

FIFTEEN CENTS

TIME

The Weekly News-Magazine



G. L. Schuyler

J. L. Schuyler

VOL. I, NO. I

MARCH 3, 1923

1864

*Comprehensive
Foreign Banking
Service*



1923

*Acts as Executor
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CENTRAL UNION TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK

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Capital, Surplus and Undivided Profits over 33 Million Dollars

Condensed Statement as of December 30, 1922

ASSETS

CASH on Hand, in Federal Reserve Bank and due from Banks and Bankers	\$53,995,122.61
UNITED STATES BONDS	41,085,663.32
Municipal Bonds	8,139,612.77
Loans and Discounts	153,618,621.81
Short Term Securities	6,026,958.29
Bonds and Other Securities	7,488,372.45
Stock in Federal Reserve Bank	825,000.00
Real Estate	3,295,000.00
Customers' Liability Account of Acceptances	5,151,278.01
Interest Accrued	1,428,214.89
TOTAL	\$281,053,844.15

LIABILITIES

Capital	\$12,500,000.00
Surplus	17,500,000.00
Undivided Profits	3,967,560.37
DEPOSITS	239,117,547.11
Dividend Payable January 2, 1923	937,500.00
Reserve for Taxes and Interest Accrued	1,093,806.58
Unearned Discount	299,152.44
Acceptances	5,638,277.65
TOTAL	\$281,053,844.15

GEORGE W. DAVISON
President

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TIME

The Weekly News-Magazine

Vol. I, No. 1

Published weekly by TIME, Incorporated, at 9 East 40th St., New York, N. Y. Subscription, \$5 per year. Application for entry as second-class matter is pending.

March 3, 1923

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

PRESIDENCY

Mr. Harding's Defeat

Seeking only the nation's welfare, Mr. Harding has suffered defeat at the hands of Congress. Not only that, but the man who was elected President by the largest plurality in history has been reproved by a Congress controlled by his own party.

The Ship Subsidy Bill, never popular, and never made so by the President, was politely strangled to death.

The wisdom of some of the most important of the President's appointments has been questioned. For example, Daugherty, Butler, Reily.

The Bonus ghost is not laid.

Nothing which has recently emanated from the White House which could be called a foreign policy has secured the united support of the President's party.

Today Mr. Harding is prepared to draw a deep breath, for Congressional politics will soon drop over the horizon. After a short holiday in Florida he will gather about him the business men of his cabinet and continue to manage the affairs of the nation, untrammelled until a new Congress rises—from the West.

In 1924

Who will be the Democratic Presidential nominee in 1924?

Before Senator Oscar Underwood sailed for Egypt last week he wrote the following sentence in a letter to a fellow Alabaman: "When I return I shall give very careful and thorough consideration to the friendly suggestions that are being made in reference to the advisability of my entering the fight for the Presidential nomination of our party."

Mr. Underwood's candidacy is being advanced by the more conservative element among the Democrats.

Mr. Ford and Mr. McAdoo, both of whom may fairly be classed as progressives, have received most of the boom advertising thus far.

Democrats who do not take kindly to either Mr. Ford or Mr. McAdoo extol Oscar W. Underwood as a "second Grover Cleveland." And Mark Sullivan, dean of Washington critics, adds: "Underwood's relation to his party and public life generally is not unlike the relation of the new British Premier, Bonar Law, to British public life. Underwood, indeed, might claim not unreasonably that he is probably, on the whole, a somewhat abler man than Bonar Law. Certainly he has a greater experience in public life and in party leadership."

A New World Court

Mr. Harding and Mr. Hughes proposed that the United States join The Hague Permanent Court of International Justice. The suggestion gained the support of two men as far apart politically as former President Wilson and Ambassador Harvey.

The Court acts independently of the League of Nations. It is composed of 15 judges, chosen by the League, who serve nine-year terms. They will build up a body of law upon which to base their decisions, which will not be reviewed by the League. The decisions will not be put into effect by force, but by prestige and public opinion.

"Such action," Mr. Harding told the Senate, "would add to our own consciousness of participation in the fortunate advancement of international relationship and remind the world anew that we are ready for our proper part in furthering peace and adding to stability in world affairs."

Whether or not the plan is put into effect by this Congress or another or not at all, the multiplication of such proposals coming from our own government shows a growing sense of American discontent with isolation.

THE CABINET

Postmaster-General New

The name of Mr. Harry S. New, retiring Senator from Indiana, will be presented to the Senate for confirmation of his appointment as Postmaster General some time before that body disperses.

At the same time the nomination of Postmaster General Hubert Work as Secretary of the Interior will go to the Capitol.

President Harding has a Cabinet again. The resignation of Secretary Fall for announced reasons of ill health left a vacancy difficult to fill. When Secretary Hoover and Mr. John Hays Hammond, obvious first choices, refused the position, the President found himself in a difficulty.

Mr. New is 64. Included in his qualifications is experience as a big game hunter, as an editor, and as a soldier in the war against Spain.

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National Affairs

Adjournment

The 67th Congress, which came into office two years ago, will adjourn *sine die* at noon Sunday, March 4.

The 68th Congress, elected last fall, will be convened by law on the first Monday in December.

...

No Extra Session Predicted

The 68th Congress can be called into special session at any time before the regular date for convening nine months hence. It rests with the President.

