Senator is a newspaper man, replied with a French proverb: "*Les loups ne se mangent pas entre eux*" (literally, "The wolves do not eat themselves among one another").

¶ Secretary Slep announced that hereafter on Tuesdays and Fridays (Cabinet meeting days) the President will receive no callers, do no handshaking.

South Dakota

By the curious law of the lower Dakota, conventions were held at Pierre last week to determine what candidates shall appear in the "majority ticket" for each party in that state's nominating primaries next March.

Contrary to general expectation Calvin Coolidge was picked, 50,379 votes to 27,340 for Hiram W. Johnson to head the ticket. The corresponding Democratic place went to Wm. G. McAdoo by a substantial majority over Henry Ford, and the Farmer-Labor place was won by La Follette over Ford.

The majority selections for Vice President went to Senator Arthur B. Capper of Kansas (head of the farm bloc), James W. Girard and Senator Frazier of North Dakota respectively.

The action of the South Dakota Republicans will force Mr. Coolidge to acknowledge his candidacy formally before Jan. 1, if his name is to appear on the primary ballot.

A Scene

At noon on Dec. 6 official Washington flocked to the chamber of the House of Representatives to hear the President deliver his message to Congress. Nearly all the members of both Houses were present. The Cabinet marched down the aisle amid applause.

Mark Sullivan, able Washington correspondent, said of the scene: "As you looked at the Representatives and Senators you were convinced that for such achievement as comes out of them we must rely on the capacities inherent in average men. In clothes and in countenance they were conspicuous, so to speak, in their averageness. . . . To the eye it was like a meeting of the Farmers' Coöperative Association of Des Moines, Ia., or a session of the male members of any small-town church."

So much could not be said of the galleries, crowded with "official ladies." There was Mrs. Coolidge in henna-colored dress and hat, with a coat of cocoa-colored velour, trimmed with fur. In another part was Mrs. Woodrow Wilson, gowned in black, with orchids at her waist. There were wives of seven or eight members of the Cabinet; also Miss Ailsa Mellon, representing her father. There was Mrs. Alice Roosevelt Longworth, wife of the Republican Floor Leader.

In the gallery throng were also Colonel George Harvey, "looking down benignly, like a wise old fowl who has just had a full meal." Also General Sawyer (physician to President Harding), R. B. Creager (expected-to-be Ambassador to Mexico), Commander Quinn of the American Legion, Samuel Gompers.

At 12:30 the President appeared. He shook hands with Speaker Gillett, Senate President Cummins, bowed to the audience. Then he mounted to the Clerk's desk, immediately below the Speaker's, and commenced his address.

His voice was high-pitched, slightly nasal. His enunciation was clear and precise. He spoke in an even monotone, never raising his hands, rarely emphasizing his remarks by intonation.

From time to time he was interrupted

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National Affairs—[Continued]

by bursts of applause—notably when he declared against remission of Allied War debts, when he gave his “unqualified approval” to tax reduction, when he favored restriction of immigration, when he demanded every aid for disabled War veterans.

In 64 minutes he had finished. There was a burst of cheering. Gathering his manuscript, his handkerchief, his spectacle case, he disappeared.

The Message

The principal matters which President Coolidge discussed in his message to Congress are epitomized in the following extracts:

President Harding—“The world knew his kindness and his humanity, his greatness and his character. He has left his mark upon history.”

League of Nations—“Our country has definitely refused to adopt and ratify the covenant of the League of Nations. . . . The incident, so far as we are concerned, is closed.”

World Court—“Pending before the Senate is a proposal that this Government give its support to the Permanent Court of International Justice. . . . The Court is merely a convenient instrument of adjustment to which we could go, but to which we could not be brought. . . . I, therefore, commend it to the favorable consideration of the Senate with the proposed reservations clearly indicating our refusal to adhere to the League of Nations.”

Russia—“Our Government offers no objection to the carrying on of commerce by our citizens with the people of Russia. Our Government does not propose, however, to enter into relations with another régime which refuses to recognize the sanctity of international obligations.”

War Debts—“The current debt and interest due from foreign Governments, exclusive of the British debt of \$4,600,000,000, is about \$7,200,000,000. I do not favor the cancellation of this debt, but I see no objection to adjusting it in accordance with the principle adopted for the British debt.*

Budget System—“Our main problems are domestic problems. . . . Orderly retrenchment is bringing our expenses within our means. The origin of this has been the determination of the American people, the main support has been the courage of those in authority and the effective method has been the budget system.

*The British debt will be paid in full at the end of a maximum period of 62 years, payments to be made semi-annually in cash or in U. S. Bonds (accepted by the U. S. at face value), interest at 3% and 3½%.

. . . This system is a law of the Congress. It represents your will. It must be maintained and ought to be strengthened by the example of your observance.”

Tax Reduction—“It is possible . . . to make a large reduction in the taxes of the people. . . . This is treated at greater length in the budget message, and a proposed plan has been presented in detail in a statement by the Secretary of the Treasury, which has my unqualified approval. I specially commend a de-



© Wide World

GEORGE HARVEY

“Like a wise old fowl”
(See Page 1)

crease on earned incomes and further abolition of admission, message and nuisance taxes. . . . Being opposed to war taxes in time of peace, I am not in favor of excess profits taxes. . . . For seven years the people have borne with uncomplaining courage the tremendous burden of national and local taxation. . . . Of all services which the Congress can render to the country, I have no hesitation in declaring this one to be paramount.”

Tax-Exempt Securities—“Another reform which is urgent in our fiscal system is the abolition of the right to issue tax-exempt securities. The existing system not only permits a large amount of the wealth of the nation to escape its just burden, but acts as a continual stimulant to municipal extravagance.”

Tariff Revision—“The present tariff law has accomplished its two main objects. It has secured an

abundant revenue and been productive of an abounding prosperity. . . . A constant revision of the tariff by the Congress is disturbing and harmful.”

Shipping—“Our Government during the War acquired a large merchant fleet, which should be transferred as soon as possible to private ownership and operation under conditions which would secure two results: first, and of prime importance, adequate means for national defense; second, adequate service to American commerce. . . . We must have a merchant marine which meets these requirements, and we shall have to pay the cost of its service.”

Railroad Rates—“The law requires that rates should be just and reasonable. . . . Unless the Government adheres to the rule of making a rate that will yield a fair return, it must abandon rate-making altogether.”

Railroad Labor Board—“It has been a great help but is not altogether satisfactory to the public, the employees or the companies. If a substantial agreement can be reached among the groups interested there should be no hesitation in enacting such agreement into law. If it is not reached, the Labor Board may very well be left for the present to protect the public welfare.”

Railroad Consolidation—“Additional legislation is needed giving authority for voluntary consolidations, both regional and route, and providing Government machinery to aid and stimulate such action, always subject to the approval of the Interstate Commerce Commission. . . . Consolidation appears to be the only feasible method for the maintenance of an adequate system of transportation with an opportunity so to adjust freight rates as to meet such temporary conditions as now prevail in some agricultural sections.”

Law Revision—“As no revision of the laws of the United States has been made since 1878, a commission or committee should be created to undertake this work.”

Criminal Identification—“The administration of justice would be facilitated greatly by including in the Bureau of Investigation of the Department of Justice a division of criminal identification, where there would be collected this information which is now indispensable in the suppression of crime.”

Prohibition—“A treaty is being negotiated with Great Britain with respect to the right of search of hovering vessels. To prevent smuggling,

National Affairs—[Continued]

the Coast Guard should be greatly strengthened and a supply of swift power boats should be provided. The major sources of production should be rigidly regulated, and every effort should be made to suppress interstate traffic. With this action on the part of the national Government and the coöperation which is usually rendered by municipal and State authorities, Prohibition should be made effective."

Lynching—"The Congress ought to exercise all its powers of prevention and punishment against the hideous crime of lynching, of which the Negroes are by no means the sole sufferers, but for which they furnish a majority of the victims."

Civil Service—"There are nearly 550,000 persons in the executive civil service, drawing about \$700,000,000 of yearly compensation. . . . The Civil Service Commission has recommended that postmasters at first, second and third class offices be classified. Such action, accompanied by a repeal of the four-year term of office, would undoubtedly be an improvement. I also recommend that the field force for Prohibition enforcement be brought within the classified civil service without covering in the present membership. The best method for selecting public servants is the merit system."

Public Buildings—"Many of the Departments in Washington need better housing facilities. . . . While I do not favor at this time a general public building law, I believe it is now necessary . . . to begin . . . by authorizing the erection of three or four buildings most urgently needed by an annual appropriation of \$5,000,000."

Army and Navy—"For several years we have been decreasing the personnel of the Army and Navy and reducing their power to the danger point. Further reductions should not be made. . . . Additional planes are needed for the Army and additional submarines for the Navy. The defenses of Panama must be perfected."

Insular Possessions—"They are being administered according to law. That effort has the full support of the Administration. Such recommendations as may come from their people or their Governments should have the most considerate attention."

Education—"I do not favor the appropriations from the national Treasury to be expended directly on local education, but I do consider it a fundamental requirement of na-

tional activity which, accompanied by allied subjects of welfare, is worthy of a separate Department and a place in the Cabinet."

Child and Female Labor—"We ought to provide by Constitutional amendment and appropriate legislation, for a limitation of child labor,* and, in all cases under the exclusive jurisdiction of the Federal Government, a minimum wage law for women."

Immigration—"It is necessary to continue a policy of restricted immigration. It would be well to make such immigration of a selective nature, with some inspection at the source, and based either on a prior census or upon the record of naturalization. . . . We should find additional safety in a law requiring the immediate registration of all aliens."

Disabled Veterans—"No more important duty falls on the Government of the United States than the adequate care of its veterans. Those suffering disabilities incurred in the service must have sufficient hospital relief and compensation. Their dependents must be supported. Rehabilitation and vocational training must be completed. All of this service must be clean, must be prompt and effective, and it must be administered in a spirit of the broadest and deepest human sympathy."

A Soldier Bonus—"The American Legion will present to the Congress a legislative program too extensive for detailed discussion here. . . . The attitude of the Government towards these proposals should be one of generosity. But I do not favor the granting of a bonus."

Coal Problem—"The cost of coal has become unbearably high. . . . Those responsible for the conditions in this industry should undertake its reform and free it from any charge of profiteering. . . . I do not favor Government ownership or operation of coal mines. . . . The supply of coal must be constant. In case of its prospective interruption, the President should have authority to appoint a commission empowered to deal with whatever emergency situation might arise."

Executive Reorganization—"A special joint committee has been appointed to work out a plan for reorganization of the different Departments and Bureaus of the Government. . . . With the exception of

the consolidation of the War and Navy Departments and some minor details, the plan has the general sanction of the President and the Cabinet. It is important that reorganization be enacted into law at the present session."

Farm Relief—"For the most part agriculture is successful, eleven staples having risen in value from about \$5,300,000,000 two years ago to about \$7,000,000,000 for the current year. . . . With his products not selling on a parity with the products of industry, every sound remedy that can be devised should be applied for the relief of the farmer. . . . No complicated scheme of relief, no plan for Government fixing of prices, no resort to the public Treasury will be of any permanent value in establishing agriculture. Simple and direct methods put into operation by the farmer himself are the only real sources of restoration. Indirectly the farmer must be relieved by a reduction of national and local taxation. He must be assisted by the reorganization of the freight rate structure, which could reduce charges on his production. To make this fully effective there ought to be railroad consolidations. Cheaper fertilizers must be provided. . . . Unless we can meet the world market at a profit, we must stop raising for export. Organization would help to reduce acreage."

Muscle Shoals—"The Government is undertaking to develop a great water power project known as Muscle Shoals, on which it has expended many million dollars. The work is still going on. Subject to the right to retake in time of war, I recommend that this property with a location for auxiliary steam plant and rights of way be sold. . . . The agriculture of the nation needs a greater supply and lower cost of fertilizer. . . . If this main object be accomplished, the amount of money received for the property is not a primary or major consideration. . . . I, therefore, recommend that the Congress appoint a small joint committee to consider offers, conduct negotiations and report definite recommendations."

Irrigation and Reclamation—"Occupants of our reclamation projects are in financial difficulties, which in some cases are acute. Relief should be granted by definite authority of law empowering the Secretary of the Interior in his discretion to suspend, readjust and reassess all charges against water users. This whole question is being

* Previous attempts at child legislation: 1) Jan. 17, 1917, defeated, declared unconstitutional; 2) June 3, 1918, passed, became a law in 1919, declared unconstitutional, May, 1922.

National Affairs—[Continued]

considered by experts. You will have the advantage of the facts and conclusions which they may develop. This situation, involving a Government investment of more than \$135,000,000 and affecting more than 30,000 water-users, is serious."

Roads and Forests—"Highways and reforestation should continue to have the interest and support of the Government."

Comment

The comment of the press on the message was generally favorable from the President's standpoint. Even in Democratic newspapers the adjective most frequently applied was "unequivocal." There were several outstanding exceptions, however:

"Just about as stimulating as a dish of cambric tea . . . Pious phrases and sympathetic advice to everybody to cease being naughty and all join hands in a real romping game of ring-around-a-rosy."—a Hearst editorial.

"Most colorless document that has issued from the White House in a generation. . . . Apparently his chief purpose was to disclose as little conviction as possible."—*The Dayton News* (property of James M. Cox).

CABINET

Reports

Annual reports of several Cabinet officers were published. They included:

Treasury Department. Secretary Mellon reported a surplus of \$309,657,460 for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1923, with a reduction of \$613,674,343 in the public debt. This improvement was due in large part to unexpectedly large receipts from income and customs taxes. The Government's revenue was derived from:

Income and profits taxes	41.89%
Internal revenue taxes	23.61%
Customs taxes	14.02%
Proceeds from foreign obligations	5.81%
Miscellaneous	14.67%

A large part of the report was devoted to an exposition of the Secretary's plan for tax reduction (*TIME*, Nov. 19).

Of Prohibition, he pointed out that whiskey withdrawal permits reached a new low mark, 1,754,893 gallons (as compared with 2,645,506 gallons in the previous year and an average consumption of 130,000,000 gallons before Prohibition). There were 66,936 arrests for violation of the Volstead Act and over \$5,000,000 receipts from fines, forfeitures and "compromises" under the Act.

Department of Justice. Attorney General Daugherty reported increased

prosecutions for War frauds, and for violations of the Prohibition, white slave, tax, public land and postal banking laws. Although 46,000 Prohibition cases were disposed of, there are still 27,000 cases pending. About \$4,500,000 has been recovered from the War fraud cases.

Navy Department. Secretary Denby urged the need of \$30,000,000 for modernizing the fleet, the building of eight 10,000-ton cruisers, three cruising submarines, \$7,676,000 for naval bases and a five year building program for the naval air force. The modernization program includes heavier deck armor for aeroplane defense, blisters for hulls as protection from torpedoes and bombs, and the much disputed proposal to increase the elevation of naval guns.

Department of the Interior. Secretary Work presented an exceptionally brief report summarizing the work of his Department including the Pension Bureau, Patent Office, reclamation projects and Howard University (Negro). His recommendations included increased pensions for Civil War veterans and their widows, to be granted solely on the ground of their growing age and infirmities.

Department of Agriculture. Secretary Wallace discussed at some length the farm situation. He pointed out that 8.5% of the owner farmers have lost their farms through foreclosure or by agreements with their creditors and 15% hold their farms only on account of the leniency of their creditors. Low prices for farm products, high prices for labor and manufactured goods, high local taxes are responsible for the situation. The Secretary proposed no general remedy but suggested that selling our surplus grain to some country which could not pay cash but could give obligations to pay later was worth consideration.

Department of Commerce. Secretary Hoover's report covering the multifarious activities of his Department, carried no recommendations of general importance, excepting the declaration that the year's experience of the Department has shown "more emphatically than ever" the need for railway consolidation.

BUDGET

For a New Year

President Coolidge submitted to Congress the Budget Bureau's estimates of receipts and expenditures for the fiscal year of 1925. There are reductions in the expenditures for all parts of the Government except four: the War Department (an increase of only \$6,000),

the Department of Commerce (an increase of \$2,018,000, although the total includes an extra \$3,500,000 which will be needed for the decennial Census of Agriculture), Department of Justice (an increase of \$2,129,760). The appropriation of this Department is extended to cover the entire year whereas budget estimates in previous years were intentionally made too small with the purpose of later having deficiency appropriations.

The expenditures are in detail:

Legislative establishments	\$ 13,595,448
Executive Office	415,667
War Department, including	
Panama Canal	314,190,650
Navy Department	311,020,050
Department of Agriculture	144,784,200
Department of Commerce	23,710,000
Interior Department	310,507,699
Department of Justice	21,451,960
Department of Labor	6,107,076
State Department	14,988,446
Treasury Department	228,811,090
District of Columbia	26,896,798
Post Office Department (deficit)	2,085,184
Veterans' Bureau	403,369,450
Emergency Fleet Corporation	25,852,817
Other independent offices	18,825,238

Total ordinary expenditures...\$1,876,611,773

PUBLIC DEBT

Reduction of principal	\$ 482,277,975
Investment of trust funds	49,190,696
Interest on public debt	590,000,000

Grand total expenditures...\$3,298,080,444

Against this outlay the estimated receipts of the Government are:

Internal Revenue	\$2,727,585,000
Customs	493,000,000
Miscellaneous	473,177,078

Totals...\$3,693,762,078

As compared with previous years, the Government's estimated surplus shows a steady increase:

1923	
Actual receipts	\$4,007,135,480
Actual expenditures	3,697,478,020

Excess of receipts...\$ 329,657,460

1924 (present fiscal year)	
Estimated receipts	\$3,894,677,712
Estimated expenditures	3,565,038,088

1925	
Excess of receipts	\$ 329,639,624
Estimated receipts	\$3,693,762,078
Estimated expenditures	3,298,080,444

Excess of receipts...\$ 395,681,634

In view of this increasing surplus, the President in a letter accompanying the budget urged reduction of taxes, and added: "I am not unmindful of the demand for adjusted compensation for soldiers of the World War, which would include among its beneficiaries the able-bodied of our veterans as well as the disabled. I question if there is any sound reason for such a measure. The country is prosperous and remunerative employment is available for the able-bodied veterans as well as for other citizens. . . . The Government has no money to distribute to any class of its citizens that it does not take from the pockets of the people."