But President Harding has allowed it to be understood that he will not convene the new Congress until December, and for three good reasons:

1. The President and Mr. Hughes can develop a foreign policy more easily without Congress than with.

2. The new Congress will generate new opposition to the President in both home and foreign affairs.

3. Business is happier when the Capitol is deserted. Legislation and rumors of legislation cause prices to fluctuate.

Besides, Senators Borah, Johnson, Underwood are among those booking passage to Europe.

...

Work of the 67th

Except the Senate's ratification of the Armament Treaties, little but routine work was done by the 67th Congress.

Congress, mightily Republican, opened by supporting the party and the party's President. Its climax was a high tariff. Its twilight came in November, when the political lives of many conservative Republicans were lost. Its end was a clattering of blocs—the farmer bloc, the veterans' bloc, the progressive bloc, the mothers' bloc.

...

Unfinished Business

The 67th will receive both praise and blame for what it left undone. Among a mass of interesting business which it will probably hand down to Number 68, there are seventy-seven proposed amendments to the Constitution, including:

An amendment that would prevent issuance of tax-exempt securities.

An amendment to inaugurate the President and seat Congress in January instead of March, following election.



SENATOR OSCAR W. UNDERWOOD
He says he may contend for the Democratic nomination in 1924. He has sailed for Egypt

An amendment to provide a minimum wage law.

An amendment that would permit Congress to regulate the employment of women and of children under 18 years of age.

And also bills proposing:

A ship subsidy.

A soldier bonus.

Revised immigration regulations.

...

Balance of Power

The Republican party will retain control of the next Congress. But its majorities are greatly reduced in both houses. Defection of six Republicans in the Senate would give the Democrats the upper hand. And there are more than six Republicans who can be listed as defectionists.

...

Uncle Joe

Joseph Gurney Cannon, grand old man of Congress, will retire from public life. At the age of 86, having served 23 terms in the House of Representatives, he feels that he has earned the right to spend the rest of his life in the quiet seclusion of Danville, Illinois. Uncle Joe is something more than a politician with an age-record. He is the embodiment of a tradition, a political theory, a technique of party government and discipline that is fast perishing. He represents the Old Guard in the very flower of its maturity, in the palmy days of McKinley and Mark Hanna, when "a little group of wilful men"

did more than make gestures of government; they actually ruled Congress, shrewdly, impregnably, and without too much rhetoric.

Uncle Joe in those days was Speaker of the House and supreme dictator of the Old Guard. Never did a man employ the office of Speaker with less regard for its theoretical impartiality. To Uncle Joe the Speakership was a gift from heaven, immaculately born into the Constitution by the will of the fathers for the divine purpose of perpetuating the dictatorship of the standpatters in the Republican Party. And he followed the divine call with a resolute evangelism that was no mere voice crying in the wilderness, but a voice that forbade anybody else to cry out—out of turn.

On March 4 Uncle Joe will be gone and Henry Cabot Lodge alone will remain to carry on the banner of the ideal. To the American people, however, the senior Senator from Massachusetts must perforce seem a little too genteel, too cold, too Back Bay to serve as an adequate trustee for the Old Guard tradition. They will long for the homely democracy of Mr. Cannon, so often expressed by those homely democratic symbols—Uncle Joe's black cigar and thumping quid.

...

New Leaders—Robinson

Senator Joseph Robinson, Arkansas, will lead the Democrats on the floor of the Senate in the new Congress.

The more noted Senator Oscar Underwood, Alabama, resigned the leadership on account of ill-health. (Prophets say that he may be Presidential nominee in 1924.)

Senator Robinson is a fighting Southerner who talks with his fists. Born with a red-headed temper, he soon acquired freckles. But years of law and politics have induced a certain amiability, so that he now enjoys fishing.

He was permanent chairman of the San Francisco convention which nominated Cox.

Most famous of all his speeches was that against La Follette immediately before America entered the war. The most famous fortnight of his career was in 1912, when he went from Representative to Governor to Senator-elect within 14 days.

He managed a Child Labor bill which the Supreme Court declared unconstitutional, and the daylight-saving law of war-times.

The immediate destinies of the Democratic party are largely within Senator Robinson's control.

National Affairs

Republican Leadership

Mr. Robinson stands in definite contrast to Senator Lodge of Massachusetts, who will not relinquish the Republican leadership. Mr. Lodge is ultra-conservative and a sectionalist. His policies are much the same as those he expressed when he first came to the Senate 30 years ago.

Mr. Lodge appears to have chosen for his lieutenants the two men who might take the leadership from him, Senators Wadsworth of New York and Lenroot of Wisconsin. Actual direction of party legislation will be in their hands, and a fiery session is promised by the three young men in control of the Senate. Mr. Robinson is 50, with 10 years in the House and 10 in the Senate to his credit. Mr. Wadsworth is 45 and Mr. Lenroot 54.

Again, the Bonus

A bonus for world war veterans is forecast for next year. The late bill providing an adjusted compensation had not sufficient support to go over Mr. Harding's veto. But the new Congress is expected to have the two-thirds majority required in favor of the bill.

The President stands by his word that he will veto any bonus not based on a sales-tax.

Death by Filibuster

On the evening of Feb. 19 Senator Sheppard, Texas Democrat, opened the final debate on the Administration Ship Subsidy bill with a seven-hour speech on the League of Nations. Similar arguments against the measure continued for more than a week until the bill was pronounced dead by Senator Jones, its manager.

This simple method of murdering a bill is called "filibuster." Any senator can speak on any subject at any time at any length; nothing can stop him but physical exhaustion. Friends and foes of the measure regard a filibuster as a sporting proposition. The object of the supporting side is to find a strategic error in the vocal armor of the filibusterers and obtain the floor to bring the measure to a vote. That happened several years ago to Senator LaFollette, who, after talking 18 hours, lost the floor and saw the bill passed in five minutes.