National Affairs—[Continued]

CONGRESS

The Speaker

Frederick Huntington Gillett, a member of Congress from the Second Massachusetts District since 1893, the longest record of service in Congress possessed by any of its present members,* became Speaker of the third Congress in succession. His record in the chair of the House is generally known as fair and equitable. The only reason that his reelection as Speaker was deferred until the ninth ballot was that Republican insurgents were holding up organization until they could secure concessions on the rules of procedure.

Opposed to him were Finis J. Garrett, Democrat, backed solidly by his followers, and Henry Allen Cooper, Republican, backed by the Republican insurgents. Martin B. Madden, Republican, was, contrary to his wish, voted for by a small group of insurgents. The voting on all the roll calls until the ninth was remarkably uniform:

	Gillett	Garrett	Cooper	Madden
First	198	195	17	5
Second	195	193	17	6
Third	195	196	17	5
Fourth	197	196	17	5
Fifth	197	197	17	5
Sixth	195	197	17	5
Seventh	196	198	17	5
Eighth	197	198	17	5
Ninth	215	197	0	2

When the results were announced, Congressmen Longworth (Republican Floor Leader), Garrett (Democratic Floor Leader), Madden (Chairman of the Appropriations Committee) and Cooper escorted Mr. Gillett to the Chair.

Mr. Garrett made a short speech, describing his recent opponent as "a gentleman by birth, breeding and culture, a legislator of long experience and fine capacity, a robust partisan, but a polite one, and a presiding officer honest and fair."

The House rose and cheered.

Speaker Gillett, in replying, said: "Since the Speaker ceased to be Chairman of the Committee on Rules, I think there has been a steady tendency that he should be more and more a judicial officer, and I think that I shall be carrying out the wishes of those who elected me if I endeavor fairly and with my best judgment to apply the rules of parliamentary law and to interpret them as I believe they should be interpreted without favor and without malice, so

* Joseph G. Cannon, retired Congressman from Illinois, held office for 23 non-continuous terms (46 years).

that every man shall have the rights which the rules give him, and that this may be a Government of law and not of men. . . ." Compliments were not all on the side of the Democrats. Republican Floor Leader Longworth rose and eulogized Mr. Garrett, who in accordance with tradition, having been minority candidate for Speaker, became minority Floor



© Underwood
FINIS J. GARRETT
"Pre-eminently an honorable man"

Leader: "I congratulate the Democrats upon their wisdom in selecting their leader. He is courageous, kindly, good-natured, a splendid orator, a fine debater, an expert parliamentarian, and as my friend, Mr. Madden, suggests, pre-eminently an honorable man."

Rules and Radicals

The first victory of the 68th Congress fell, at least nominally, to the Republican insurgents. It remains to be seen what they will gain by it.

After two days of fruitless balloting for a Speaker of the House, the insurgent leaders, Nelson of Wisconsin, Woodruff of Michigan and La Guardia of New York entered conference with majority Floor Leader Longworth.

On the following noon when the House assembled, Mr. Nelson announced that "mutual assurances" had been given:

- 1) That the rules of the 67th Congress should be adopted for 30 days only;
- 2) That amendments might be

offered during that period, which should be considered by the Committee on Rules which should report to the House;

3) That the report of the Rules Committee should be subject to "reasonable discussion and amendments" and should record votes of the House;

4) That any member might propose an amendment to the rules on the floor and call for a record vote of the House;

5) That one motion to re-commit should be allowed.

What the Insurgents Want. In the ordinary course of events a "regular" would move that the rules of procedure of the previous Congress be readopted, and immediately move the "previous question." By that means the question would be voted on—and probably passed—without discussion. The insurgents want to debate and vote on new rules.

They want to make Congress "truly a deliberative and debating body" by giving the House the right to withdraw any bill from Committee at any time by vote of 150 of the House, restriction of the power of the Rules Committee to limit the opportunity for amending and discussing bills on the floors, and the right to hold roll calls on amendments to bills.

The Significance. The demands of the insurgents mean principally that they want to have full opportunity to bring their measures out on the floor of the House, debate them in extenso if they prefer, and force roll calls on their measures. The Democrats made preparations to support this program, in part, at least.

The effect of the proposals if put in effect would be far-reaching. They would, as the insurgents aver, give the House better "control over itself." But they would also give a minority more power to prevent accomplishments by the majority, even if the majority were a clear majority, as the present Republican majority is not. The present rules restrict the power of the House to "control itself," but they also enable it to sort the wheat from the chaff and accomplish results.

The Legislative Week

THE SENATE, which organized itself on Dec. 3, with Senator Cummins of Iowa assuming the chair as President pro tem (TIME, Dec. 10), proceeded to adjourn from day to day, waiting for the House to organize.

Heard the President's message in joint session with the House on Dec. 6. Adjourned until Dec. 10 in memory

National Affairs—[Continued]

of President Harding. Seven hundred and fifty bills and resolutions were introduced before adjournment.

☐ During the adjournment period the business of working out committee appointments was undertaken by both parties.

☐ Bills passed by the Senate:

"Senate Bill No. 1," a bill granting Mrs. Harding a pension of \$5,000 a year and "Senate Bill No. 2," a bill to grant Mrs. Harding the franking privilege for free use of the mails. (They now go to the House.)

☐ Bills filed in the Senate:

To restrict immigration to an annual quota of 2% of the number of persons of each nationality resident in this country in 1890 plus equal quotas for relatives of persons now resident in the U. S.

To grant complete independence to the Philippines within nine months.

To repeal the rate and consolidation sections of the transportation.

To appropriate \$20,000,000 for German relief.

To place calcium arsenate (boll weevil poison) on the free list.

To prohibit members of Congress from receiving federal appointments within two years after leaving office.

To deport aliens who violate the Volstead Act.

To select a commission to determine what alcoholic content in a beverage is actually intoxicating.

To create a Government corporation capitalized at \$300,000,000 to stabilize Northern Spring wheat at a minimum price of \$1.50 a bushel.

For a Constitutional Amendment prohibiting child labor (two resolutions, varying slightly).

For a Constitutional Amendment permitting uniform Federal marriage and divorce laws.

For a Constitutional Amendment to elect Presidents for a term of six years and make them ineligible for re-election.

THE HOUSE after failing for two days to elect a speaker, finally chose Frederick H. Gillett, Republican of Massachusetts with a majority of 215 votes out of 414 cast.

☐ Heard the President's message.

☐ Adjourned in memory of its deceased members until Dec. 10. Two thousand eight hundred seven bills were introduced before this adjournment.

☐ Committees of both parties worked on committee assignments during the recess.

☐ Bills filed in the House:

To repeal the Interstate Commerce Act and Transportation Act.

To alter the Immigration Act (sev-

eral bills including one similar to the bill introduced in the Senate).

To purchase embassies and legations at a price of not more than \$500,000 each in Paris, Berlin, Rome, Madrid, Buenos Aires, Tokyo.

To make the *Star Spangled Banner* our official national anthem.

(Over half of the bills introduced were "private" bills referring to specific individuals, corporations, etc. There were also many bills for public buildings in various states.)

SHIPPING

Indirect Aid

With the idea of a ship subsidy having apparently gone into permanent eclipse, the Shipping Board is casting about for other methods of rendering



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SENATOR JONES

He has a substitute for subsidies

aid to American shipping. It announced last week that it favors preferential tariff rates on goods shipped on American vessels.

It fell to the lot of Wesley Livsey Jones, Republican Senator from Washington, Chairman of the Senate Commerce Committee and official senatorial sponsor of the Harding subsidy plan of a year ago, to introduce in the Senate some suitable plan. His plan is represented by two bills for rendering indirect aid to the hard-pressed American merchant marine.

The first measure provides: 1) a 5% ad valorem tax on all dutiable products and a 2½% tax on all duty-free

products entering American ports in foreign bottoms; 2) a toll charge on all ships entering American ports, 6c a ton on ships of American registry and 50c a ton on foreign built ships under foreign registry; 3) termination of all treaties in any way interfering with these measures.

The second bill provides: 1) that all officers and representatives of the Government shall travel on American ships in preference to foreign ships whenever practical; 2) that all Government materials and supplies shall be carried on American ships only; 3) that one-half of the immigrants to this country must come on American ships.

WOMEN

"Overworked, Underpaid"

Members of the Senate received, by mail, a petition from The Association of Overworked, Underpaid Dishwashing Housewives whose headquarters are "by the cook-stove and the cradle, with the wash tub nearby."

Two striking clauses of the petition: "We believe Congress should legislate less and less for industrial workers and more and more for the relief of the overworked, underpaid dishwashing housewives."

"We believe Congress should realize that 80% of the members of the House and 60% of the Senate are paid now a sum in excess of what the service rendered by them to the people is worth."

ARMY AND NAVY

A Letter

The Honorable John W. Weeks, Secretary of War, addressed the following letter to the Military Affairs Committees of both Houses of Congress:

"The General of the armies of the United States, Gen. John J. Pershing, will reach the statutory age for retirement from active service on September 13, 1924, under the provisions of the act of June 30, 1882, which states:

"When an officer is 64 years of age he shall be retired from active service and placed on the retired list.' . . .

"His vast fund of accumulated experience as commanding General of our armies in Europe and his virile interest in our military establishment in questions affecting the national defense are reasons which convince me that a great mistake will be made if the present law on the subject of retirement is allowed to bar further active military service to the nation by him.

"I am therefore submitting for your

National Affairs—[Continued]

consideration in this matter the following bill:

"A bill

"To authorize the General of the armies to remain on the active list.

"Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That nothing contained in the act of June 30, 1882, making appropriations for the support of the army shall be construed to require the retirement of the present General of the armies from active service upon his reaching the age of 64 years."

POLITICAL NOTES

The Champions of the Progressive battle line met in the tents of the Capital—Hiram Warren Johnson and Gifford Pinchot, conferring in private. "An alliance?" the conjecturers exclaimed. But the chieftains were terse in their descriptions of their meeting:

"A fine, friendly conversation," averred Mr. Johnson.

"It concerned politics," admitted Mr. Pinchot.

Magnus Johnson, great-voiced Senator and farmer from Minnesota, delivered a speech on *Peace* which was broadcast from Washington by the Radio Corporation of America (WRC). In part, he said: "Peace is more conducive to happiness than is war. . . . My idea about bringing about peace is: When disputes between nations arise they should take time to get together and talk things over before they rush at each other's throats."

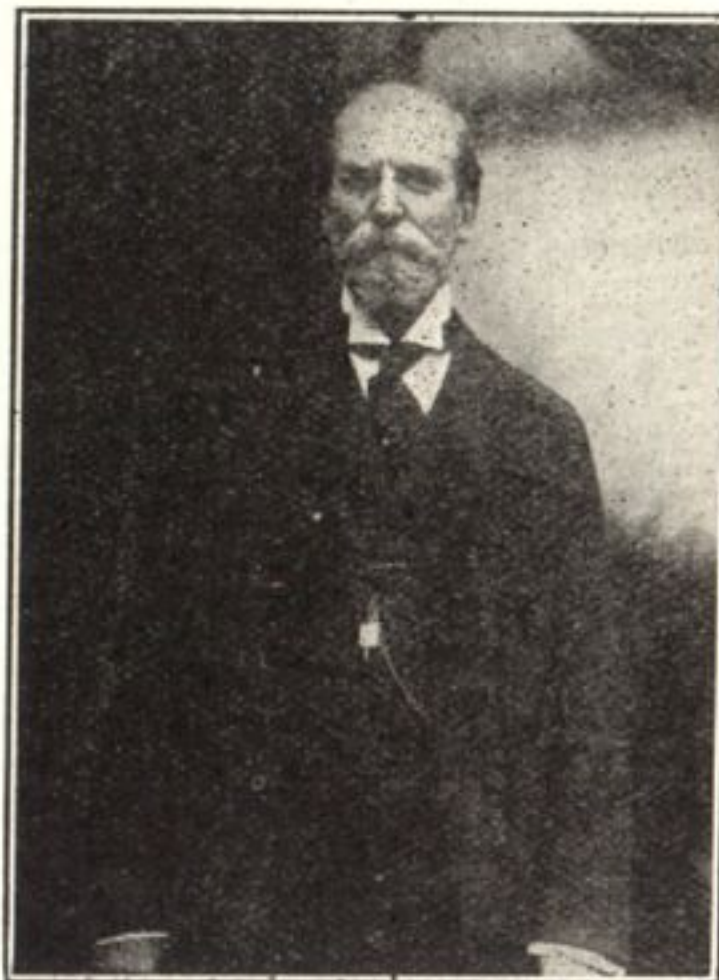
The Gridiron Club of Washington, high society of the Fourth Estate, host of Presidents and notables, privileged because its members wield the great battle-club of publicity, presented at its winter dinner an entertainment to pique the most jaded political palate.

Among the guests were numbered John Coolidge and Calvin Coolidge, Jr., as well as their father, the President of the U. S.; also Abram, Irwin McDowell, Dr. Harry A. and James R. Garfield, sons of the late President; also Theodore, Archibald and Kermit Roosevelt, sons of the late President; also Charles and Robert Taft, sons of the Chief Justice; also Richard Cleveland, son of the late President; also Colonel George Harvey; also Senator Magnus Johnson.

Before them was presented *The Pil-*

grims of 1924. Afterwards Calvin Coolidge, Sr., spoke—not to mention Colonel Harvey and Magnus Johnson. But their words in this company must remain unknown, partaking of the nature of professional confidences, exempt from repetition before the public. What passed in those confines is not to be revealed in history.

But history may speak of *The Pilgrims of 1924*, which was in part his-



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A GOVERNMENT OFFICIAL

"The Johnsons rave, the Borahs howl,
"The Underwoods accuse"

tory and in part a sort of dramatized cartoon. Therein Pilgrim Father Frank W. Stearns—with Elder Henry Cabot Lodge, Elder John W. Weeks and other official caricatures—adventured in the wilderness with blunderbusses. Sorely were the Pilgrims harassed by Big Chief Magnus Johnson with his Indians, who demanded of the Colonists: "Does anybody here speak Swedish?"

To which Pilgrim Slemple replied: "I speak all Congressional dialects, Chief, and yours is no worse than many I have heard."

Elder James E. Watson, aided by Elder Lodge, captured the Witch of the World Court and consigned her to the custody of the Foreign Relations Committee with the remark: "May God have mercy on your soul."

As for Priscilla, the nomination of 1924, who was pursued by redskin Hiram Johnson, Pilgrim Weeks promised her protection and put in a good word for his friend Captain Coolidge, to which she made answer: "Why does he not come himself and take the

trouble to woo me? If I am not worth the wooing I am surely not worth the winning. Surely a maid worth court- ing must also be worth the asking. Granted Calvin is silent, he must find words if he wants me. If he seeks me let him ask; till then, I answer silence with silence."

Another scene was a press conference between several reporters and an official with much foliage on his chin:

Official:

*The Johnsons rave, the Borahs howl,
The Underwoods accuse.
But, Yes, we have no policy,
Excepting Mr. Hughes.*

Reporter:

*I'd like to have you say, sir,
If McCormick's charge is true
Are you a coy Lotophagus,
Or is that word taboo?*

Official:

*I cannot deal with persons
Who refer to me in malice.
The lotus is a plant, I think,
See Secretary Wallace.*

Suddenly, unexpectedly, but not unaccountably, Frederic W. Upham, treasurer of the Republican National Committee, changed front. For several months he has let it be known, more or less forcefully, that Chicago would be the seat of the next Republican Convention. With hope in their hearts members of the Chicago Hotel Association were preparing to go to Washington for the meeting of the National Committee on Dec. 11.

Then one night last week Mr. Upham suddenly telegraphed to Chicago from the Capital, saying: "Please notify members of the Chicago Hotel Association that they need not waste time in coming to the committee meeting. The Coolidge management has requested Chicago to withdraw, as it wished the convention held in Cleveland."

"Ah," ejaculated Democrats, "we have the first sign that Coolidge is afraid of the candidacy of Hiram Johnson, who is strong in Chicago."

"Lo," exclaimed Republicans, "we pay tribute to President Harding by holding our Convention in his native state, which will have no favorite son next year."

Chicago sighed at the thought of losing the Republican Convention which it has had once in four years for the last 20. Cleveland brightened at the news, for she has had but one other Convention, that of a faction of the Republican Party which nominated John Cochran to run against Abraham Lincoln in 1864.

FOREIGN NEWS

THE LEAGUE

Agenda

The Council of the League of Nations, or the Board of Directors of the League, now in session at Paris, has the following agenda: fixation of arrangements for two international opium conferences, which may be held at Geneva next Summer; discussion of the white slave traffic evil; investigation of questions affecting international health, slavery, Russian refugees, anti-obscene literature campaign, intellectual coöperation movement; consideration of reduction of armaments, compact of mutual guarantees (TIME, Aug. 20), German colonists in Poland, Memel dispute, Saar Valley report, appointment of a new High Commission for Danzig, Austrian report, plans for financial rehabilitation of Hungary, reports of the various countries holding mandates, World Court decision on Czecho-Polish dispute; discussion of the jurists' report on how the clauses of the Covenant should be interpreted. This inquiry grew out of the Italo-Greek dispute (TIME, Sept. 10 *et seq.*), and is the main item on the agenda.

Under the heading mandatory system the Council will also consider U. S. Secretary of State Charles E. Hughes' demand for equal opportunities for the U. S. in mandated areas. One of the great problems which the mandatory system has created is the indefinite character of the mandates themselves. Capitalists have hesitated to invest much money in the areas fearing the non-permanence of the system.

WORLD COURT

The Czechs Win

A dispute between Czecho-Slovakia and Poland over the delimitation of the Teschen district, which was divided between the two countries by the Council of Ambassadors on July 28, 1920 after a projected plebiscite had been abandoned, was settled last week in favor of Czecho-Slovakia by the Permanent Court of International Justice at The Hague, which concurred in the frontier described by the Ambassadors.

The principal cause of dissension between the two countries was the village and district of Jaworzyna, which commands Czecho-Slovakian plains and is of immense strategic value to that country. Both parties agreed to the arbitration of the League of Nations, which sent the case to the World Court for an advisory opinion.

COMMONWEALTH

(British Commonwealth of Nations)

Gloomy Britain

"I appeal to my fellow-countrymen and women to give me their support today in the fight against unemployment. I ask this for their own sake and for the sake of the rising generations.

(Signed) "STANLEY BALDWIN."

This, the last election manifesto of Premier Baldwin, closed what has been termed "the hardest fought political campaign in the history of England."

Two days later a million people were said to have assembled in the streets of London to await the outcome of the elections. Elaborate preparations were made to give the results, which were expected at 9:45 p. m. Exactly at 9:30 a thick blanket of London fog settled down and obscured everything. Theatres, cinemas and "loud speakers" (English for amplifiers) gave out the final results:

Conservative Party	262
Labor Party	191
Liberal Party	152
Independents	10
Total	615

J. L. Garvin, editor of *The Spectator*, London Sunday journal, summed the election up:

There was no great increase in the national poll. Last year some 14,040,000 electors voted; this year about 14,186,000. Then Mr. Bonar Law polled in round figures about 5,300,000 Unionist votes; now Mr. Baldwin has polled practically the same 5,360,000. With regard to seats, the turn of luck was with the Unionists last time; it was against them this time. The two Liberal sections together secured 4,106,000 votes in 1922, and unity has only raised the total to 4,251,000 in 1923. In aggregate votes Socialism has gained more in proportion, but not much.

The Labor Party last year polled 4,102,000, and this year 4,338,000; but as regards seats the luck of the game was with them. . . . Mr. Baldwin was stabbed in the back as no political leader in this country has ever been. Day after day everything was done to spread doubt, discouragement and dismay.

Gatherem [Lord Rothermere, see TIME, Dec. 3] advised his innumerable readers to vote Liberal; then, as the poll came near, with incomprehensible apologetics he told the electors to do both things favoring the Liberals one day and the Unionists the next. Botherem [Lord Beaverbrook] stuck more stoutly to it that in the cause of whacking food taxes, basely betrayed by Baldwin, Liberalism, but especially Lloyd George and his chief adherents, should be stanchly supported.

The first post-election period was one in which the three big parties, none having a majority over the others, tried to decide what Party was to form a Government. There had evidently been a great deal of vacillation behind the scenes. Conservative-Liberal and Liberal-Labor coalition were hinted at, only to be later denied. Then Premier Baldwin was to resign and the

King would ask Lord Derby—H. H. Asquith—Ramsay MacDonald—to form a Government.

Finally, Premier Baldwin motored up from Chequers Court, held a conference at No. 10 Downing Street, motored over to Buckingham Palace and told the King that he would remain in office until Parliament meets on Jan. 8.

Beyond this the situation was befogged. A new election in the near future is by no means improbable. One thing remained clear: Premier Baldwin's protection program (TIME, Nov. 26) was killed.

Edward the Jockey

L'Intransigeant, Paris evening newspaper, printed an article by Louis Thomas who professed to be well informed on the private affairs of the British Royal Family. Said M. Thomas: "After his return from India it was reported the Prince of Wales would renounce the throne, owing to poor health. Denial followed, but it is now remarked the denial was only that he would not renounce the throne on account of ill health.

"Meanwhile the Duke of York has been given guards of honor, usually only accorded the heir to the throne. Now the Duchess of York has been expressly forbidden by the King to dance in public restaurants, which is hard to explain otherwise than that she is one day to be Queen.

"The reason for the King and Queen's decision seems to be the obstinate refusal of the Prince of Wales to marry, and also his democratic tastes, especially as regards girls."

At the time this story was being told in the boulevards of Paris, the Prince, no doubt sublimely unconscious of his impending retirement as heir to the throne, had just finished acting as jockey for Lord Westmoreland at Sandown Park, a race course in the suburbs of London. The Prince who rode Phaco under the Jockey Club rules came in third. It was the first time he had ever ridden as a jockey in a flat race, and his finishing third was attributed by the sports critics to the fact that Phaco is a slow horse.

Tariff Retaliation

The Canadian Government, as a retaliatory measure against the heavy duties imposed upon fish by the Fordney Tariff, advised the U. S. State Department that after Dec. 31 no more privileges under the *modus vivendi*

Foreign News—[Continued]

licenses* would be granted to U. S. fishing vessels in Canadian ports.

Hereafter, the privileges of these vessels will be governed by the treaty of 1818, under which U. S. fishing vessels can enter Canadian ports only for the purpose of shelter, repair, purchase of food and for obtaining water.

The A.B.C. of the situation is: Canadian fishing is dependent on the U. S. market; could not compete with U. S. fishers who used Canadian ports as a base and who could ship fish into their country free of duty while Canadian fish were subject to the tariff regulations.

Notes

The Most Noble Order of Crusaders (TIME, Dec. 10) has taken in three scandals. According to the Grand Scribe, Arthur Patterson, the Order has "purified" the Ex-Service Men's Club, has caused persons running undesirable houses in a provincial town to close down and was investigating a gambling scandal. This program of cleaning up Britain seems to be in imitation of Fascist tactics in Italy, minus the castor oil and the big sticks.

The Order of Merit, one of the most exclusive and coveted orders bestowed by the King, has ten vacancies, the tenth being caused by the death of Lord Morley (TIME, Oct. 1). Women have not been admitted to the Order, but there was strong argument in the Capital in favor of asking His Majesty to add one or two women to the membership, which at present includes Field Marshal Lord French, Field Marshal Lord Haig; Admirals of the Fleet Lord Beatty, Sir Edward H. Seymour, Lord Jellicoe; Lords Balfour, Haldane, ex-Premier Lloyd George, Sir James Barrie, Sir Edward Elgar, Sir Archibald Geikie, Thomas Hardy, Sir George Trevelyan, Sir J. J. Thomson.

At Christie's, famed London auctioneers, 15,000 cigars, property of the late Lord Northcliffe, were sold. Many lots of the finest brands were listed in the catalog, thus proving the great journalist to be a connoisseur of a good smoke.

* The history of the *modus vivendi* licenses is that in 1888 a fishing treaty was negotiated between the two countries. The U. S. Senate refused to ratify it. Anticipating ultimate ratification the British Government, as treaty-making power for Canada, entered into a *modus vivendi* agreement with the U. S. for two years. Under this agreement licenses were issued to U. S. fishers giving them special privileges in Canadian ports. The *modus vivendi* agreement has been extended from time to time by Orders-in-Council to the present date.

A Sporty Lord

Edward George Villiers Stanley, 17th Earl of Derby, was twice in the past week's news. He was cited: a) as the next Premier of Great Britain, and b) as the man who makes more money out of his race horses than does any other racing man out of his.

Lord Derby has, self-admittedly, two great ambitions: 1), to be Prime Min-



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LORD DERBY
He has two ambitions

ister; 2) to win the Derby, which the 12th Earl founded in 1780.

As a politician, statesman and diplomat, Lord Derby has been considered "the most powerful individual influence in British politics." Certainly he has been successful, popular and practical. He is best remembered for his War Service Bill of 1916, which produced the Derby Recruits, and as British Ambassador to France from 1918 to 1920, which office he resigned because he was "tired of being in the limelight."

In the sporting world he is a famous figure. His recreations are racing and shooting and he excels at both. To win the Derby is as difficult as becoming Prime Minister. It is typical of Lord Derby that he has never given up trying. One day he may effect the cherished double coup.

FRANCE

Dans le Parlement

The Electoral Reform Bill (see below), chaperoned by Premier Poincaré, was defeated in the Chamber of Deputies by 290 votes to 275. As the Premier had not made it a question

of confidence, the defeat did not imply non-support of the Government.

Premier Poincaré, Minister of Finance Lasteyrie, Minister of War Maginot and Sub-Secretary of Aeronautics Eynac appeared before the Senate Committee of Finance and Foreign Affairs to state why loans of 400,000,000 francs to Poland, 300,000,000 francs to Yugo-Slavia and 100,000,000 francs to Rumania should be made. After the session the Committee adopted the bills relating to Poland and Yugo-Slavia, but postponed for further consideration that relating to Rumania. The bills are to be submitted to the Senate and the Chamber.

The surprise of the week was of a jack-in-the-box nature. Premier Poincaré hid his chagrin at the defeat of the Electoral Reform Bill from the Chamber for two days, while the air was charged with amendments, sub-amendments, remonstrance and counter remonstrance, orations cold and orations hot. Suddenly out sprang M. Poincaré from his little box, uttered a few short, sharp, subtle sentences making the passage of the bill a question of confidence in the Government, and—abracadabra, the bill was passed by 408 votes to 127, thus completely reversing the minority vote of two days previous. This so moved M. Charles Bernard, a Deputy for Paris, that he said: "M. Poincaré swings this Chamber around as easily as Mussolini does Italy's, but with somewhat more tact and respect."

Foreign Policies

It is only natural that political France should have been anxious about the result of the British Elections on which the future of the Entente to some extent depends, but that the defeat of Premier Baldwin's protection program should have been seen as a rebuke to Lord Curzon's foreign policy was not so evident. *Le Temps*, one of the many semi-official journals of Paris, said: "The greatest obstacle to the reconstruction of Europe as an economic market for British goods has been Lord Curzon's foreign policy. Lord Curzon believed that the political interests of England made it imperative to encourage German resistance in the Ruhr. He believed that the political interests of England entailed opposition to the action of France in the Rhineland, though it would have been perfectly simple for him to join us and coöperate. He believed that the political in-

Foreign News—[Continued]

terests of England would be best served if the question of the interallied debts remained unsettled and was held over the heads of the Continental peoples as a permanent threat to their currencies.

"His mistakes have cost Mr. Baldwin dear as Mr. Lloyd George's did him. It is to be hoped that Mr. Baldwin's successors will learn their lesson from his experience. There is nothing to be gained by breaking up the Entente. Without unity there is no safety."

Le Temps, again inspired by the uncertainty of the British Elections and also by President Coolidge's message to Congress, saw France as the redeemer of Europe. The statement made by *Le Temps* can be taken virtually as official, and, from this standpoint, it is important to note the distinct, but as yet hypothetical, change of attitude in French foreign policy. The reason may be fear of the next British Government, fear of the consequences of U. S. non-participation in European affairs, fear of the combined effects of the policies of these two nations on the French election next April. At any rate *Le Temps* stated concisely the problem confronting France: "The problem for France may be expressed thus: To conceive and propose a program which on the basis of the present situation will permit any British Government to collaborate in the stabilization of the money of Germany. . . . It would be also profitable if the Allied Governments were in accord on the directions which should be given to the experts with regard to currency reform in Germany. . . . Why, then, should not the French Government take the initiative in exposing its ideas on the manner of stabilizing the money or moneys of the Reich?"

"Objection may be made that it would be best to wait for the advice of the United States. But we think on the contrary that it would be rather embarrassing to the American Government if Washington were asked for preliminary advice.

"In his Presidential message Mr. Coolidge refused to countenance any annulment of debts. He laid down the principle that every engagement ought to be fulfilled, and France will not try to contest this principle. She invokes it every day. But President Coolidge said also: 'We recognize thoroughly our obligation to help others, reserving to the decision of our own judgment the time, the place and the method.'

"Toward the United States France has therefore a double duty; to obtain the recovery of her debts so as to be

able finally to pay America, and give some day to the American Government the occasion spontaneously to furnish the generous aid envisaged by President Coolidge. By giving her help and hastening the money stabilization of Germany the French Government can fulfill this double duty. It can maintain Franco-American friendship while re-establishing Franco-English coöperation."

Pot-Pourri

The U. S. dollar was adopted by all transatlantic steamship lines in Paris as the sole standard for determining passage rates. Even British companies have forsaken the pound, and the Government-subsidized French line, *La Compagnie Générale Transatlantique*, refused to quote prices in francs to French people.

Louis Dorbon, quondam Under Secretary to President Millerand when he was Minister of War, was detained by the U. S. Immigration authorities when he tried to reënter the U. S. M. Dorbon is a well known book-seller and it was suggested that the reason for his detention was the sale in the U. S. of Victor Margueritte's book *La Garçonne*. This, however, was unsubstantiated; the real reason was not given. Said M. Dorbon: "I have crossed from New York to Paris 21 times. Never have I been held up in this way before. It is incomprehensible to me. I will sell my book shop in New York and return to Paris if the Americans do not appreciate me!"

At Toulon in the south of France a diver, who was working on the submerged wreck of the cruiser *Liberté*, was attacked by a huge octopus. The account reads: "The diver, Jean Negri, fought desperately with the monster under water for some time. He was finally able to free one arm and plunge his trident into its body. The octopus held fast. Negri gave the signal to be hauled up. When his companions saw the writhing monster emerge they were panic-stricken, but the plight of their comrade appeared so serious that they went to his aid and cut the brute to pieces with their knives."

Senator Massabuau discovered a novel way of increasing France's declining birthrate. He introduced into the Senate a bill providing "that only fathers of three children be eligible to hold public office." The Senator wanted the bill passed at once; but as such a measure would make many distin-

guished men ineligible for election, including Premier Poincaré himself, the vote was deferred.

The three Fratellini Brothers, clowns, were awarded academic palms for cheerfulness by the French Government. This was said to be the first time such an award had been made since the days of court jesters.

The enigmatical Pertinax in the *Echo de Paris* had no kind comment to make upon President Coolidge's message to Congress (See NATIONAL AFFAIRS): "It is an outline of American policy exclusively directed toward attaining her own particular ends, in spite of the fine sounding phrases, which to our ears smack of the pulpit rather than the rostrum."

The Goncourt Academy awarded the 5,000-franc (\$300) Goncourt literary prize to M. Lucien Fabre, an automobile engineer, who wrote *Rabevel*, a family history in three volumes. The importance of winning the prize lies in the prestige it gives the winner and in the increased book sales which result.

Le Matin, Paris journal, told a story about the widow of the French Consul at Yokohama, who was killed in the earthquake, claiming a pension:

"Madame," said an apostle of red tape, "as your husband was not drowned in a shipwreck, you have a right to only one-quarter of his salary for a pension. It is unfortunate for you that he was not drowned, as then you would have got three-quarters."

"But he died at his post," said the woman.

"He died by accident," the official replied, "and it is the rule that in cases of accident the pension is only one-quarter of the salary."

"But the Consulate fell down on him and killed him," she insisted.

"Accident," replied the official laconically.

Le Matin continued: "When one thinks that this happened in a Ministry of which France is justly proud and at the head of which is a man of great intelligence and sense of justice, one wonders what happens in other Ministries. Above the imbecility of rules, should not there be common sense and pity?"

The French Academy decided to disburse some 3,000,000 francs (\$200,000) from the foundation of 25,000,000 francs left by M. Cognacq, a wealthy department store owner of Paris, to rec-

Foreign News—[Continued]

ompense deserving families of large size and so encourage an increased birth rate. Eighty-eight fathers whose families number from 10 to 13 children are to receive premiums of 25,000 francs. Of these 56 are farmers or farm workers, four mechanics, four carpenters, two professors, 22 manual workers. Twelve hundred fathers, whose offspring ranges from six to nine children, are to receive 10,000 francs apiece.

...

As a result of a stinging exchange of personal charges through the newspapers, M. Camille Aymard, political director of *La Liberté* and famed big game hunter, challenged M. Herriot, leader of the Radical bloc in the Chamber of Deputies, to a duel, and sent Ernest Outrey, Deputy for Indo-China, and M. Maspero, ex-Governor of Indo-China, to M. Herriot, as his seconds. They were referred to Deputies Edouard Daladier and Alexandre Varenne, seconds for M. Herriot. The seconds were to meet to decide whether a duel was warranted and, if so, how it was to be fought.

GERMANY

Deeds Not Words

As outlined last week (TIME, Dec 10) the first act of the new Marx Cabinet was to ask for plenary powers to govern the country for an indefinite period without reference to the Reichstag.

The new Chancellor, in his inaugural speech to the Reichstag, said: "My fight is directed neither against the Right nor the Left, but against all those who by force and cunning seek to rob the German people of all that is left to us—unity of the nation." (Bravo's from all except the Communists.) "... The whole nation must at last be filled with the realization that unless the people and the Reich are to sink into a hopeless maelstrom of annihilation the hour for the utmost sacrifices now has come. We must realize that the question to be or not to be lies for us in our financial problem. This being the case, it seems to me inconsequential and superfluous to deliver a long speech about a program. Time is too precious for long discussions when the general need ever more urgently calls. Not words shall the people hear, but they shall see deeds. ... We [the Cabinet] appeal to the patriotism and sense of duty of the people's representatives in requesting these extraordinary plenipotentiary powers."

The effect of this speech was to overcome Socialist and Nationalist opposition which had been so much feared. The third and final reading of the bill providing the Cabinet with full power was passed by 313 votes to 18. Not even the most sanguine forecasts foresaw such a sweeping victory for the Government. The most that was hoped from the Socialists was that they would not vote against the bill, while opposition from the Nationalists was counted upon.

Political circles in Berlin predicted an era of political calm, but many are the thorns that will prick the new dictatorship when it begins to function. At all events the Government seems safe until the next general elections, which should take place next Summer.

...

A New Entente

"We are glad to meet you in sport and forget politics," said the German captain. "Sport makes brothers of us all," warmly responded the French captain.

The occasion was a football game between German and French civilians. Both teams evinced great sportsmanship and there was no unusually rough play. The French won the match 5-0, their team being faster and cleverer than the Germans, who were heavy and powerful. After the match the two teams exchanged hearty "hoch's" and "vive's."

Said the German captain: "I wish the representatives of German athletic clubs had been permitted to compete in the 1924 Olympic games in Paris. It would have done more to bring the countries together than all the conferences in the world."

Another match was arranged for Christmas Day at Coblenz.

...

Verräter an dem Kaiser

Count Robert Zedlitz und Trütschler, 60, a retired officer of the famed Prussian Guards and quondam Marshal of Kaiser Wilhelm's Court, wrote a book, *Twelve Years at the German Court*.

The Count had no good word to say for the Kaiser and he charged the great Field Marshal von Hindenburg and other officers of high rank of fawning upon the Kaiser, whom he represented as treating them as dogs and slaves.

The ire of the House of Zedlitz was aroused. Baron Eberhard von Zedlitz and Neukirch, second in command of the family, took it upon himself to denounce the Count as "ein Verräter an

dem Kaiser (a traitor to the Kaiser), and his book to be an unworthy attack by an officer of the old imperial defense forces of the former War Lord." The Baron then struck him off the family roll and organizations connected with the old German Army followed suit by expelling him from their societies.

...

Cipheritis

The last return of the Reichsbank gave the total German note circulation as 92,844,720,742,927,000,000 marks, nearly 93 quintillions.

With the price of bread running into billions a loaf the German people have had to get used to counting in thousands of billions. This, according to some German physicians, brought on a new nervous disease known as "zero stroke," or "cipher stroke," which may, however, be classed with neuritis as cipheritis.

The persons afflicted with the malady are perfectly normal, except "for a desire to write endless rows of ciphers and engage in computations more involved than the most difficult problems in logarithms."

...