All the machinery of national politics was at work grinding away at President Harding's ship measure. House Republicans held up the Rural Credits bills to force the Senate to

act. But the undaunted foes of subsidy talked on. Some of their speeches were: Senator Reed: "Purchase of the West Indies" (four hours); Senator Pomerene: "A Home for the Vice President" (12 minutes); Senator Borah: "Recognition of Russia" (two hours); Senator McKeller: "Bureau of Engraving Dismissals" (five and one-half hours).

After a week of that, Senator Jones surrendered. He begged to have the bill set aside as "unfinished business." Its status now is exactly the same as in November, when the President called a special session to pass it.

The farm bloc in the Senate is credited with the death of the Subsidy.



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SENATOR JOSEPH T. ROBINSON
Two-listed leader of the Democratic minority in the Senate

Liquidation, Humiliation

Idle vessels of the Shipping Board will be sold at any sacrifice. This decision results from the failure of the Ship Subsidy bill to pass. It is the "liquidation and humiliation" President Harding mentioned in his last message to Congress.

Liquidation will mean a saving of \$50,000,000 yearly cost of operation of the government-owned merchant marine. The humiliation lies in the "surrender of our aspirations and the confession of our impotence . . . before the competing world." The ships cost \$3,000,000,000; they will bring \$26,000,000.

Farm Credits

It is conceivable that the 67th Congress will pass legislation favorable to the farmer before it adjourns. Three bills are under consideration by the House Committee on Banking and Currency, which may be combined for passage:

The Capper bill authorizes the 12 Federal Reserve banks to discount notes, drafts, or bills drawn for an agricultural purpose.

The Lenroot-Anderson bill provides capital in each Federal Farm Loan bank and authorizes the banks to issue long-term tax-free debentures on stock or land to the amount of \$1,200,000,000.

The Strong bill, which liberalizes the Federal Farm Loan Act.

The Capper and Lenroot bills have been passed by the Senate.

Immigration

No action on the current immigration bill will be taken by the 67th Congress.

The bill would admit annually 2% of the number of naturalized aliens here in 1890, instead of the present quota of 3%, based on the 1910 census. It would exclude Japanese and low-caste Hindus.

Labor wants immigration cut to a minimum. So-called "Big Business" wants immigration increased. Both agree, however, that it is well to incorporate in the bill the "year 1890" proviso. That would increase the influx of hardy, industrious northern Europeans and would diminish the number of southern Europeans.

The Norris Bill

The Norris Constitutional Amendment, which would advance the date of inauguration of the President and seating of Congress, gained strength in the House, but its passage is not conceded in this session. The measure, which passed the Senate by odds of more than 10 to 1, is aimed at the ubiquitous "lame duck" Congressman, who, defeated and repudiated by his constituency, continues long afterward to wreak his will upon legislation. It provides that the President and Vice President shall take office the third Monday in January and that Congress shall be seated the first Monday in January instead of March 4.

National Affairs

SUPREME COURT

Important Cases

On the calendar are four cases of national importance:

Suit of Ohio and Pennsylvania to prevent West Virginia from restricting exportation of her natural resources.

Alien Land cases from California and Washington, to determine whether Japanese can be prevented from owning or leasing land in those states.

The suit by the Chicago Board of Trade attacking the constitutionality of the "Grain Futures Act," under which the government seeks control over the principal grain exchanges of the country.

Suits against the New York Telephone Company, which attack the constitutionality of rate-fixing by state Public Service Commissions.

A New Formality

For years it has been the custom of the crier to announce the approach of court as the Justices filed into the room and seated themselves. Then he would intone the traditional "oyez," admonishing all having business "before this honorable Court to draw near and give their attention, because this Court is now sitting."

Last week Chief Justice Taft added a new touch of dignity to the time-honored formality. All the Justices, after reaching their seats, remain standing until the invocation is finished. Then the crier announces: "This Court is now in session." And the Justices bow formally to the bar and to the guests and take their seats.

ARMY AND NAVY

General Allen's Return

Major-General Henry T. Allen, who commanded the American forces of occupation in Germany, arrived in New York on the *George Washington*. With him were 70 officers and their families. Our men leave behind a notable record; the men, women, and especially the children of the occupied region were sorry to see them go.

Armament Limitation

The military expenditures of the United States, England, France, Italy will be well over a billion dollars this year:

England	\$469,043,784
France	405,000,000
United States	251,250,231
Italy	150,000,000

The expenditures do not, however, indicate relative military strength, because of the difference in pay between the different armies. For example, a private in the American army receives 67 cents a day, as opposed to the 3 cents a day of a private in the French army. So for less than twice the expense, France has an army of over 5,000,000 regulars and reserves subject to call, compared to 285,000 men in the United States army.



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MRS. PINCHOT

She regards women as the natural enemies of drink

The Cronkhite Case

Major Alexander P. Cronkhite died of a bullet wound at Camp Lewis, Washington, in 1918.

His father, Major-General Adelbert Cronkhite, appealed to President Harding in 1921, charging that the War Department had no record of any investigation, inquest or autopsy following his son's death. He still presses the charge.

Captain Robert Rosenbluth, tried in 1922 and acquitted of Cronkhite's murder, also demands a full investigation—to exonerate himself.

Secretary Weeks has promised a thorough inquiry. No evidence of murder has ever been produced. A confession made by a bugler implicating Captain Rosenbluth has been retracted.