Notes

Berliners experienced a novel sensation when the price of meat and vegetables was reduced. The drop was precipitated by the profiteer police and a further reduction on foodstuffs of 10% to 12% was promised by the authorities. Prices are still high, however; meat 50¢ to 75¢ a pound, margarine 25¢, eggs 7½¢ to 10¢ each, apples 25¢ a pound.

...

Someone accused Baroness Katarina von Ohimb, lady member of the Reichstag, of "playing petticoat politics" during the last Cabinet crisis. Retorted the good lady: "You will have to look elsewhere for the guilty parties, and to help your search I will inform you that bowing to the dictates of the present fashion I do not wear petticoats." *Die Tageszeitung*, reactionary Berlin journal, added ironically: "Every German politician knows that the Baroness wears trousers, not petticoats."

...

The Berlin Security Police were served with tanks, armored cars, hand grenades and rifles and given orders to shoot and throw to kill if the Communists staged a demonstration. The demonstration took place but was easily broken up by the heavily armed police, with comparatively few casualties.

...

At Munich, capital of Bavaria, an honest butcher displayed the following

Foreign News—[Continued]

sign in his shop window: "Dogs are bought here and their meat and fat are being sold."

According to a despatch received in Paris from The Hague, the Germans recently shipped to the U. S. four and a half tons of gold.

Clad in the attire of a "simple country gentleman," the ex-Crown Prince made his first public appearance at Oels by attending a concert. The inhabitants of the Silesian village treated him as the Crown Prince. When he entered the concert hall the entire audience rose and as His Imperial Highness passed by, women and girls made low courtesies and the males sung a chorus of "hochs" for the Crown Prince and the Monarchy. When the Prince left, the audience again manifested its attachment to the House of Hohenzollern.

ITALY

Angry Students

Some time ago Signor Gentile, Minister of Education, hatched a little plot against Italian students. The main features of the plot were: a) to make it obligatory to pass all examinations before being admitted to a higher class, and b) to limit the number of State Schools (not elementary schools) and the number of students to each course.

This severely tried the tempers of the students. The idea of passing exams, especially the exams which they had "flunked," was particularly obnoxious to them, and they said so. The restrictions placed upon the State Schools denied admittance to large numbers of students. They, too, joined in the raucous uproar.

At Naples and Turin the students' movement became a veritable rebellion. At Naples several people were wounded and much damage was done.

Then upon the scenes of lawless disorder, thundered the voice of Benito Mussolini: "I consider the reform instituted by Signor Gentile, Minister of Education, one of the most important Fascist reforms approved by my Government."

The students' rebellion calmed down.

Vesuvius

Mount Vesuvius was reported active. Flames were shooting out of the crater and occasionally streams of incandescent lava boiled over its

slopes. At night the sky was illuminated by the fiery spectacle. Professor Malladra, expert observer of Vesuvius' activities, said the situation was not dangerous.

CHINA

Stalemate?

As reported (TIME, Dec. 10), Dr. Sun Yat-Sen spoke so loudly about



© Keystone

DR. SUN

"It will be an honor to be defeated by all the powers"

making Canton a free port and seizing the customs there, that the Diplomatic Corps in Peking, anxious about foreign debts to China, heard him. The next act was obvious.

Parties of marines, armed with machine guns, landed from some of the nine foreign battleships lying off Canton, and seized the Customs House.

Admiral Leveson, British Commander-in-Chief, and the French Admiral Frochet called upon Sun Yat-Sen and explained the situation to him. Dr. Sun promised non-interference with their admirably executed arrangements—"if the measures taken are sufficient to prevent one [meaning himself]."

Some time before the coup by the Powers, Sun Yat-Sen was warned that the foreign battleships outside Canton would prevent him from seizing the Customs House. "What did he intend to do about it?" Said he: "It will be an honor to be defeated by all the Powers." And he added

that his movement would then enter upon its "second phase." Exactly what Dr. Sun meant by that no one was able to discover. In reply to further questions, the Doctor would only gurgle something about Russia and an "alliance."

Bloody Carnage

Led by Lao Yan-Gren, notorious brigand, a horde of bandits scaled the walls of the town and swooped down upon the unsuspecting inhabitants of Likankia, in southwestern Hunan province. "Two thousand people" were killed in the bloody carnage which followed, some were put to death by the sword, some by lead, some were tied together, drenched in kerosene and burnt alive. "So numerous were the disfigured bodies that a big pit was dug and all who could not be identified were dumped therein. A string of a thousand cash was paid for carrying each body to the pit."

Alarmed by the activities of Lao Yan-Gren, foreign missionaries stationed at nearby Laohokow fled. The mission station was burned and two native teachers were missing.

Four missionary representatives were maintained in Laohokow. They are the China Inland Missions, the Christian Mission, Lutheran Brethren Mission, Norwegian Lutheran Mission.

TURKEY

Christendom vs. Islam

During the week two opposed views on Turkey were presented, one in a book* by Clair Price, the other in a magazine article by Edward Hale Bierstadt.

In the compass of 234 pages Mr. Price follows the career of Mustapha Kemal Pasha, first President of the Republic of Turkey, gives the Turkish angle of the War and presents some rather acrimonious comment on Christianity in the Land of Islam. So far so good. The author goes farther afield and animadverts upon "Germany in Islam," British policy toward Turkey, Russia and Turkey. In particular does he berate the Anglo-Russian treaty of 1907 which paved the way for completion of the Triple Entente by King Edward VII with the Tsar of Russia at Reval in 1908. Although much that is said is entirely pertinent and substantially correct, the reasoning is seemingly paralogical. Mr. Price's vision is circumscribed by Islam, the needs and problems of the West find no place in his dogmas; in the sphere of foreign

*THE "REBIRTH OF TURKEY"—Clair Price. Seltzer (\$3.00).

relations he is often irrationally pro-Turk.

As a whole the book is well written and interesting, but the subject is handled journalistically and there is little trace of scholarship. It probably has little historical value, if any—yet it is well worth reading.

Among the most apposite remarks Mr. Price made are those on religion. The relations of the British Crown, as the greatest Mohammedan Power on earth, with India while fighting Mohammedan Turkey are summed up: "One sometimes wonders, on that exalted plane on which Sovereigns dwell, what the Emperor of India has been saying to the Defender of the Faith. . . ."[†]

We found in the Turks a people of integrity and tolerance, but because they refused to turn Christian, we have visited the butcher-legend upon them while exalting Greeks and Armenians upon an equally artificial martyr-legend. Among Imperialists, one can understand the necessity of an inflexible attitude of superiority, but among Christians it corresponds neither to reality nor to the teachings of the First Christian. . . .

Americans at home have assumed that the word Christian is an all-sufficing label . . . the missionaries' supporters at home are firm believers in prohibition, but the missionaries themselves know that the liquor traffic in the Ottoman Empire has been in the hands of native and Western Christians. . . . The city of Islam has been under Christians' control for four years and the sight of it has been such a rebuke as Christendom has not suffered since the great Moslem reformation first purged the decadent Eastern Christendom of the Middle Ages. . . . I believe that American Protestantism and British Nonconformism have their greatest task still ahead of them and that that task is nearer home than Islam. I believe that task is nothing less than the salvage of the practice of Christianity from the wreck the Christians themselves have made of it.

In *The Christian Herald*, entitled *The Great Betrayal*, appeared an article by Edward Hale Bierstadt. It is obviously improper to make conclusive comment on a story as Turkophobe as Mr. Price's book is the opposite, since the first instalment has only recently appeared.[‡] Mr. Graham Patterson, the publisher, with inconceivable rashness, declares that "We are publishing the truth about the Near East." There is probably no one alive capable of fulfilling such a gigantic task, much less Mr. Bierstadt, whose first article may tell the truth, but not all the truth.

In brief the story brings out the persecution of the Christians by the Turks, stresses the burning of Smyrna as "one chapter in a tale begun 600 years ago," says that "American religious and educational institutions have been virtually wiped out." To say all this, and the author says more, without taking into account the persecution of Turks by Christians, the military exigencies of Turkey, etc., is to be grandiloquently superior to mere history. The Turk is barbarous and has been cruel, but as a respecter of religion history proves him to have been more tolerant than Western civilization.

[†]Titles of the King of Great Britain, etc.

[‡]See *The Christian Herald*, Dec. 8, 1923.

LATIN AMERICA

The Storm Breaks

The great dark blue clouds, which have been piling up over Mexico for some weeks (TIME, Oct. 29), at last discharged their lightning and rolled the deep raucous roar of political thunder.

The immediate cause of the storm was the feud between President Obregon and Presidential-candidate General Adolfo de la Huerta, who was accused by Obregon's Finance Minister Pani of dishonesty in office (TIME, Oct. 29).

A revolution started in the State of Vera Cruz, where General Guadalupe Sanchez, a former friend of President Obregon, commanding 12,000 troops, started an armed movement in support of General de la Huerta. The slogan of the rebels was "Down with imposition," meaning that President Obregon had tried to "impose" General Calles, so-called Radical candidate for the Presidency (TIME, Nov. 19), as next President of Mexico.

Within a comparatively few hours the insurrectionists were joined by the Navy and the States of Guerrero, Michoacan, Jalisco, Oaxaca, San Luis Potosi, Chihuahua, Tamaulipas were later reported to have cast in their lot with de la Huerta.

Meanwhile the Obregon Government prepared a campaign to crush the revolt. Martial law was declared. General Calles renounced his candidacy for the Presidency and offered his services to President Obregon. The President put him at the head of 28,000 troops, already on their way to Vera Cruz. President Obregon issued a manifesto to the people calling upon them for support against the Huertista military coup. A strict censorship was imposed on telegraph, telephone, mails.

When the news of General Calles' renunciation was received in Vera Cruz, the rebels celebrated the event by ringing the church bells. The warships in the harbor blew their whistles. The rebel leaders declared, however, that, having repudiated the Obregon Government, they would fight it until it was ousted.

The first serious clash between Federal and rebel troops occurred at Jalapa, capital of the State of Vera Cruz, and resulted in a victory for the rebels, who claimed that the Government forces lost 30 killed, 200 prisoners, 400 rifles, four machine guns, 200 horses, while they only lost seven killed and 23 wounded. A statement from Mexico City said "300" were killed on both sides.

President Obregon expressed his unqualified opinion that he would be able to put down the revolt, but the situation was obscured by constant contradictions.

MUSIC

In London

A firm of London restaurateurs opened a new room in one of their restaurants in which a "daring innovation" is to be made. They have secured the service of the best artists from the Carl Rosa Opera Company to give selections from their repertoire in costume in the afternoon and again after dinner and at supper in the evening. The number of performers is limited by the licensing authorities to six. There is a "producer" and the orchestra is said to be "excellent." Each week is to see a different "cycle" of operas, including *Rigoletto*, *Il Trovatore*, *Faust*, *Romeo et Juliette*, *Lohengrin*, *Aida*, *Tosca*.

In Japan

Prince Tokugawa has added to his glory as patron of music in Japan (TIME, Dec. 10) by the notable success of Jascha Heifetz' tour. In spite of earthquake, the violinist appeared at Kobe, Kyoto, Osaka and three times in the auditorium of the Imperial Hotel, Tokyo, where the Prince had installed a radio broadcasting station.

Heifetz' visit to Tokyo was the first of any artist since the earthquake.

Americans in Europe

This is the day of American success in Europe. Readers may have noted several recent instances of American artists doing well abroad.

Musical art on the older continent has run down disastrously. In Central Europe, favorite field of the muse, all singers and musicians who are so fortunate as to be able to do so take themselves to countries with decent exchange rates—above all to the golden U. S. Spain and South America get their share of them, too. Thus the best talents in Germany and Austria are not to be heard in their native lands, and in France and Italy the same thing is true—though to a smaller extent. And inferior voices prevail in the opera houses. The opportunity for the moderately good American artist—the one not good enough for the high musical standards that now prevail in the U. S.—is obvious. The native artist cannot live on the prices paid to musicians, which, though enormous in figures, are drowned by the unfavorable exchange. But the American with a few dollars can live cheaply and afford to sing for next to nothing. Thus you will find Americans in nearly all the opera houses. They shine mightily in the absence of the good native artists who have been driven into foreign lands.

BOOKS

Brother of the Coast*

Joseph Conrad Creates Another World

The Story. Master Gunner Peyrol, old Brother of the Coast, white-haired rover of the outer seas, returned to Toulon some years before Trafalgar with a hoard of gold mohurs, ducats, guineas stowed away in a canvas jacket next his skin and a case of razors looted from an English prize, intending to spend his last days near the village where he was born, the village he had not seen for 50 years. He found lodging at the Escampobar farm—lodging and the strangest adventure of his life.

At Escampobar lived Citizen Scevola Bron, hysterical, jealous, ex-sansculotte, who mourned for the bloody days of the bygone Terror. The rightful mistress of the farm was lovely Arlette, whom the village thought half-demented—Scevola had saved her body from the massacre that exterminated her Royalist parents, but the memory of the shrieks and the blood of that massacre still walked like a ghost through her mind. Her aunt, the upright, deliberate, tireless Catherine, asserted her a doomed object of God's particular wrath, a fatal woman, not for any man's arms.

How Real, the Naval Lieutenant, sternly devoted to duty, came to the farm and fell in love with its mistress, in spite of himself—how he told Peyrol his plot to delude the English blockading fleet by allowing them to capture certain forged despatches—how Scevola, mad with jealousy, planned to murder Real, and Real, mad with duty, thought the only way out of the pitiful tangle was to let himself be captured with the forged despatches and so leave Arlette forever—and how Peyrol calmly outwitted the lot of them, saved Real for Arlette, removed Scevola from the scene and delivered the forged despatches at the price of his own life—is the theme of the story. He could not save the French fleet, for the gods were against him, but he saved the Escampobars and fooled the English. Arlette was happy with her man—and as, for the old rover, the Brother of the Coast, the man of dark deeds but of large heart, when the English bullets found him, he found sleep after toil, port after stormy seas.

The Significance. Mr. Conrad's first novel after a three years' silence belongs with *Victory*, *Rescue*, *Nostromo* and the other major masterpieces of his work. The style is a little simpler,

a little less gorgeous, than in some of his novels. But it is no less masterly, and the men and women described are so wholly alive that they haunt the mind. Peyrol himself deserves a place beside Lingard and Heyst and the other great wanderers, and throughout the pages of *The Rover*, Mr. Conrad gives us anew that impression of space and completion that is stamped upon all his best work—the impression that he



TEODOR JOSEF KONRAD KORZENIOWSKI
He broke a three years' silence

has not merely written a novel, but created a world.

The Critics. *The New York World*: "One feels that Conrad has either revamped an old and discarded idea of his beginnings or written a novel because, as his publishers say, 'three years' have elapsed since he wrote *The Rescue*.'"

The New York Times: "Taking some pains to please a popular audience . . . has not been able to put out the shining light of Mr. Conrad's genius."

The Author. Joseph Conrad (Korzeniowski), born December 6, 1857, in the Ukraine, of Polish parentage, author and sometime Master in the Merchant Service of Great Britain, is the only living man who has written acknowledged masterpieces in a language other than his native one, and the story of the uncanny impulse that led him from a boyhood in inland Poland to the life of an English sea-captain and later to the writing of some of the finest of modern English novels is as strangely adventurous as any tale he has ever told. His principal works include *Chance*, *Victory*, *Lord Jim*, *Rescue*, *Nostromo*, *Youth*, *Under Western Eyes*.

William Allen White

He Has Humanity and Distinction

William Allen White, white-haired, slightly rotund, filled with enthusiasm and laughing a high little laugh that in a softer degree is not unlike the famous bubbling laugh of Chief Justice Taft, approached a group of young writers.

"Here," said he, "is the Revolution!"

Which, being interpreted, is rather funny than otherwise; for there is no writer more thoroughly youthful, there is no writer more thoroughly human than the author of *A Certain Rich Man*.

"I'd rather be young than right," he added; but this was only after he had postulated that "Youth is always right." And this, of course, with the well known humorous twinkle in his eye. A kindly man, a wise man, a man whose heart and abilities have always been devoted to the liberalism of America, who sits in his editorial chair at *Emporia* and exerts increasing influence for good in American politics and life.

He is completely of Kansas, William Allen White. He was born at Emporia. He was educated at the University of Kansas, he married a Kansas City woman and since 1895 he has been proprietor and editor of the *Emporia Daily and Weekly Gazette*. He was a member of the Progressive National Committee, an ardent follower of Roosevelt, high in his official councils. As did Roosevelt, he loves dogs and animals. As did Roosevelt, he understands the mind and manners, the whimsies and dialects of America.

In *Contemporary American Novelists*, Carl Van Doren says of him: "His shorter stories not less than his novels are racy with actualities: he has caught the dialect of his time and place with an ear that is singularly exact; he has cut the costumes of his men and villages so that hardly a wrinkle shows. In particular he understands the pathos of boyhood, seen not so much, however, through the serious eyes of boys themselves as through the eyes of reminiscent men reflecting upon young joys and griefs that will shortly be left behind and upon little poms that can never come to anything."

He is another of these figures, all too few, who add both humanity and distinction to the American literary scene—and who add wholesomeness mixed with a sense of humor, to the American Credo.

J. F.

Dial Prize

Van Wyck Brooks, an editor of *The Freeman*, was awarded *The Dial Prize* for "the best work of the year in American letters." His essays on Henry James were described as his most signal work for 1923. Two previous awards of this \$2,000-prize have gone to Sherwood Anderson and T. S. Eliot.

*THE ROVER—Joseph Conrad—Doubleday-Page (\$2.00).

Browsers

"Thanks, I'm Only Looking Around!"

A bookshop is an insidious thing. Its portals are as inviting as the jaws of a trap. The unwary passer-by is almost irresistibly lured into its mellow interior, perhaps to while away a pleasant hour in contemplation of its variegated shelves, perhaps only to escape a sudden shower. There is so agreeable an absence of obligation. No one feels the least demand upon his purse when he enters a bookshop, any more than when he strays into a friend's library. He means only to "look around," feels a certain pride in assuring the unobtrusive salesman that he is hardly even doing that.

On the other hand, the doors of a bookshop take on an entirely new aspect to him who turns to go. He is assailed with an entirely unforeseen sense of obligation. The jaws of the trap close suddenly. The very unconcern of the salesmen, their perfect willingness to let him be, becomes a burden. He feels something like a moral obligation to buy. It seems the only fitting return for the hospitality of his welcome, for the reassuring absence of the officious floorwalker.

There is, further, an unsuspected power in books themselves. Nowhere does a volume look so diabolically alluring as on the shelves of a bookshop. Books of all colors, sizes, shapes, fairly leap from the tastefully arranged display tables. They shout at one in unmistakable superlatives of blurbs. On one jacket a lurid cubist decoration fairly startles the unwilling hand into the sparsely lined pocket; on another, the charming features of its young authoress entice with promises of a vicarious intimacy; on still another, the names of the great array themselves in an overwhelming aggregate of authority, making it almost a duty to one's intellectual integrity at least to have the volume on one's library shelves. The thought of when and why you will read the book never for an instant obtrudes itself. The question is purely one of the lust for possession. It is not the content of the book that you want to master. It is the book itself, the hard, concrete reality of it, whose ownership you crave. You want its title, its binding, its vibrant individuality.

There is, of course, the professional hunter of the bookshops and stalls—the man who lounges and reads. He starts at the first shop with the first chapter, proceeds to the next for the second, and so on until the book may be discarded for

another. His method has all the charm of stolen fruits, all the elusive precariousness that arises from the imminent possibility of the last copy being sold under his very pince-nez. He may be seen by the hundred in the second-hand bookshops of Fourth Avenue, the fantastic bookshops of Greenwich Village, the tradition-hallowed book shrines of Charing Cross Road, the ancient stalls along the Seine.

Who knows what treasures may not be uncovered by the inquiring eye of the hunter of bookshops? Who knows what bibliographic gem may not fall beneath his searching fingers, what miraculous volume, lost through the years, may not turn up to give the thrill that comes once in a lifetime, filling his brain with the pride of discovery and his pockets with the gold of treasure-trove?

The bookshop is among the last strongholds of romance, the last refuges of the unexpected in an age of the predictable:

J. A. T.

. . .

New Books

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

DR. GRAESLER—Arthur Schnitzler—*Seltzer* (\$2.50). Dr. Graesler, middle-aged physician at a small German health-resort, reserved, dry, serious, melancholy, had never had the success in life that his natural abilities promised. Left alone by the sudden suicide of his sister, he was vaguely drawn into a search for belated romance and spiritual content. Three women crossed his path. He quite intended to marry the first, but they misunderstood each other fatally, and nothing came of it. The second became his mistress—and died of scarlet fever contracted from little Fanny, Frau Sommer's child, a patient of Graesler's. Graesler felt horribly about it—but Frau Sommer was so unostentatiously kind to him that he married her in the end. Precise, ironic, beautifully self-contained, this admirable little novel by the author of the much-discussed *Casanova's Homecoming* progresses to its odd conclusion with smooth felicity.

THE COLLECTOR'S WHATNOT—Van Loo, Kilgallen and Elphinstone—Houghton Mifflin (\$2.50). If you have ever bickered with an antique dealer for a genuine rat-tail spoon or a Jacobean chair that was made in Newark, you will enjoy this hilarious take-off on antiquing and antiquers. *The Collector's Whatnot* does for the antique-mania what *The Cruise of the Kawa* did for the South-Sea-craze.

C I N E M A

The New Pictures

Anna Christie. The fundamental difference in the technique of the screen and of the stage was never more pertinently displayed than in the two productions of Eugene O'Neill's drama. The legitimate version was a burning torch to show other playwrights their way along the indistinct path of progress. The motion picture is—simply another motion picture. The solution seems to lie in the psychological shortcomings of cinema narration. The mind is an inscrutable phenomenon at best. Pantomime does not suffice to render it transparent.

Anna Christie is the story of a Swedish farm girl who has slipped from grace. She meets her old barge captain of a father; she falls in love with an Irish sailor. Both discover the moral wounds scarring her past. Their primitive mental equipment jarred by the discovery, they all but throw her back into the streets. Their final forgiveness is generally regarded as a flabby anticlimax.

Blanche Sweet does an enviable characterization of the title part. George Maron, the barge captain, repeats his memorable performance in the stage version.

. . .

Slave of Desire. The scenario is taken from Balzac's *The Magic Skin*. About half way through Poet Raphael (hero) meets the Magic Skin and things proceed to happen. The latter is one of those skins you love to touch. All you have to do is touch it and make a wish. Liquor, ladies and lullabies come romping in. The only difficulty was that Raphael got only so many wishes to the inch. Each wish shrunk the skin. When it reached the size of his palm he was to be introduced socially to the Grim Reaper. Before that occurred he got religion and went back to his red-lipped maiden of earlier, poorer days.

. . .

Our Hospitality. The Keatons, four of them, combine to make this picture highly hilarious. Father Keaton, Mr. and Mrs. Buster and Baby Buster. Buster is, of course, the comic prop sustaining the family fortune. He is a trifle quieter than usual. He invades a Southern town where his ancestors feuded with the Canfields. The latter, unwittingly, invite him to their house and find themselves in the uncomfortable position of not being able to shoot him owing to their reverence for the traditions of Southern hospitality. Mrs. Buster Keaton was, of course, Natalie Talmadge. She is nearly as exciting as her more famous sisters.

THE THEATRE

New Plays

Pelleas and Melisande. There are few more distressing duties than to seize by the beard a venerable bit of literature that has acquired the privileged sanctity of a classic. You tug the white whiskers from their moorings—and there stands revealed a fictional figure worn with age but no longer dignified. Such was the lot of *Pelleas and Melisande*, a fantasy of Maeterlinck's which continued absence from the stage has afforded it an illegitimate repute.

Jane Cowl, fresh from her memorable success as *Juliet*, essayed the part of Melisande. She worked into it much of her own magic of voice and peculiar beauty. Yet there was little in the play which she could seize upon and call her own. She was a living figure lost in the brambles of a formless forest.

Rollo Peters looked particularly well in exotic costumes of his own designing. Of this he was fully conscious. Otherwise his performance was steadily satisfactory.

Mainly notable was the production design, also the work of Peters. He clothed the 18 scenes in a wardrobe distinctively bizarre, which he accomplished with a judicious economy superior only to his unfailing taste.

Taking it all in all, Maeterlinck was primarily at fault. The fragile beauty of his strange imagining could not withstand the windy weather of actual production on the stage.

John Corbin: "Absence of the fresh vitality and clear human will which inspires the truly naïve."

F. P. A.: "Surcharged with platitudinous symbolism and spurious poetry."

The Lady is a flagrant example of the old-fashioned melodrama which regards the audience as a sponge. Taking this sponge in its powerful, primitive fingers, the play squeezes. Tears drip like rain drops after thunder. But despite the fact that *The Lady* is shamelessly sensational, acutely obvious, completely out-of-date, its capacity for engrossing entertainment has scarcely been equaled on the stage of the season.

Polly Pearl (Mary Nash), tangles herself in trouble at the outset by marrying the idle offspring of the recent rich. Her claim to cosmic recognition at the time was moderate success as a soubrette in a second class London music hall. She is careless of Cockney accent but scrupulous of moral tone. Amid the exotic realities of Monte Carlo, her male acquisition develops

desperate ennui and she departs in disconsolate defiance.

Her child is born in a gaudy Marseilles brothel. Joint maintenance of her honor and her offspring under such circumstances is magically accomplished in the best manner of melodrama. Matters seem to be mending until a vicious paternal grandfather appears and essays to take the child from her by law, alleging that she is



MARY NASH
She squeezed the sponge

not fit to rear her own. By a fortunate coincidence she is enabled to whisk the lad away to a friendly haven in England but only with the understanding that she never see him again.

Twenty years later he turns up under the most unfavorable circumstances in the buvette which she owns at Le Havre. In the crisis (a man has been murdered), he proves himself a gentleman and departs to America to forge a fortune. Thus is her life of sorrow justified.

Miss Nash displays a most astonishing versatility which extends from the difficult rapids of soubrette song-and-dance to the placid waters of benign old age. When her emotional explosion occurred, coincident with the loss of her child, an elderly matron sitting next your correspondent half rose in her seat and audibly protested its injustice. More conclusive witness of the power of a performance is seldom seen in the Theatre.

By no means the least fascinating feature of the production is the scrupulous reincarnation of styles and songs of 30 years ago.

Alexander Woolcott: "Considerably

surprised, not a little touched and immensely entertained."

Percy Hammond: "Well-behaved rip-snorter."

Laurence Stallings: "Undeniably entertaining . . . a genuine souvenir of the Theatre."

. . .

The Potters. Though the word "boob" is rather an outworn colloquialism, it must be revived to designate the type lampooned by Playwright J. P. McEvoy. He has written a satire live with savage bristles, has hurled it full in the face of the great American boob.

The G. A. B. he designates as the middle class businessman-husband; the man whose unimportance at the office is in inverse ratio to his assumption of authority at home; the stupid oaf who reads the newspaper aloud to his family; the man whose conversation is largely confined to "I'll say so."

Such is Pa Potter. The author has woven around him a comedy unusual in its wit and penetration.

He was amazingly fortunate in securing Donald Meek as the medium of his mordant observations. Mr. Meek looks the part; he expands its considerable qualities to the precise dimensions of brilliance by the extraordinary shrewdness of his playing.

The plot is negligible. It is concerned with wild cat oil stock in which Pa Potter is flattered into sinking all his meagre savings. His daughter meanwhile becomes engaged to an ex-life-guard of pleasing personality but no prospects. Toward extinguishing this match and regaining his money are Pa Potter's efforts directed.

The progress of these efforts is depicted in a dozen scenes. The opening scene at family breakfast, the blazing satire of the scene in the crowded trolley car, the quick lunch episode are probably the best.

A large cast is required to interpret the changing phases of the action. With the exception of Mary Carroll as Daughter Potter, its selection seemed shrewdly accurate. Notable portraits are contributed by Catharine Calhoun Doucet and Josephine Deffry.

By no means the least favorable feature is the precise celerity with which the twelve scenes follow one another.

John Corbin: "Just a folk play, a cartoon embodiment of the simplicity and the shrewdness, the family jars and the family affections, the commonplace intelligence and the wholesome character of the American people."

New York Tribune: "The characters are drawn with a somewhat stark irony, precipitating as much pathos as humor."

The Best Plays

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

Drama

RAIN—Jeanne Eagels rapidly making Sadie Thompson the most widely known courtesan in the world. Sex in the South Seas.

TARNISH—Expert disquisition on the evil that men do and how they act when they are found out.

SEVENTH HEAVEN—Melodrama of Paris in War-time soothed to a syrupy conclusion. Worth while because of Menken's magnificent performance.

QUEEN VICTORIA—Fragmentary but shrewdly illuminating pageant of 60 years of English history.

MOSCOW ART THEATRE—The most distinguished unit of the Continental theatre in repertory.

THE LADY—Reviewed in this issue.

THE FAILURES—The Theatre Guild intent upon the demoralizing effects of artistic starvation. Brutally modern.

SUN UP—Searching scrutiny of love, feud, hate, patriotism among the mountains of North Carolina.

Comedy

AREN'T WE ALL?—Cyril Maude as an amiable objector to marriage and other semi-sacred institutions of Society.

THE SWAN—Romance of modern Continental Royalty made almost unbelievably amusing by Eva Le Gallienne and Basil Rathbone.

THE NERVOUS WRECK—The custard pie comedy of the current play bill. Funniest farce in five years.

SPRING CLEANING—Suave and scintillating conversation well over the heads of the babbitts. Brilliantly played.

THE POTTERS—Reviewed in this issue.

MEET THE WIFE—Flurry of satire and farce directed at the type of woman who entertains visiting British novelists.

THE CHANGELINGS—An entertaining exposé of the futility of modern ideas. Henry Miller, Blanche Bates, Ruth Chatterton.

Musical Shows

Specially soothing to the musical comedy complex are the following: *Poppy, Music Box Revue, Ziegfeld Follies, Runnin' Wild, Mr. Battling Butler, Wildflower, Topics of 1923.*

A R T

Christus, Petrus, Judas From Ober-Ammergau They Come with Carving, Pottery, Paintings

The men who represent the Christ, Peter, Judas, together with 40 of their fellow-villagers, have arrived in the U. S. They will exhibit themselves and their woodcarving, pottery and painting. They will not give the Passion Play or any part of it. Cities to



GUIDO MAYR

He is also recognized as a comedian

be visited by them will include Boston, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Chicago, Cleveland, Cincinnati, St. Louis.

History. In the early 1600's the Thirty Years' War* ravaged Bavaria in which lies Ober-Ammergau. War was followed by the Black Plague, which was worse. To avert the plague, the Ober-Ammergau villagers, meeting in a churchyard, vowed to "enact the Passion-tragedy in honor of the bitter sufferings and death of our dear Lord" every tenth year forever. Fulfillment of the vow began with a play given in the churchyard, 1633.

The Play is now given in an open-air Renaissance amphitheatre on a stage similar to the Elizabethan. It begins early on Sunday morning after the players have attended High Mass. It lasts eight hours. The first part (Act I to Act VII) carries the story

*A war primarily religious between Catholic and Protestant princes over the principle *cujus regio ejus religio* ("the religion of the monarch shall become the religion of the country"). Wallenstein, Gustavus Adolphus, Turenne and Richelieu were conspicuous.

of Christ's last week from His entry into Jerusalem to His vigil in the Garden of Gethsemane where He prayed: "Father, if Thou be willing, remove this cup from me: nevertheless, not my will, but Thine, be done." After an interval for lunch, the second part (Act VIII to Act XIV) continues to the Condemnation under Pilate. The last part (Act XV to Act XVIII) is the *Via Crucis* (Way of the Cross). The performance also includes Old Testament tableaux. About 700 villagers take part in the play, including children as angels.

Ober-Ammergau is surrounded by walls of rock, snow-capped peaks, mountain streams. Its little stone houses are gaily decorated by the paintings of unknown artists. And everywhere are wooden crosses bearing the image of Christ. At the town fountain, water flows from His bleeding hands.

Anton Lang was first chosen to play the Christus in 1900. The selection of artists is often determined by physical resemblance to the characters as idealized in religious paintings. No false beards or other make-up are permitted. The man who plays the Christus must have strength as well as dramatic ability, for the cross which he must carry for 15 minutes weighs 150 pounds, and, in addition, he remains for 20 minutes fastened to the cross. There is said to be danger of heart-failure each time an actor essays this scene. Lang played this part in 1900, 1910 and 1922.

Andreas Lang played Peter in 1922. Illustrative of the simplicity of the Passion Players in private life is the fact that Andreas Lang is known as one who "quite willingly drinks a glass of Bavarian beer with a visitor, in the old inn."

Guido Mayr is the present impersonator of Judas. He has become famous in his part and is also recognized as an exceptionally clever comedian.

The Exhibition. It is, however, not as players but as craftsmen that Anton Lang and his fellows have crossed the Atlantic. Ober-Ammergau has been reduced to poverty. In 1922, despite the decline in the value of the mark, the villagers would not increase their prices. They gave three days' board with admittance to the play for 90c. Americans came to their rescue, provided them with orders for woodcarving, etc., and have now arranged for them to exhibit and sell their art work in America.

In the typical cottages erected in Grand Central Palace, Manhattan, against a painted background of icy mountains, the carvers, potters, metal workers, etchers are seen at their daily tasks as at Ober-Ammergau.

The venture is underwritten by a

committee, headed by George Gordon Battle, including E. F. Albee, Clement M. Biddle, Joseph P. Day, Haley Fiske, W. A. Harriman, Arthur Curtiss James, Robert Underwood Johnson, Elmore Leffingwell, Franklin Simon, Addison Van Tine, Frank D. Waterman, Mrs. Gertrude Atherton, Mrs. A. C. Bedford, Mrs. John O. Cosgrave, Mrs. Minnie Maddern Fiske, Mrs. David F. Houston, Mrs. Arthur Curtiss James, Mrs. Medill McCormick, Mrs. Charles L. Tiffany, Jane Cowl and Evangeline Booth.

Academicians

In Manhattan, the National Institute of Arts and Letters, and its more exclusive offspring, the American Academy of Arts and Letters (nearest equivalent to the French Academy) held their annual meetings. The Academy is limited to 50 members. To the vacancy left by Elihu Vedder, classical painter, it elected John Charles Van Dyke, demolisher of the Rembrandt tradition (TIME, Oct. 15). Professor Van Dyke was also elected a Vice President of the National Institute, along with Louis Betts, painter, and Robert Aitken, sculptor. Arnold Brunner, the medallist, was made Treasurer of the Institute. The Institute may have 50 members. Each year it awards a gold medal for achievement in some fine art. This year the medal went to Edwin H. Blashfield, President of the National Academy of Design.

Demotte Fils

The house of Demotte added another canto to its tragi-comedy when Lucien, 17-year-old son of the late George Joseph Demotte, millionaire collector and dealer in medieval art, succeeded to the Presidency of the \$2,000,000-corporation, and essayed to carry on as manager of Demotte's New York branch. Still fresh in the minds of art followers are the \$500,000 damage suit of the elder Demotte against Sir Joseph Duveen, London dealer, for reflections upon the authenticity of art works sold by Demotte; the melodramatic trial in Paris of Jean Vigoroux, former agent of Demotte, which precipitated many wild charges of fakery in the Metropolitan, Louvre, etc.; and the accidental death of Demotte by a gunshot at the hand of a friend, on a hunting trip last Summer (TIME, June 11, July 23, Sept. 17). The Duveen suit is not yet settled, but the Vigoroux affair was adjusted in the French courts, favorably to the Demottes. The scandals have not seriously affected the Demotte reputation.

Young Lucien Demotte is qualified. From his cradle he absorbed aesthetics, verbally from his father, men-

tally from the finest private library on Gothic art in France, visually from the art treasures of Europe, in chateau, cathedral and gallery. He knows intimately and authoritatively every work in the Demotte collection. He has just returned from a trip through the Middle West.

RELIGION



© Wide World

JOHN CLIFFORD
"I would rather ring a coin on the conscience of John Clifford than on that of any other man in England"

John Clifford

The Council of the Baptist Union in London was holding one of its regular meetings. The "Grand Old Man of Nonconformity"—John Clifford (87)—was present. He was proposing a vote of sympathy for the union's secretary, Mr. De Shakespere, soon to undergo a delicate operation on the eyes. "I commend my friend to God," said John Clifford. He stopped, paled, collapsed, almost instantly died.

For 50 years Dr. Clifford has been one of England's leaders. Said Lloyd George once: "I would rather ring a coin on the conscience of John Clifford than on that of any other man in England." Ten years ago he became widely known in the U. S. when he presided at the Baptist World Conference in Philadelphia and spoke with long-remembered eloquence. The universities of the U. S., led by that of Chicago, heaped honors upon him.

In July, 1914, Dr. Clifford was at a peace conference at Worms, Ger-

many. He hurried back to England, pleading for peace. A month later he was recruiting.