The case has been capitalized by certain politicians in Congress, who charge that Major-General Cronkhite's recent retirement was in some way connected with the proposed investigation.

WOMEN

Mrs. Pinchot Plans

Mrs. Gifford Pinchot, having drawn breath after the whirlwind campaign that made her husband Governor of Pennsylvania, went to Washington with a plan.

"Let the women of a state or other unit area take charge of prohibition enforcement," she urged President Harding. "Let them take charge from top to bottom, as an experiment, and see if women are not more zealous for enforcement than men."

President Harding thinks enough of the proposal to have it referred to the Prohibition Bureau, where it may have effect despite rough-and-ready opposition.

Mrs. Pinchot does not claim absolute honesty for all women, but she told the President she believed "there are available 1,000 to 50,000 women who are unbribable. And they are more prejudiced in favor of prohibition than men."

"Black Mammy"

In dignified and quiet language, two thousand Negro women of the Phyllis Wheatley Y. W. C. A. protested against a proposal to erect at the Capitol a statue to "The Black Mammy of the South." A spokesman carried the resolution to Vice President Coolidge and Speaker Gillette and begged them to use their influence against "the reminder that we come from a race of slaves."

This, of course, will rebuke forever the sentimentalists who thought they were doing honor to a character whom they loved. They desired to immortalize a person famous in song and legend. But that person's educated granddaughters snuffed out the impulse by showing that they are ashamed of her.

Mrs. Willebrandt

Mrs. Mabel Walker Willebrandt, Assistant Attorney General from California, has been accorded much quiet honor in the Department of Justice. During the illness of Attorney General Daugherty she has had charge of a great deal of important work, and has recently completed a report on the application of the Prohibition Act to American ships on the high seas. She is head of the division which handles prohibition and tax law cases.

As a member of the bar of California, Mrs. Willebrandt has pleaded more than 2,000 cases in which interests of women were involved.

National Affairs

PROHIBITION

Cost

Enforcement of the Volstead Act cost the nation \$15,450,400 in the past fiscal year.

Appropriations\$9,500,000
Department of Justice..\$5,950,400
Estimates show that 44% of the work of United District Attorneys is confined to prohibition cases.

. . . .

New York Protests

Both branches of the New York State Legislature passed a resolution asking Congress to modify the Volstead Act. Governor Smith says he will sign the resolution, which will be sent to every member of Congress as well as to the President and the Vice President.

The Democrats, with a wet plank in their platform, carried all the state offices last November. Several Republicans, with that election in mind, joined with the Democrats in passing the resolution. Both Republicans and Democrats know well that there is small chance of Congress taking their advice.

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The Mexican Border

Two plans for drying up the Mexican border have found their way to Washington. One is a request by the Federated Clubwomen of the Imperial Valley, Cal., that Secretary Hughes "close" the border at sundown to persons under 21 years of age, in order to protect their children. The other is a rumor from Mexico City, to the effect that the government is considering establishment of a dry belt 50 miles wide, along the border. So far it is only a rumor.

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"The Marriage at Cana"

At an exhibit of the Society of Independent Artists in Manhattan, appeared a canvas entitled, "The Marriage at Cana of Galilee". It represented the biblical incident of the changing of water into wine, but with the introduction of unmistakable likenesses of Mr. Volstead, Mr. Bryan and Mr. Anderson. Mr. Bryan poured the miraculously made wine onto the floor, and under the painting was the inscription: "Father, forgive them for they know not what they do."

Light Wines and Beer

Arthur Brisbane (Hearst editor) made the following comment on George Washington: "In three months his beer bill was \$170, French red wine \$105, porter \$45. He spent only five shillings for liquors—wise Father of His Country. If everybody had done the same ever since, there would be no drink problem in the United States."

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LABOR

A School for Strikers

Three years ago William Z. Foster, notorious radical leader and chief organizer of the steel strike in 1919, predicted that in the near future strikes would be organized with all the scientific preparation of a military campaign, with a trained commissary department, shock troops, labor liberty loans, conscription of strikers' families, and all the material, financial equipment, and propaganda necessary to wage a modern industrial class war. His prediction has had a partial fulfillment in the school for strikers which operated three months prior to the dress and waist makers' strike in New York.

In this school 300 pupils were instructed in the art of lawful picketing, in labor investigation, the conduct of strike meetings, adjustment of disputes with employers, and all matters pertaining to the behavior of idle workers during a strike. In consequence of this training the garment strike was conducted with the specialization and division of labor of a capitalist business enterprise. The picketing corps alone cost over \$1,500 a day to maintain.

"Don't attract attention," "Don't block traffic," "Don't argue," "Always obey the police," were the main instructions to pickets. These tactics, in regular use in the garment unions, are in marked contrast to the provocative and often violent methods employed by less educated and intelligently led unions.

. . . .

The Painters' Union organized a health department which examines its members for occupational disease. Some 4,000 painters have been found to be suffering from incipient lead poisoning.

COAL

Profiteering?

The actual cost of producing anthracite coal does not warrant the excessively high prices which the public are paying, according to a report made by a committee representing the United Mine Workers of America, and brought to the attention of the United States Coal Commission.

In the report the miners make the following main contentions:

1) The earnings of miners average from \$1,142 to \$1,496, annually, which is below the level of minimum subsistence.

2) Some companies make many of their own supplies or are intimately connected with supply companies. This enables them to charge three or four times the actual cost of supplies in their accounting.