Born in a grimy village in the factory district of Derbyshire, son of a "hard-fisted, Methodist, blacksmith father," his dark youth was lightened by a gentle mother from whom he learned the Baptist faith.

Presbyterians

The National Presbyterian Conference at Cleveland expressed complete confidence in the officials of the various church boards. Some of these officials—notably the secretaries of the Board of Foreign Missions—had been attacked on the grounds that they were permitting unorthodox Presbyterians to serve as missionaries.

To offset this criticism the Foreign Mission Board issued a statement (TIME, Dec. 3) to the effect that its missionaries were, so far as ascertainable, orthodox.

The Conference also:

- 1) Endorsed the Prohibition laws.
- 2) Set \$15,000,000 as the amount to be collected during the next year.
- 3) Expressed belief "in the gospel of the Son of God as our one hope of deliverance from the greed, lust and anarchy with which a resurgent paganism threatens to engulf civilization."

In Russia

The New York Times acquired some years ago a reputation of being unfair to the Soviet Government in the news which it printed about Russian conditions.

Recently the Times has printed comparatively little about horrors and indecencies of Lenin and Leninism. It did, however, carry a despatch last week which stated that *Izvestia* (Moscow journal) stated:*

- 1) That many of the 25 monasteries and nunneries in Moscow have been invaded and are being used for secular purposes.
- 2) That in one nunnery 300 students are quartered.
- 3) That these students drown the church-bells with their singing, have ghouled the churchyards, vandalized the vaults.
- 4) That people go to some churches only to find the ikons torn down, busts of Marx, Lenin, Trotzky put in their places and atheistic meetings in session.
- 5) That Communist boys and girls dance to pagan music in the churches.

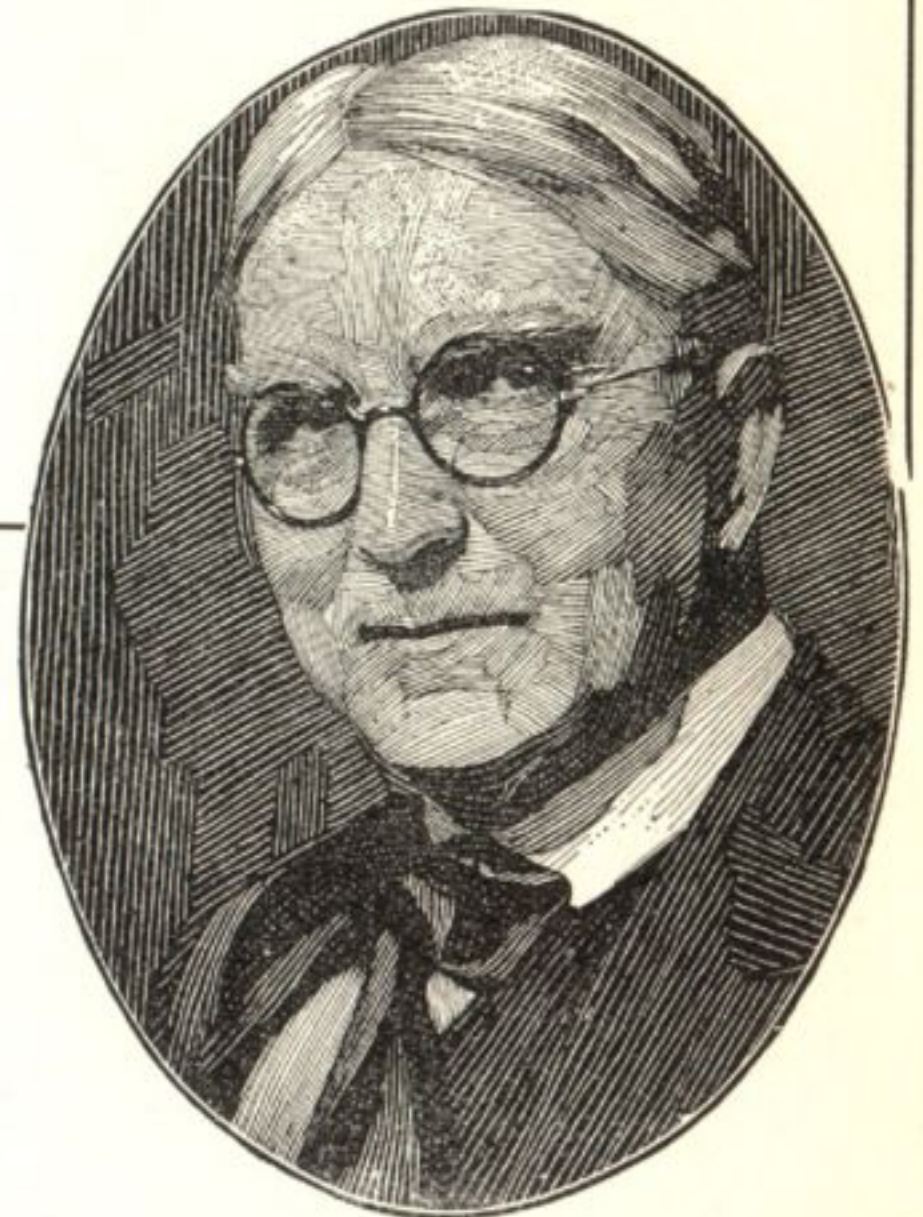
*Whether these statements are true, TIME does not know. They are, however, at variance with many other recent reports on the freedom of worship in Russia.

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CURRENT OPINION

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CURRENT OPINION, NEW YORK

EDUCATION

Cabinet Post

Educators' eyes are turning toward Washington. There the new Congress will be asked among other things to consider the establishment of a Federal Department of Education, with a Secretary in the President's Cabinet.

Thomas Sterling, Senator from South Dakota, will introduce a bill similar to the Towner-Sterling Education Bill, which was not acted upon by the last Congress. Horace M. Towner, Iowa Representative who formerly collaborated with Senator Sterling, is not on hand for the battle, being at present Governor of Porto Rico (TIME, June 25). But the new measure has the support of many educational societies behind it, representing between two and three million members.

The Capital News Service, speaking for the Supreme Council of the Scottish Rite in the South, declared that the present Congress cannot afford to sidetrack the bill. "The pressure . . . is overwhelming. Every patriotic and almost every fraternal order is behind it. Churches indorse it. Teachers, schools and colleges, alumni associations and undergraduates are for it. Chambers of Commerce and civic organizations demand it. Parents want it. School organizations want it. Almost everyone who knows anything about it wants it. . . . The time has come when the United States should do as much for education as it does for wheat and corn and pigs and cattle!

"The country of tomorrow will be the land of the children of today. The citizens of tomorrow are the product of the schools of today. Can anything ever be more important to this nation than seeing to it, through Government help, that its schools are making the best possible citizens of its children?"

The chief fear of the educational forces now gathered at the Capital seems to be not so much that the bill will fail to gain attention as that it will be met by a proposal to combine the Department of Education with the Public Health Service. It is considered that each Department will operate more efficiently if independent, and in particular that the energies of the Department of Education will be wasted if they have to be subordinated to the purposes of the Health Service.

President Coolidge's message to the new Congress (See NATIONAL AFFAIRS), contained an allusion to the proposed Department which is not altogether explicit as to the point just raised. It is interesting, however, as indicating how important the main issue has become, and it is specific enough in regard to the availability of Federal

funds—funds being always the first and last question in education.

Said the President: "Having in mind that education is peculiarly a local problem and that it should always be pursued with the largest freedom of choice by students and parents, nevertheless the Federal Government might well give the benefit of its counsel and encouragement more freely in this direction. If anyone doubts the need of concerted action by the States of the Nation for this purpose, it is only nec-



© Underwood

SENATOR STERLING
"Eyes are turning"

essary to consider the appalling figures of illiteracy, representing a condition which does not vary much in all parts of the Union. I do not favor the making of appropriations from the National Treasury to be expended directly on local education, but I do consider it a fundamental requirement of national activity which, accompanied by allied subjects of welfare, is worthy of a separate Department and a place in the Cabinet. The humanitarian side of government should not be repressed, but should be cultivated."

The words "humanitarian" and "welfare" may be disquieting to those who do not favor coöperation with the Health Service, but the President's willingness for a Department will encourage many who now watch the new Congress closely and anxiously.

Trustees

In Columbus, the fundamental problem of university organization—namely the relation between administrators and teachers—was aired at a meeting of the American Association of University Professors. The Association declared for greater participation by professors in university administration. Reports

were read showing that the participation by faculties in the making of annual budgets at the Universities of Michigan, Chicago and California, has had good results. A. O. Leuschner, Professor of Astronomy at the University of California, was elected President of this important Association for 1924.

Traitors

A plot against America has been detected. Henry Cashman, member of the Wisconsin University Board of Regents and the State Legislature, declared to the Regents last week that a grave peril is being courted by any State which sends Rhodes scholars to Oxford. "The object of Rhodes scholarships is to extend British rule and ultimately to recover the United States. This scheme makes traitors of some of America's finest young men!" No action was taken by the Board. But some patriot somewhere, who does not know how incurably American the Rhodes scholars are considered at Oxford and who has not read Max Beerbohm's *Zuleika Dobson*, will probably "do something about the matter" very soon.

Parents

In New York City, the foreign-born parents of certain children are getting immediate returns from the schools to which they send them. Four hundred and fifty pupils of Public School No. 62, under the guidance of the Allied Patriotic Societies, are now engaged in teaching English to parents or other relatives at home. Graduation exercises were held last week, at which "certificates of progress" were given to parents and "certificates of service" were given to children. The desire to improve a parent seems to be strong, for as many as three thousand pupils have applied for jobs. Those who obtain them agree to teach 15 minutes a day or one hour on Saturday and Sunday, and it is believed by Americanizers that the foreign colony language problem will in this way be quickly solved. The names of some of the pupil-teachers are Mollie Tartakoff, Lillie Eigengold, Solomon Schneidmill, Mildred Bloom.

TIME, the Weekly News - Magazine.
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Again She Orders — “A Chicken Salad, Please”

FOR him she is wearing her new frock. For him she is trying to look her prettiest. If only she can impress him—make him like her—just a little.

Across the table he smiles at her, proud of her prettiness, glad to notice that others admire. And she smiles back, a bit timidly, a bit self-consciously.

What wonderful poise he has! What complete self-possession! If only *she* could be so thoroughly at ease.

She pats the folds of her new frock nervously, hoping that he will not notice how embarrassed she is, how uncomfortable. He doesn't—until the waiter comes to their table and stands, with pencil poised, to take the order.

“A chicken salad, please.” She hears herself give the order as in a daze. She hears him repeat the order to the waiter, in a rather surprised tone. Why *had* she ordered that again! This was the third time she had ordered chicken salad while dining with him.

He would think she didn't know how to order a dinner. Well, did she? No. She didn't know how to pronounce those French words on the menu. And she didn't know how to use the table appointment as gracefully as she would have liked; found that she couldn't create conversation—and was actually tongue-tied; was conscious of little crudities which she just knew he must be noticing. She wasn't sure of herself, she didn't *know*. And she discovered, as we all do, that there is only one way to have complete poise and ease of manner, and that is to know definitely what to do and say on every occasion.

Are You Conscious of Your Crudities?

It is not, perhaps, so serious a fault to be unable to order a correct dinner. But it is just such little things as these that betray us—that reveal our crudities to others.

Are you sure of yourself? Do you know precisely what to do and say wherever you happen to be? Or are you always hesitant and ill at ease, never quite sure that you haven't blundered?

Every day in our contact with men and

women we meet little unexpected problems of conduct. Unless we are prepared to meet them, it is inevitable that we suffer embarrassment and keen humiliation.

Etiquette is the armor that protects us from these embarrassments. It makes us aware instantly of the little crudities that are robbing us of our poise and ease. It tells us how to smooth away these crudities and achieve a manner of confidence and self-possession. It eliminates doubt and uncertainty, tells us exactly what we want to know.

There is an old proverb which says “Good manners make good mixers.” We all know how true this is. No one likes to associate with a person who is self-conscious and embarrassed; whose crudities are obvious to all.

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Let us pretend that you have received an invitation. Would you know exactly how to acknowledge it? Would you know what sort of gift to send, what to write on the card that accompanies it? Perhaps it is an invitation to a formal wedding. Would you know what to wear? Would you know what to say to the host and hostess upon arrival?

If a Dinner Follows the Wedding—

Would you know exactly how to proceed to the dining room, when to seat yourself,



how to create conversation, how to conduct yourself with ease and dignity?

Would you use a fork for your fruit salad, or a spoon? Would you cut your roll with a knife, or break it with your fingers? Would you take olives with a fork? How would you take celery—asparagus—radishes? Unless you are absolutely sure of yourself, you will be embarrassed. And embarrassment *cannot be concealed*.

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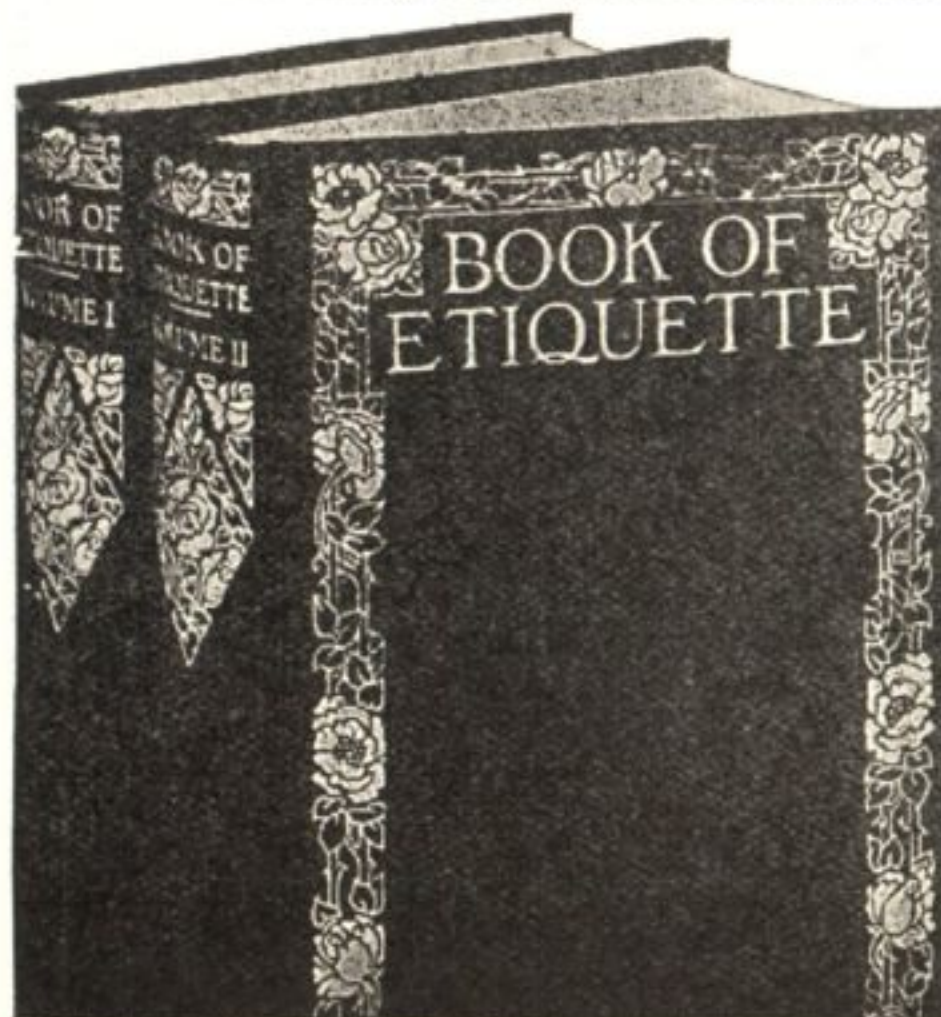
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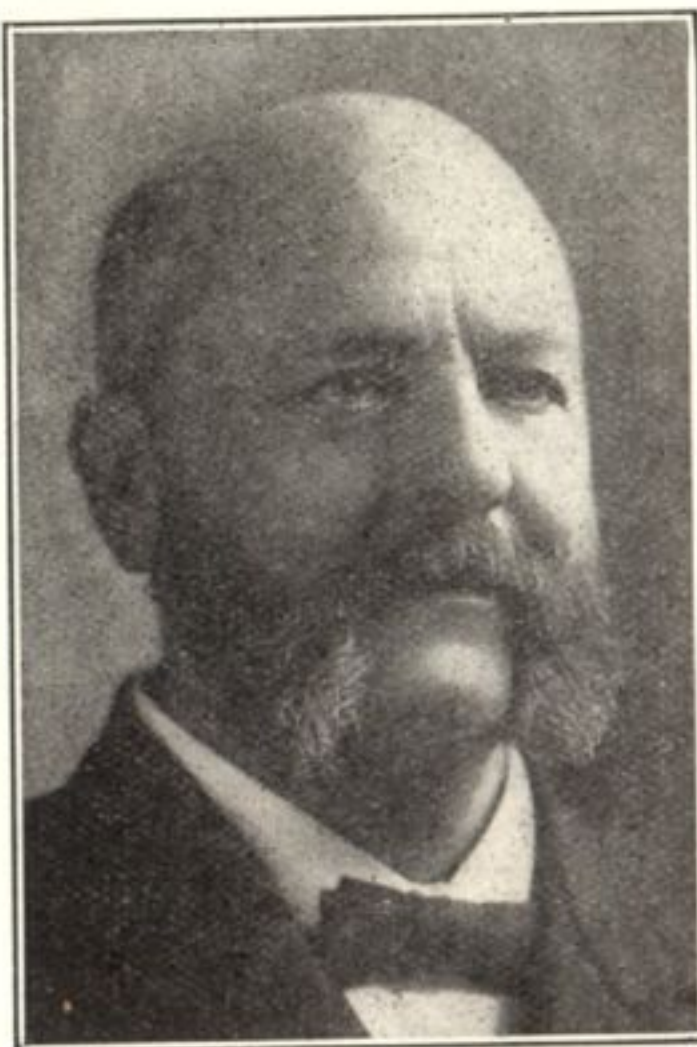
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MEDICINE

Birth Control

Revelations of the existence of a quietly functioning "birth control clinic" at the Fifth Ave. (Manhattan) office of the American Birth Control League, combined with the agitation over a clinic in Chicago (TIME, Dec. 3) and the anticipated clash over birth control in the 68th Congress have again placed in the foreground of public attention one of the most vexed and, from whatever standpoint considered, one of the most important of medico-social problems.

Legality. The U. S. is now the only civilized country, with the possible exception of Japan, which



ANTHONY COMSTOCK
He was anti-pornographical

places absolute legal restrictions on the dissemination of information on methods of preventing conception. The present Federal legislation consists mainly of Section 211 of the Penal Code, enacted by Congress in the flurry of a closing session on March 3, 1873, at the instance of Anthony Comstock.* It reads in part: "Every obscene, lewd or lascivious book, pamphlet . . . or other publication of an indecent character, and every article . . . designed, adapted, or intended for preventing conception or producing abortion, or for any indecent or immoral use . . . is hereby declared to be non-mailable matter. . . ." The penalty imposed for violation is a fine of not more than \$5,000, imprisonment for not more than five years, or both. This and later Federal statutes, lumping all forms of contraceptive information indiscrim-

*Anthony Comstock was Secretary of the New York Society for the Suppression of Vice. He died in 1915.

inately with pornography and obscenity, prohibit the advertising, manufacturing and selling of, or interstate or foreign commerce in such articles or knowledge. The effect has been to limit their manufacture, sale and the giving of information to individual States. Nineteen States have clear and definite legislation essentially similar to the Federal statutes. Twenty-five other States have more ambiguous laws relating to "obscene, vulgar and indecent" objects or written matter of "immoral purpose." Four States—Georgia, New Hampshire, New Mexico, North Carolina—have no legislation on birth control. One State—Connecticut—goes the limit, no exceptions, even to prohibiting the use of any "drug, medicinal article or instrument for the purpose of preventing conception."

In most States the action of the law depends on judicial interpretation. The recent decision of a Chicago court finds no provision in the Illinois law which would prevent the establishment of a clinic, while the New York statute specifically excepts from its prohibitions articles "used by physicians lawfully practicing, for the cure or prevention of disease."

It is this loophole which has made possible the operation of the present Fifth Avenue "clinic" by the American Birth Control League, Mrs. Sanger's organization. The clinic has been running since Jan. 1, 1923, and has advised 900 women gratis, during that period. It is in charge of Dr. Dorothy Bocker, formerly director of maternity and infant hygiene with the Georgia State Board of Health, surgeon of the U. S. Public Health Service, a graduate of Long Island College Hospital Medical College and an instructor in various universities. The experiment has been investigated by hundreds of social workers and physicians, and has proved its value, according to Mrs. Sanger. She appealed for \$15,000 to extend the work to other centers at a luncheon attended by 500 prominent men and women. Cases have been referred to the clinic by many charities, hospitals, physicians, clergymen and others.

The patients were almost equally divided between Protestants, Catholics and Hebrews. Police interference has been threatened, but the legality of the clinic is not likely to be seriously challenged. The various birth control propaganda groups, however, are seeking much more than the mere establishment of a few clinics. The Voluntary Parenthood League (Mrs. Mary Ware Dennett, Director) is making a concerted effort for the repeal of the sections of the Federal obscenity laws referring to contraceptive measures. In the short session of the last Congress a bill to accomplish this was introduced by Senator Cummins and Representative Kissel. Although many Congressmen, privately polled,

approved the bill, it never reached the floor of the Houses, but died in the Senate Judiciary Committee. Senator Knute Nelson, the Chairman of that Committee and a strong opponent of the measure, has since died, as has Senator Dillingham, next in seniority. Senator Brandegee (of Connecticut), the new Chairman, has not declared himself, and whether the bill can muster a majority in the Committee and be reported out is uncertain. But it is certain to be introduced by Senator Cummins and to precipitate a nation-wide debate. Politically, of course, many legislators are afraid of the bill, fearing the effect on backward constituencies. The consistent opposition of the Roman Catholic Church to the birth control movement is well known.

Arguments Pro. The argument of the birth control propagandists is essentially as follows: The present law is unevenly enforced. The well-to-do, educated part of the population, especially the professional groups, many of whom oppose any relaxation of the present restrictions, generally have access to such knowledge and are obviously limiting the number of their children. The birth-rate of the United States, now about 22 per thousand population, as well as of all the more advanced countries, has declined steadily in the past half century since the agitation for birth control (starting in England with Robert Owen, Francis Place and the famous Bradlaugh-Besant trial) became widespread. It is well known that many physicians give information to their private patients. But the lower classes, economically and mentally, have been shut off from such sources. It is these classes, including the majority of immigrants, which have the largest families and contribute the largest share of paupers, defectives and diseased persons. Birth control information, if available to them, would improve the quality of the race by cutting off at its source the multiplication of the unfit or the unfortunate. Public clinics in the Netherlands and other countries, operating without Government opposition, have apparently had beneficial effect. Most advocates of birth control do not wish to remove all restrictions, but simply to make it legal for properly qualified persons, as physicians, public health officers or nurses, to give information to all married persons who desire it.

Medically, contraceptive methods are far from perfect. There is no known infallible means except complete abstinence from sex relations. But considerable research has been done which would be stimulated if the illegal aspect were removed. Improved methods may be looked for, and some commonly used, which are injurious to health, could be reduced. Likewise, abortions, estimated (though of course no reliable statistics are possible) at from 500,000 to

2,000,000 yearly in the U. S., would be reduced if preventive methods were more freely available.

Apart from the considerations of health and income, however, there is a growing demand among women for birth control to enable them to space the number of children they desire at such intervals as will make life more livable and make possible better care of the fewer children. An exhaustive scientific study of the sex life of 1,000 normal and well-educated married women, made by Dr. Katharine B. Davis, of the Bureau of Social Hygiene, revealed the fact that 74% used contraceptive methods themselves and gave their approval to them. Economic and health reasons, and desire for a satisfactory married life were about equally important as motives. The women who used contraceptives had an average of 1.93 children, while those who did not use them had 1.31.

Birth control propagandists are in the habit of imputing interested motives to their opponents, as that doctors fear loss of obstetrical patronage, clergymen want a plentiful supply of church members from the "lower classes," military men want "cannon fodder," politicians want voters, captains of industry want cheap labor, etc. "Foxes think large families among the rabbits highly commendable," writes Thomas Nixon Carver, Professor of Political Economy at Harvard.

Advocates. Prominent physicians who have been outspoken advocates of birth control include the late Abraham Jacobi (former President of the American Medical Association), S. Adolphus Knopf, William J. Robinson, A. L. Goldwater, Ira S. Wile, Donald R. Hooker, Reynold A. Spaeth, Lawrence Litchfield, Sir W. Arbuthnot Lane, Lord Dawson (King George's physician).

Other prominent professional and social leaders who have been active supporters of birth control are Herbert B. Swope, Frank I. Cobb, Arthur T. Vance, Heywood Broun, B. W. Huebsch, George Haven Putnam, Sinclair Lewis, Judges John Stelk, Benjamin B. Lindsey, William H. Wadhams, Mrs. Felix M. Warburg, Miss Jeannette Rankin, Lionel Sutro, Mrs. Juliet B. Rublee, Winston Churchill, Mrs. Willard Straight, Mrs. Norman deR. Whitehouse, Mrs. C. C. Rumsey, Mrs. Amos R. E. Pinchot, Mrs. Julius Rosenwald.

Birth control has always been more or less closely associated with Malthusian doctrines of population, and many leading biologists and social scientists see in it the only practicable solution to the problem of subsistence, though most scientists are reserved in their support of the movement, and would stipulate certain eugenic safeguards. Among such thinkers might be mentioned Thomas Nixon Carver, Edward M. East, David Starr Jordan, G. Stanley Hall, Raymond Pearl, Franklin H. Giddings, Edward A. Ross, Irving Fisher, H. H. Goddard, Warner Fite,



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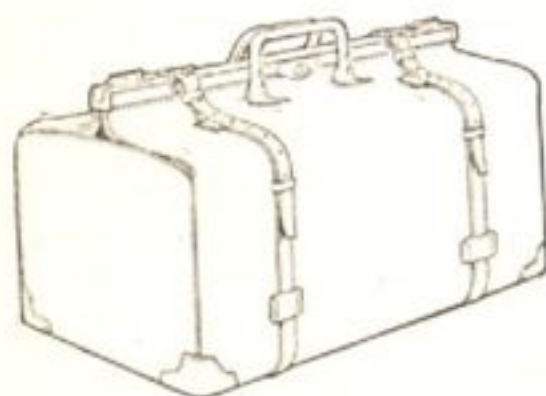
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Arguments Con. Opponents of birth control base their objections chiefly on the danger of widespread immorality if contraceptive information is freely available, especially to unmarried persons. The fear of pregnancy they believe to be the most effective check to promiscuity with the majority of people. Birth control is artificial, unnatural and an offense against the laws of God, in the same class with abortion and infanticide. On the medical side, there is also the fact that some methods are injurious to health.

Opponents. Prominent objectors to birth control are less vocal than in the past, but the late Theodore Roosevelt's protest against "race suicide" is well known. Many churchmen are outspoken against the movement, as, for instance, Archbishops Mundelein of Chicago and Hayes of New York, Dr. John Roach Straton and other Catholic and Fundamentalist leaders. Justice John Ford of New York, John S. Sumner of the Society for the Suppression of Vice, Commissioner of Accounts David Hirshfield of New York and Health Commissioner Herman N. Bundesen of Chicago are other leading opponents.

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But what profited it to the Mineralava Co.? The Associated Press, the United Press, the International News Service passed by Signor Valentino and the Queen of Beauty without a murmur, without mentioning the inspiring name of *Mineralava*.

In the cities in which the semi-final contests had been held there had been some news mention of Mineralava. In Manhattan with the entire four score and eight present to invite admiring eyes, *The New York Times* did not allude to their presence and other papers steadfastly refused to mention the amalgamated and all-responsible word of *Mineralava*.*

"We are not running an advertising agency," said the International News Service.

"There is a limit to everything, and the limit in press agency . . . has been reached. . . ." said the United Press.

MISCELLANY

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The Universal Service, a reliable press service, reported that in the village of Pozsonyer, near Budapest, an infant was born with a full grown beard.

The Detroit Free Press, a reputable daily, announced that one Daniel F. Tucker of Yale, Mich., exhibited at a poultry show "a cat having the face of a fox and the bark and habits of a dog." It was said that Mr. Tucker is having pamphlets printed, explaining the breeding process.

*In their rotogravure sections last Sunday, *The New York Times* and *The New York Herald* published pictures of Mr. Valentino presenting a fine cup to 17-year-old Norma Niblock, of Toronto. But no mention was made of Mineralava.

SCIENCE

Nobel Chemistry Prize

The Nobel Prize in Chemistry for 1923 was awarded to Professor Friedrich Pregl, of the University of Graz, Austria.

Steam vs. Electricity

Which is faster—the steam or electric locomotive? On the face of the latest returns, the "juice" seems to have it. At Erie, Pa., last week a speed of 105 miles an hour was attained over a short test track by a locomotive built by the General Electric Co. and the American Locomotive Works for the Paris-Orleans Railroad, France. This is the greatest speed ever attained by an electric locomotive, and could just as well have been 125 miles an hour, said officials, if the track had been longer. Steam locomotives have several times attained speeds of from 105 to 120 miles an hour over distances of less than eight miles. But the fastest time made regularly on American steam roads is 75 to 80 miles, on the Philadelphia & Reading between Philadelphia and Atlantic City.

Tests of pulling power held between an electric locomotive built for the Mexican Railways Co., Ltd., and a big steam Mikado of the New York Central Lines proved that the electric was superior in pulling after giving the steam engine a start of five miles an hour. The two machines were coupled together and allowed to go to it, the electric in reverse. When the steam engine had a start of more than five miles an hour, the electric could not stop it.

J. S. Coffin, President of the Lima Locomotive Corporation, builders of steam locomotives, said: "It is well known that a very heavy current can be put through an electric motor for a short time and tremendous power secured, but if this current is continued for any length of time, the motor is burned up. Steam locomotives, on the other hand, can exert maximum power indefinitely." If the tug-of-war had been of one day's duration, added President Coffin, "several electric locomotives" would have been required to stop the steam locomotive.

Mercury vs. Steam

Poor old steam power, staggering under the body blows of electricity, has now to face another enemy. A mercury boiler 50% more efficient than the best steam turbine, and considered by engineers the "greatest advance in power production in many years," is the latest achievement of the General Electric Co. W. LeR. Emmet, consulting engineer of the Company, is the man behind the boiler. Time will be required to develop and perfect the system, but two of the boilers already exist, one in the laboratories at the Schenectady works, the other in actual and successful operation at a generating station of the Hartford (Conn.) Electric Co.

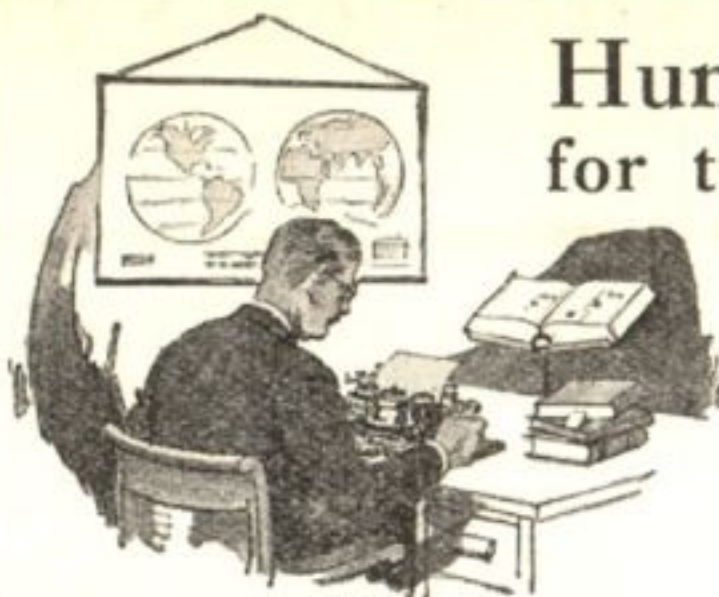
Curie et Cie

The world has waited long for a first-hand account of the life and work of Pierre Curie and his distinguished collaborator and widow, Marie Sklodowska Curie. Fortunately this greatest and most modest of living women has at last been prevailed upon to set down, not only a narrative of her husband's life*, but extensive autobiographical notes, without which the story would be a truncated cone. It contains a chapter on her American visit of 1921, and an illuminating introduction by Mrs. William Brown Meloney, former editor of *The Delineator*, who conceived and engineered Mme. Curie's trip and the raising by American women of \$100,000 to purchase a gram of radium to be presented (by President Harding) to Mme. Curie for her personal use.

The details of the years 1897-1906 in which radium was discovered form a saga of heroism. Not long after her marriage in 1895, Marie Curie, became interested in the experiments of Henri Becquerel on the salts of the rare metal, uranium. He had found that they emitted certain penetrating rays. Marie Curie took up this work, found that another element, thorium, behaved similarly, and that certain complex minerals also showed radioactivity, which was not, however, proportionate to the quantities of uranium or thorium in them. Pierre Curie, whose main researches up to that time had been on the physics of crystals (as was the early work of Louis Pasteur), became so interested that he abandoned his own work for his wife's subject. They chose the costly ore pitchblende, and were able after much difficulty to secure several tons from a pitchblende mine in Bohemia, from which uranium was extracted by the Austrian Government. By a new method of chemical analysis based on measuring the radioactivity of various fractions with delicate electrical apparatus, they were able to announce in July, 1898, the existence of a new radioactive element, polonium (named for Mme. Curie's native country, Poland), and, in December, of the most powerful of all such elements, radium. It was not until 1902, however, that they could prepare a decigram of chloride of pure radium, and from its spectrum determine its atomic weight.

Pierre Curie was killed in the prime of life, April 19, 1906, by a Paris truck—one of the most irreparable and unnecessary losses ever suffered by science. Madame Curie struggled on with her two small daughters, and continued their great work until, in 1910, she isolated the mysterious white metal of radium itself. That her own achievements were as great as her husband's was attested by the Nobel Award in Chemistry (1911) to her alone, eight years after the Physics Prize had been given jointly to Becquerel, Pierre Curie and herself. The Sorbonne appointed her to the chair left vacant by Pierre—the first woman to be so elevated.

*PIERRE CURIE—Marie Curie—Translated by Charlotte and Vernon Kellogg—Macmillan (\$2.25).



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The Current Situation

Washington, for many months only a prospective factor in American business, now occupies the center of the industrial and commercial stage and practically monopolizes the spotlight. If the opening legislative session will be content to follow the President's remarkable message to Congress during this Winter, business men all over the country will look back upon its work with a satisfaction utterly without record in American history.

The stock market had apparently discounted in advance the favorable nature of the message, yet instead of declining when the news was out, which usually occurs in such cases, it rose higher yet.

Little change in the fundamentals of business conditions has been observed; students of the business cycle and others are, however, predicting a drop in the Federal Reserve rate at an early date, and a consequent rise in bonds, especially those of the railroads.

At present the picture of business conditions is somewhat obscured by the seasonal Christmas retail season, which is going very well. When the excessive retail movement of merchandise is out of the way, a clearer notion of basic conditions will doubtless emerge.

Railroad Prosperity

That the recent steady rise of railroad securities was not without good grounds, the annual report of the Interstate Commerce Commission has clearly shown. While the unprecedented volume of traffic threw heavy tasks on the roads, they have come through the year with "unequalled performance" of service. While rates have been in some cases decreased, at an estimated saving to shippers of \$500,000,000, the heavy traffic has proved profitable to almost all roads.

This turn towards better times, after many years of financial adversity which the roads have been experiencing, has for the first time brought to the fore as a revenue producer the "receptive" clause of the Transportation Act, whereby one-half of all earnings over 6% on the value of the road's property must be paid to the Government; from such taxes a contingent fund is to be forced, to be loaned to weaker roads in case of need. About \$96,000 has been recently paid in by 16 roads under this clause, although under protest. The validity of this clause is still being contested in the courts.

Equally satisfactory indication as to War accounts is also afforded. The Government, under the Transportation Act provisions, has paid to the carriers a total of \$501,322,000, and only \$37,677,000 remains to be settled. That the roads can finance themselves almost entirely is shown by the fact that the Commission last year authorized rail-

road security issues whose par value amounted to \$1,213,054,000, as well as the issuance of 1,020,000 shares of common stock having no par value.

Record in Life Insurance

According to Edward D. Duffield, President of the Prudential Life Insurance Co., the record amount of \$11,710,000,000 in life insurance was written in 1923, making a total of \$55,000,000,000 of life insurance in force in the U. S. The latter amount is larger than all the outstanding life insurance in all the other countries of the world put together. During 1922 American life insurance sold amounted to \$9,744,000,000.