3) Companies claim the amount necessary for miners' insurance is 10 cents a ton, while in 1921 only 4 cents a ton was paid out to the miners, thus reducing the coal companies' cost figures by \$4,200,000 annually.

4) Electrification of the mines has resulted in economies which have not been shown in the claimed costs.

5) Many collieries have doubled their managerial force without achieving a corresponding increase in production.

"The cost of anthracite coal can never be figured in dollars and cents alone," concludes the report, "there must be added to the labor cost an annual toll of over 500 lives, of over 20,000 workers who suffer accidents, of men and boys who do work as dirty and dangerous as soldiers in war, that coal may be produced to warm the homes of our people."

. . . .

NEGROES

Another Congress

As one Congress finishes its work in Washington and disintegrates, another begins. The 25th annual convention of the Negro National Educational Congress will meet March 5 at the Capitol. So many representatives will attend that special trains will bring them from all parts of the country.

National Affairs



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SMITH W. BROOKHART
Iowa's new Senator says: "I have never owned evening clothes and never propose to"

THE STATES

INDIANA: The House passed by a large majority a tax of one cent on every package of cigarettes sold.

KANSAS: A bill is before the Legislature to make the possession of cigarettes or material for making cigarettes an offence punishable by imprisonment. Kansas already has a law against selling or giving away cigarettes, but none against smoking them.

OHIO: An anti-cigarette bill was killed by the Legislature.

UTAH: Ernest Bamberger, Republican Senatorial candidate in 1922, and three of his friends were arrested for smoking in a Salt Lake City cafe. Other arrests were also made. Utah has a law prohibiting smoking in public and the sale of cigarettes. The Freeman's League is agitating for the repeal of the law. The Mormon Church is in favor of the anti-tobacco legislation.

WISCONSIN: The Assembly, led by Socialist members, passed by a vote of 61 to 17 a bill to abolish the Wisconsin National Guard. The bill will meet stronger opposition in the Senate and will probably be vetoed by the Governor, if it reaches him.

HAWAII: Governor Wallace R. Farrington in opening the legislature issued a warning against domination of the islands by foreigners. The population of the island is 42 per cent. Japanese, 9 per cent. Chinese, and only 16 per cent native.

POLITICAL NOTES

Senator Brookhart, Iowa, favors a studied informality in the matter of dress.

"If I am asked to the White House, or to attend any other state occasion, I shall go as I am, with cowhide shoes and the clothes I wear on the farm. If my constituents wish me to do so, I shall go to the extreme of donning overalls."

The shoes in question are of a breadth allowing free play to the legislative toes, and are a rich ochre in tint.

Senator Brookhart's advocacy of simplicity is applicable to every condition with which he may be confronted. He remarks further:

"I have never owned evening clothes and never propose to. I do not care for social functions and would prefer to remain away. If the occasion requires that I should be present I will go just as I am."

Washington hostesses have not yet attempted to exploit the Senator as a curiosity.

General Isaac R. Sherwood, 87, representing the 9th District of Ohio in the 68th Congress, is the oldest man ever to be elected to House or Senate.

Is Mr. Borah a "Red of the Reds"? His political enemies cry "Yes!" and point out that Boris Litvinoff, Soviet economic expert, has invited him to visit Russia next summer and that Mr. Borah has accepted.

Washington political experts are accustomed to writing of Borah as the one man in the Senate who "goes his own gait"—regardless of what people say; it is unlikely that he will reply to his critics.

"To Jack from Bill."

"With the greetings and gratitude of a neighbor, friend and fellow-worker in the common cause."

"To the most constructive, practical, radical and democratic millionaire I have ever met."

These are "dedications" on photographs hanging in John Hays Hammond's study at Washington.

The first is Taft.

The second, Harding.

The third, Gompers.

"Get vaccinated or stay home." Such is the gist of a note sent by Chile to the American Commission of Senators and Diplomats who plan to attend the Pan-American conference at Santiago de Chile this month.

Senator McCormick of Illinois remarked to a friend that he would rather write his Child Labor amendment into the Constitution than be a two-term in the White House.

Until March 4 Senator Johnson of California is a "Republican and Progressive." He holds that official designation through the fact that he is still serving the term to which he was elected in 1916—when the Progressive Party still had an official existence in California.

Last fall Mr. Johnson was re-elected by a constituency exclusively Republican. A "plain Republican" he must be after March 4.

Warren G. Harding, author, is on many bookshelves throughout the land. There are two volumes—*Our Common Country* and *Rededicating America*, both of them collections of public addresses.

John Quincy Adams, paged in the Army and Navy Club in Washington, turned out to be a Major of Marines from Quantico, Va. Robert Emmett, lineal descendant of the great Irish patriot, was found to be a lieutenant-commander in the Navy, stationed at Washington.

"We recognize the tremendous influence of Henry Ford, a citizen of our State, for good upon the industrial, economic and political affairs of the nation and all mankind. Our candidate for Senate in 1918, he became an important factor in giving Michigan and the nation not only one but two Progressive United States Senators, and in awakening the conscience of the American people to the menace to democracy of money-controlled elections."

That was as close as a convention of Michigan Democrats cared to approach to endorsing the 1924 Presidential aspirations attributed to Mr. Ford.

One man among them urged that the convention come out with a "clear-cut" endorsement of Mr. Ford. But the Democrats declined.

FOREIGN NEWS

THE RUHR

Checkmate

The state of checkmate in the Ruhr continues. France believes that her occupation will make German passive resistance too expensive. Germany thinks that her policy of attrition will make the French "visit" to the Ruhr longer than her purse. Great Britain maintains her attitude of sceptical neutrality.