Coming as it did just after the savings banks of the country had announced a \$1,000,000,000 increase in savings deposits (TIME, Dec. 10), this announcement afforded an added indication of the increased thrift among all classes in the country.

The investments made by insurance companies have always proved an important feature of large-scale financing. During the first ten months of 1923, the insurance companies invested about \$660,000,000 in various enterprises, which is about as much as their investments for the entire year of 1922. During the latter year, \$303,000,000 was placed in mortgage loans, whereas during the first ten months of 1923, \$406,000,000 was invested in similar securities.

The financing of the current building boom has thus been largely made possible by the increased amounts of life insurance taken out by the public. Such large-scale financial assistance as this promises well for a continuance of heavy construction work next year.

A Radio Monopoly?

The ever-vigilant Federal Trade Commission has reported that the Radio Corporation of America possesses a virtual monopoly in the radio industry.

The Radio Corporation, in November 1919, took over the properties, patents and licenses of the Marconi Wireless Telegraph Co., and subsequently entered into agreements with companies controlling practically all patents covering radio devices, which made the Radio Corporation the selling agent for these companies. Such patents are gradually running out, however; the Fleming patent on the vacuum tube expired in 1922, and such tubes are now sold to the public by several competing firms.

The Radio Corporation is also declared to be a dominant factor in radio communication between ships at sea and the shore, although six competitors in this field are also cited in the report.

The report leaves it for the House of Representatives to determine whether its findings indicate that the U. S. anti-trust statutes have been violated.

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Col. Robert G. Ingersoll was the greatest thinker and orator of the age. He was a mental giant among men. He was not only the greatest living lawyer but one of the greatest patriots, one of the most humane of men, one of the most beautiful characters then living. He fought with logic, with wit, with sympathy and with understanding of his fellowmen. That is why

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SPORT

Illinois, Yale

Yale and Illinois supplied most of the mustard for the literary hot dogs which the sports writers have been peddling for public munching ever since the season closed. In the consensus of opinion, Yale won five places on an All-Eastern eleven and Illinois three on the Big Ten team. No "consensus" teams from the Pacific Coast were available. The selections:

ALL-EASTERN		
McRae	L. E.	Syracuse
Milstead	L. T.	Yale
Hubbard	L. G.	Harvard
Lovejoy	C.	Yale
Welsh	R. G.	Colgate
Sundstrom	R. T.	Cornell
Luman	R. E.	Yale
Pfann	Q. B.	Cornell
Wilson	L. H. B.	Penn State
Stevens	R. H. B.	Yale
Mallory	F. B.	Yale

BIG TEN		
Eklund	L. E.	Minnesota
Below	L. T.	Wisconsin
McMillen	L. G.	Illinois
Blott	C.	Michigan
Fleckenstein	R. G.	Iowa
Muirhead	R. T.	Michigan
Rokusek	R. E.	Illinois
Workman	Q. B.	Ohio State
Grange	L. H. B.	Illinois
Martineau	R. H. B.	Minnesota
Taft	F. B.	Wisconsin

Tear-Stained Tilden

The sizzle of criticism against William T. Tilden, II, tennis champion, which has been simmering on the hot stove league of tennis for several seasons, burst into a cloud of live steam. Fingers burned: Tilden's, Harold H. Hackett's (of the U. S. Davis Cup Committee).

In the Sept. 15 issue of *American Lawn Tennis*, Tilden remarked regarding the recent doubles match against Australia (TIME, Sept. 10): "Suggestions on the methods of play would come better at any other time than between the third and fourth sets."

Retorted Hackett in a letter to the same publication: "Unfortunately Tilden considers himself not only the greatest singles player, but also the greatest doubles player. . . . He absolutely fails to understand the great fundamental of the doubles game which is position play. . . . The Davis Cup Committee is responsible for results. . . . Tilden was believed capable of playing the doubles match, in spite of an atrocious performance in the 1922 Davis Cup Doubles. The fact that he chose to park his intelligence outside the stadium was naturally unexpected by any of the committee."

Tilden rebounded with a threat to withdraw from Davis Cup play and a searing indictment against the Davis Cup Committee system. He alleged that the players were not selected, in some cases, until a few hours before their match. They were given no plan of play. "I feel I am right in refusing to obey instructions given between the third and fourth sets of a match."

Said *The Sun and The Globe* (New York): "The threat . . . never to play Davis Cup tennis again seems a bit operatic."

Lyricized F. P. A., famed colyunist

of *The New York World*, himself an able tennis man and linesman at the Davis Cup matches:

Said William Tilden to Harold Hackett: "I might get mad and chuck my racket."
"You act like six or seven child'en,"

Said Harold Hackett to William Tilden.

This somewhat sullied bit of linen will be washed out, probably privately, at the annual meeting of the U. S. L. T. A.

Six-Day Race

By pedalling 2,519 miles and 8 laps in six days, Percy Lawrence of San Francisco and Ernest Kockler, Chicago milk man, won a Six-Day Bike Race at Madison Square Garden. They were one lap ahead of the field. Reggie McNamara and Pete Van Kempen were second by virtue of 1,174 points gained in daily sprints throughout the week. Maurice Brocco, tiny Franco-Italian rider, twice had victory in his grasp in the closing hour of the struggle only to have his giant partner from Holland, Peter Moeskops, ease up and lose the winning lap.

New World's Records

100-meter swim, free style: John Weissmuller of Chicago, 58 3/5 sec.

400-yd. swim, free style: John Weissmuller of Chicago, 4 min. 36 sec.

100-meter swim, back stroke, for women: Sybil Bauer of Chicago, 1 min. 20 3/5 sec.

100-yd. swim, breast stroke: John Faricy of Chicago, 1 min. 9 3/5 sec.

220-yd. swim, breast stroke, for women: Agnes Geraghty (15) of New York, 3 min. 32 3/5 sec.

AERONAUTICS

Airgrams

As a result of lengthy investigations, engineers at the annual meeting of the American Society of Mechanical Engineers in Manhattan announced that it should be possible to carry a letter from Chicago to New York over-night by air at a cost of 24 cents. Even if the weight is limited to one ounce, this means thousands of words for less than half the price of a 50-word night letter by Western Union or Postal Telegraph.

"Monopoly"

After lengthy negotiations, the British Government has formed a national air transport company, familiarly known as the "Million Pounds Monopoly," because of its capital and its exclusive hold on all air transport. The new company will have Sir Eric Geddes at its head. Directors will be nominated by the Air Ministry and by existing air transport companies. The company takes over existing organizations with routes and equipment, is guaranteed a subsidy for ten years, in return is pledged to an air mileage of 1,000,000 per annum.

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IF you have at heart the secure prosperity of the United States you must be interested in the development of a reasoned American foreign policy.

Whatever you happen to believe is the proper attitude for our country to adopt towards the rest of the world, and whatever your political affiliations, you will be the better informed for consulting regularly the authorities who choose FOREIGN AFFAIRS as the natural medium for presenting their views to the public.

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IMAGINARY INTERVIEWS

Frederick H. Gillett, Speaker of the House of Representatives: "In giving an account of my election to the speakership of the 68th Congress, *The New York World* ignorantly referred to me as George M. Gillett."

Benito Mussolini, Italian Premier: "In a full page in the *Corriere della Sera* (Evening Courier), Milan journal, appeared as an advertisement the following:

... I say, and I authorize you to repeat, that your chocolate is truly exquisite!

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"I said this in praise of Perugina's chocolate."

William Jennings Bryan: "My head covered with a skull cap, I made an address before the Brooklyn Jewish Forum on the subject, *What the World Needs*. My solution was that obedience to God's laws, is the one and only thing needed to set all things right."

Walter E. Edge, U. S. Senator from New Jersey: "Mrs. Edge and I were slightly injured when hit by an automobile while we were crossing 16th Street, Washington, in a rainstorm. I sustained a deep cut over my right eye, requiring several stitches. Mrs. Edge, who escaped with bruises, was confined to our house for several days."

Ben Hecht, novelist, playwright: "Charged with sending obscene matter through the mails, Wallace Smith (illustrator) and I will go on trial Feb. 4 before Federal Judge W. C. Lindley, of Chicago. The name of the book which caused us trouble is *Fantazius Mallare*."

Gifford Pinchot, Governor of Pennsylvania: "A canoe which I was paddling up the Yellow Breeches Creek, near Harrisburg, capsized in the rapids, pitching me headlong into the swift current. Being an excellent swimmer, I reached the shore, where my wife helped me from the water. Drenched, hatless, I walked more than a mile to a farm house. Next day I was none the worse for my chilling experience. The newspapers made a great joke over the fact that I had been 'wet.'"

Florence Reed, actress: "To 'decide a wager,' I dressed up in the old woman make-up that I wear in *The Lullaby* and collected 28¢ by begging on the streets outside the Knickerbocker Theatre, Manhattan. As a result of the publicity which attended this stunt, I received a letter from the West Side Gospel Mission stating that 28¢ was sufficient to buy a loaf of bread and a pail of coal. My press agent was quick to announce that I sent the 28¢ to the mission, plus a check for \$25, 'to show she was as well off as most beggars.'"

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MILESTONES

Reported Engaged. Carl Wiedemann, Kentucky brewer, owner of the race horse In Memoriam, to Miss Allyn King, actress, formerly of the Ziegfeld Follies, *Ladies' Night*.

Married. Mlle. Marthe Guillon-Verne, niece of the late Jules Verne, to Joseph Clark Baldwin, of Manhattan, in Auteuil, France.

Married. Mr. (Edward S.) Gallagher to Miss Ann Luther, cinema actress, at Greenwich, Conn. Mr. (Al) Shean was best man.

Married. Hugh Whitfield (Riccardo) Martin, 42, operatic tenor, now guest tenor with the Chicago Opera Company, to Miss Jane Grey, 40, actress (rôle in *Kick In, Skin Game*), in Stamford, Conn.

Died. William H. Humiston, 54, probably America's leading authority on the music of Wagner and Bach, music critic for *The Brooklyn Daily Eagle*, following an exploratory operation which disclosed a malignant cancer.

Died. Rev. Ansel M. Mueller, 85, "oldest priest in the Franciscan order in the U. S.," at Joliet, Ill.

Died. Homer Cooke, 94, "oldest practicing lawyer in the U. S.," at Waukegan, Ill. He was a personal friend of Presidents Lincoln and Roosevelt.

Died. Joseph Hynson, 93, "Princeton University's oldest living graduate" (class of 1852), at Alexandria, La.

Died. John Edward Welch, 86, Civil War despatch rider, who carried the news of President Lincoln's assassination to General Grant, at West Orange, N. J.

Died. Sir William Mackenzie, 74, railroad builder, financier, "Emperor of the North," in Toronto, following pneumonia.

Died. Rev. John Clifford, 87, the "Grand Old Man of Nonconformity," in London, of heart failure. (See page 18.)

Died. William E. ("Wild Bill") Donovan, 46, manager of the New Haven Club of the Eastern (baseball) League, at a grade crossing at Forsyth, N. Y., when the second section of the N. Y. Central's 20th Century Limited telescoped another section in which he was sleeping.

Died. Maurice Barrès, 61, French journalist, poet, novelist, in Paris, of heart failure. Among the pall bearers was le Maréchal Foch.

Died. Sir Frederick Treves, 70, Surgeon Extraordinary to Queen Victoria in the last year of her life, at Lausanne, Switzerland, of peritonitis. In 1902, he operated on King Edward VII.

POINT with PRIDE

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

"A gentleman by birth, breeding and culture." (P. 5.)

...

Blackshirts determined on educational reforms. (P. 12.)

...

Senate Bills Nos. 1 and 2. (P. 6.)

...

A man who deserves a place with Lingard and Heyst. (P. 14.)

...

Football that makes the whole world kin. (P. 11.)

...

A Chicago mailman and his partner. (P. 29.)

...

The nice discrimination forced on Rodolfo Valentino. (P. 24.)

...

Good men who come to the aid of their friends. (P. 25.)

...

A Presidential speech—apposite, comprehensive, well-received. (P. 2.)

...

A book on Turkey, fairer than most. (P. 12.)

...

A poignant skit with dashing wit. (P. 7.)

...

Insidious bookshops—their lure is all to the good. (P. 15.)

...

Intentions to abolish child labor. (Pp. 3 & 6.)

...

Education. Even Congressmen consider it important. (P. 20.)

...

"A truly exquisite" milk chocolate. (P. 30.)

...

A record of great accomplishments at last set down for posterity. (P. 25)

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VIEW with ALARM

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

Magnus Johnson's banalities. (P. 7.)

...

A dastardly scheme to make traitors of Americans. (P. 20.)

...

Gloom in Britain. (P. 8.)

...

A bewhiskered baby. (P. 24.)

...

A catfoxdog shown at a poultry show. (P. 24.)

...

Sizzling criticism which produced puerile operatics. (P. 28.)

...

Lao Yan-Guen whom even Nero and Attila must envy. (P. 12.)

...

Too much work and too small pay for those who make humanity comfortable. (P. 6.)

...

"The hour of the utmost sacrifices." (P. 11.)

...

A Duchess expressly forbidden to dance in public restaurants. (P. 8.)

...

Tariff retaliation. (P. 17.)

...

A fatal woman. (P. 14.)

...

Scarlet fever contracted from little Fanny. (P. 15.)

...

Guido Mayr who can smile and be a villain. (P. 17.)

...

Ghouled churchyards and vandalized vaults. (P. 18.)

...

A Baroness who wears no petticoats. (P. 11.)

...

An upset in Yellow Breeches Creek. (P. 30.)



HERE are some people for whom TIME would have been an appropriate gift. Which of them reminds you of some one you know?



GAIUS · JULIUS · CAESAR

—He would have liked its simple, terse, graphic style.—



MADAME · DE · STAEL

—She would have been intrigued by its sharp and piquant flavor.—



FRANCIS · BACON

—It would have helped to satisfy his devouring curiosity.—



ALEXANDER · HAMILTON

—He would have appreciated its habit of stating economic problems lucidly.—



CARDINAL · RICHELIEU

—It would have made it easier for him to know everything.—



LORD · CHESTERFIELD

—It would have entered into his conversation and become immortal.—



MARIE · ANTOINETTE

—It would have made politics so much less dull for her.—



PHINEAS · T · BARNUM

—No one would have been more amazed to find so big a circus in so small a tent.—



GROVER · CLEVELAND

—He, too, was at infinite pains to be accurate.—



MARCO · POLO

—It would have kept him in touch with the lands he had visited.—

This Christmas, the "different" gift is TIME, the weekly news-magazine. Send it to the man or woman who has some "definiteness" of personality.

See Page 23

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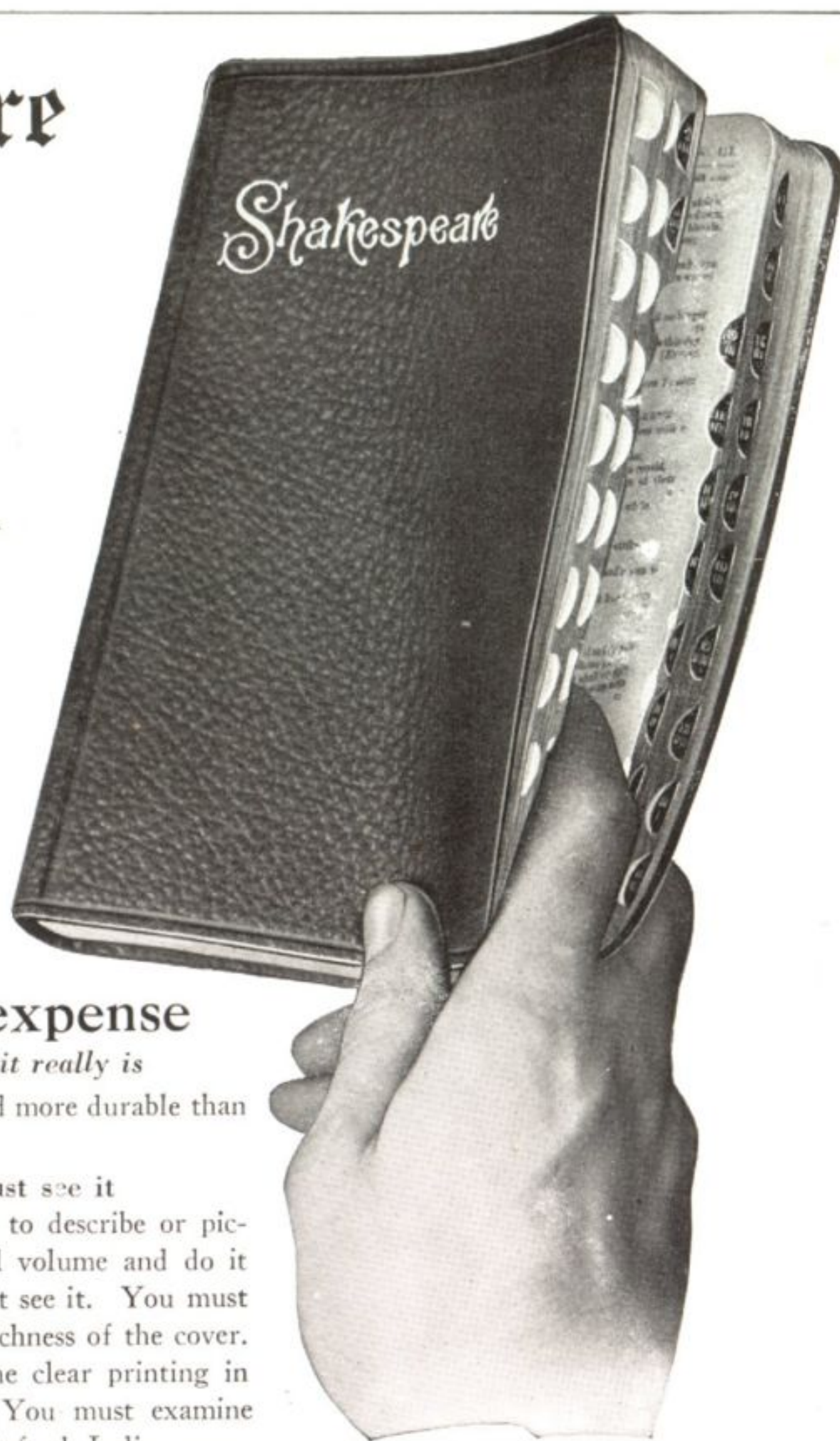
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