. . .

No Weakening

The news from the occupied zone has been marked by muddling contradictions. The French declare that the resistance is weakening; then a counter-stroke from the Germans persuades them of the unreality of their pretensions. The Germans, with characteristic obstinacy, are getting on with the job, and, with the exception of propagandist squeals, they are not worrying much about who has the upper hand. The truth is that neither side is weakening.

. . .

Economic Factors

The economic factors underlying the Franco-Belgian action are to be found more in the domestic conditions of the countries concerned rather than in the occupied region. The Ruhr mines are yielding comparatively little coal, and both France and Belgium are forced to import supplies at an enormous cost.

France has been suffering from strikes in her most important coal fields, and it will be some time before she recovers from the effect. Belgium is threatened by a strike which may paralyze not only her coal supplies but her iron industry.

Both countries face a daily rising expenditure of about \$100,000 for the direct cost of occupation. The Germans, too, are being forced to expend large credits on coal and food, but their hindering tactics are not so costly as the Franco-Belgian Ruhr administration.

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Violence

Events show a marked tendency to violence, but on the whole nothing disastrous has occurred—accepting the situation as it stands. The French and Belgians have been very active. Prosecutions have been carried out on a large scale. Almost the whole of the Bochum Municipal Council

was arrested for disobedience to French orders, but with certain exceptions they have been released. More than a thousand people have been arrested, and in most cases sentenced or fined for boycotting the troops.

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France Will Stay

General Degoutte continues to warn Germany and the French Government continues to inform the world that it will not leave the Ruhr until Germany shows a reliable disposition to settle her reparations liability.

The French have succeeded in improving railway transportation. A direct service to Paris began on February 26.

The customs cordon round the Ruhr area has been completed, and the French say that it is now impossible for the Germans to smuggle anything out of the enclosed district.

The Germans have complained bitterly about French brutality; about the prohibition of *Wilhelm Tell* at the theatres; about the expulsions of German officials from the Ruhr; and about the use of black troops. In connection with the last complaint, German contentions are backed up by first-hand unbiased evidence, despite French denials.

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German Resistance

The Berlin Government is backing passive resistance with all its resources, and the coal masters are urging the miners to limit the output to the needs of local consumption. German multi-millionaires have placed securities at the disposal of the Government for the purpose of fighting the "invader." The scenes of violence have all occurred in Bochum, where the French fired upon a crowd. This action has done much to stiffen the German resistance. The total casualties of the Ruhr occupation to date are: 9 Germans killed and 13 wounded.

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Intervention Proposed

From the outside of this pandemonium, Britain shyly moots the question of Anglo-American intervention. From another source comes the suggestion to refer the Ruhr and Reparations to the League of Nations. Neither of these suggestions are feasible until the opposing sides come together prepared to negotiate. In the meantime peace in Europe is a fast fading vision.

A FRONTIER

Lithuania vs. Poland

The dying fires of the Polish-Lithuanian boundary dispute over Vilna do not signify that the heat is dead. An armistice agreed upon by both sides is only a lull in the hostilities that have been adding their quota to wrecking the peace equilibrium maintained with such immense difficulty in Europe.

Only a few days ago Lithuania was shelling the Polish front and many casualties have been reported. It is to Poland's credit that she has refrained as far as possible from taking any steps calculated to aggravate an already serious position. As the final decision with reference to the demarcation line between Poland and Lithuania rests with those governments, it is at least comforting that they had the good sense to come together with the intention of trying to settle their dispute by peaceable methods.

In 1920 a dispute arose over the boundary line and a neutral zone was agreed upon, pending final settlement by the Council of the League of Nations. It was not until February 3 of this year that an equitable decision was arrived at. The Poles, acting under instructions from the League occupied that part of the neutral zone allotted to them, but met with stiff resistance from the Lithuanians. Strictly speaking, Lithuania has incurred financial and economic penalties by resisting the decision of the League, although the time is hardly opportune for the enforcement of such punishment. From a legal point of view, however, neither country is bound to accept outside arbitration.

The usual rumors are current stating that Soviet Russia is causing the dissension. This time, however, there is some foundation. Tchitcherin, Soviet Foreign Minister, in a note to the Lithuanian Government offering mediation, says: "My government is disturbed over the new complications arising between Lithuania and Poland." This is legitimately regarded as a bid for power by the Russians. Poland has, however, refused to accept Bolshevik mediation; so, after all, Tchitcherin may be looking for other means to secure his end.

Foreign News

BRITISH EMPIRE

The Week in Parliament

An opposition motion demanding the evacuation of Mesopotamia was defeated by 273 to 167 votes. Premier Law said: "The Government has an open mind on the question. . . . Mesopotamia is bound up with the Lausanne Treaty. . . . There is no question of oil and there never has been."

A Labor motion that every person should be eligible for an old age pension on reaching 70 years of age without reference to income was defeated by a narrow government majority of 22. Great excitement in the Labor benches and loud cries of "Resign!"

In the course of a discussion on the Tut-ankh-amen discoveries, Mr. Hardie, Labor member, asked whether the Government had any proof that Pharaoh's body was really in the tomb. "No, Sir," replied Mr. MacNeill, Under-Secretary for Foreign Affairs, "the Government is not aware that the body of his late Majesty is in the tomb!" Another wag solemnly inquired whether any request had come from Egyptians to dig among the tombs of British Kings and Queens in Westminster Abbey, and what reply would be made to it? A disgusted Under-Secretary merely glared at him.

The Ruhr from London

Public opinion of all shades of thought is fairly well united in condemnation of French policy in the Ruhr, but consideration of events in Germany has given way to consideration of the Government's future policy.

Mr. J. St. Loe Strachey, editor of *The Spectator*, points out that the Ruhr is becoming a second Alsace-Lorraine and reminds his countrymen that "one Alsace-Lorraine cost us one million dead." *The New Statesman*, another British weekly, energetically recommends "action" to the Government. It goes on to agree with the policy of leaving the Army on the Rhine, and while deploring Mr. Lloyd George's foreign policy, it says "he was the fully authorized spokesman of Great Britain, and we cannot repudiate responsibility for what he did. We must stay in Cologne. It is at least a pied à terre from which we can exercise pressure which could not be exercised from London."

"Wait and Hope" is the new slogan of the Government. Mr. Bonar Law admits that the French are taking the wrong course, but seems to take to his election cry of "I hardly know where I stand." His cabinet is divided on this issue.

Underneath this turmoil of criticism lies grave concern at the clouded future of British commercial interests.



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LORD ROBERT CECIL

British statesman, descendant of statesmen, who will come to America

Lord Robert Coming

Lord Robert Cecil, ardent supporter of the League of Nations and prominent Conservative M. P., will leave England March 21 on board the *Majestic* for a visit to New York and other American cities.

The object of the statesman's visit is of an unofficial nature, but he will be ready to give his views on the League if called upon to do so.

Third son of the third Marquis of Salisbury, Lord Robert has had wide experience in dealing with foreign affairs. From 1886 to 1888 he was private secretary to his father, who was Prime Minister and Foreign Secretary at that time. He has also been Parliamentary Under-Secretary and Assistant Secretary of Foreign Affairs. Besides being a politician and a statesman, he is both a scholar and a lawyer, author of several books and a Bencher of the Inner Temple—the highest honor obtainable in the ancient Law Colleges.

Taxes

Mr. Stanley Baldwin, Chancellor of the Exchequer, reckons the per capita taxation of the following nations at:

Great Britain: Direct, \$55; indirect, \$30.

France: Direct, \$15; indirect, \$12.

United States: Direct, \$13.60; indirect, \$12.70.

(The figures are approximate.)

The average annual cost per British head of the settlement of the American debt is said to be one pound sterling. This will raise total taxation to about \$90 per capita.

Irish Pot-Pourri

The so-called Republican Government decided to ignore the Free State Government's offer of a general amnesty for all who were in arms against it. It is despite the fact that Liam Deasy, Deputy Chief of Staff of the Republican Army, under sentence of death, appealed to de Valera "to accept unconditionally the terms of this offer."

Owing to the destruction of the Irish railroads by the Republican Irregulars, camouflaged armored cars running at reduced speed are being operated in an effort to keep the most vital lines in the country open.

De Valera issued an order enforcing a boycott on certain British goods, accusing Great Britain of continuing a policy of aggression through agents in Ireland.

Upward of 45 Republicans were arrested from Feb. 21 to 28.

Dublin was raided by a band of Republicans in the busiest hour of the day. Shots were exchanged between the raiders and the Free State troops, causing the people to run "helter-skelter for shelter." Ten casualties are reported; no one was killed. The attack was launched against the Income Tax Office, whose officials have shown great activity in rounding up defaulters.

A reported capture of Eamon de Valera proved to be untrue, but seven officers of the Dublin Brigade of the Republican Army were captured.

Michael Pierce, leader of the Republican "Flying Column", surrendered with his men. Their arms were delivered to the Free State authorities. President Cosgrave (Free State) in a message to Pierce, said: "I appreciate most heartily the honorable action yourself and your men have taken . . . for the culture of Ireland."

Foreign News

FRANCE

Delcassé

A statesman, whose diplomacy saved his country from ultimate destruction, has been laid in his last resting place. M. Delcassé died of heart disease at Nice on Feb. 21 at the age of 71.

Some pay tribute to the late statesman as the originator of the Entente Cordiale, which he was not. The creation of an entente depends, first, on necessity—the ex-Kaiser and German Kultur supplied that; second, on the invitation of one power to another—King Edward VII took the lead there. But Edward the Peacemaker remained king of a “perfidious Albion,” enemy of France, until Delcassé performed the incredibly great feat of making France accept the entente which was to be her salvation.

Delcassé was Foreign Minister 1898-1905. His way was beset with the thorns of imperial rivalries. Due to a military incident war with England was threatened over Fashoda, a mud village in the heart of Africa. Later, when diplomatic relations had been strengthened by the Entente Cordiale, came the visit of Kaiser Wilhelm II to Tangiers with the ulterior object of testing the young Franco-British friendship. The visit caused the downfall of Delcassé, but his diplomatic triumph became evident in later years when Germany found that her filibustering attempts in Morocco had succeeded in alienating the whole world except obsequious Austria.

Théophile Delcassé started life as writer on foreign politics for Gambetta's “La République Française.” He became a Deputy in 1889. Following his ejection from the Foreign office by the Kaiser, he was Minister of Marine until 1913; from 1913-1914 he was Ambassador to Russia; then returned to the conduct of the Foreign Office for one brief year. He received the Legion of Honor in 1887 and Order of St. Andrew, Russia, in 1914.

Delcassé built for France a new foreign policy. His architectonic genius determined the conditions under which France would fight when the Kaiser was ready to announce Der Tag. Without Delcassé France might now be a German province and Foch a refugee.

Late in the afternoon of his death, Delcassé went alone to the gardens of the Bishop's palace to hear the band. Heart attack came on. He



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THEOPHILE DELCASSE
Whose far-sighted diplomacy gave victory to France

retired to a secluded corner of the garden. Caretakers found his body soon after twilight.

Two days later the Paris *Matin* published Delcassé's last letter to Stéphane Lausanne, the violently patriotic editor. Delcassé said: “The Rhine is our security.”

General Lyautey

A few hours before Delcassé died, General Lyautey went under the surgeon's knife at Rabat, on the African shore of the Mediterranean. He may die. These two Frenchmen, one a politician and the other a Field Marshal, were chiefly responsible for the creation of France's colonial empire, a territory larger than the United States by 1,000,000 square miles.

GERMANY

Arithmetic

The Reichstag says that it has paid the Allies no less than 46,600,000,000 gold marks in reparations since November, 1918, until September of last year.

The French, however, cut these figures to 5,843,974,000 marks in their official list of reparations paid.

The difference arises from the fact that the Germans are claiming for all their war losses, while the French are counting only what has been placed to the credit of the Reparations Committee.

ITALY

Fascismo and the Masons

Press attacks launched against the Masons by the Catholic, Nationalist, and Fascisti parties absorb the attention of all Italians. The Grand Fascista Council, at a meeting in Rome, requested its Masonic members to choose between Fascismo and Freemasonry. A sequel to this “order” was enacted at a meeting of the Rome Municipal Council, at which a motion was presented that only Nationalists, Fascisti, or Liberals not belonging to the Masonic Order should be eligible to fill existing vacancies in the city administration. The motion also included a statement that if for any reason it was found necessary to nominate members of other parties, they should be required to sign a declaration stating on their honor that they were not Freemasons.

Mussolini, always against the Masons, has been drawing closer to the Catholic Party. He is becoming almost subservient to the Vatican. His policy of reintroducing religion into the curriculum of the public schools as a favor to the Pope aroused the ire of the Masons. The Premier, mindful of the support of the Catholics, told the Masons: “Fascisti cannot at the same time serve the cause of Masonry and that of the Nation.”

Preparations are under way for the erection, in Milan, of Italy's first skyscraper. “Reserve for me an apartment on the top floor!” said Mussolini.

“Whoever does not vote is ill. Whoever is ill needs castor oil.” This Fascisti bill, placarded throughout the small village of Arona in northern Italy, resulted in a rush of the populace *en masse* to the polls.

Industrial and Labor Information, weekly publication of the International Labor Office of the League of Nations, states that within the last few months a number of workers' organizations, wishing to contribute to Italy's financial reconstruction, are working one hour overtime each day and handing over the extra wage to the State.

Foreign News

HOLLAND

Dutch trade is suffering from the French blockade of the Ruhr. At Rotterdam, Holland's largest port, shipping has been brought practically to a standstill. Thousands are without work.

Before the Ruhr occupation most of Germany's trade from that great industrial area passed down the Rhine and through Rotterdam. The new situation is viewed by Dutch shipping companies with much concern. The Netherlands Government has, however, received official assurance from both France and Belgium that the interests of Holland will be safeguarded.

This protest from the Dutch comes on the heels of a similar representation from the Swiss Government.

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DANZIG

The Free City of Danzig is about to invite the United States to subscribe to a loan of \$20,000,000 for the purpose of establishing a new currency to replace the German and Polish paper marks. The new unit of currency of the former German port will be either the dollar or the pound sterling.

Many-towered Danzig is administered by the League of Nations through a High Commissioner, appointed for one year. He is directly responsible to the Council of the League; his duty is to mediate in differences between the Free City and its neighbors (Germany and Poland). The civic administration is conducted by a Senate and an Assembly, elected by the population, on the basis of a constitution approved by the High Commissioner and the Council.

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AUSTRIA

Owing to the increase of taxation and the reduction in the cost of administration a net saving in the budget has been effected of 2,350,000,000 crowns (\$33,000,000). As result of these economies the exchange has improved from about 75,000 to 71,500 crowns to the dollar. The Reparations Commission has agreed to assist the country's rehabilitation by waiving for 20 years all rights to Austrian revenues under the Treaty of St. Germain.

RUSSIA

Famine

Last year there were 22,000,000 hungry Russians whom the Soviet Government did not have grain enough to keep alive. The American Relief Association came to the rescue, and fed many of the starving. This year the American Relief Administration estimates there will be 13,000,000 hungry mouths that Russia cannot feed.

"Extremely unfortunate," says the Soviet government; "we have not enough farm implements or livestock to till the grain field." Then the American attaché at Berlin reports: The German government has bought 1,400,000 bushels of wheat from Russia. It is about to be shipped from Black Sea ports. Further reports indicate that thousands of tons of grain are being exported over the Finnish border and from Odessa and Novorossysk on the Black Sea. There can be but one conclusion—that the Soviet government prefers exporting grain to feeding its starving peasants.

This policy is slowly leading ten or fifteen million people—among them three million children—towards certain starvation. Accordingly the American Relief Association is between the devil and the deep sea. Choosing the sea, its members can cast off for America with the cries of three million starving ringing in their ears. Or they can remain to energize a nation which is financially fattening itself by exporting the life blood of its people. Either alternative is inhuman.

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Soviet Justification

The Moscow government has not yet made any statement as to how it will spend the credits accruing from the huge sales of grain. No country has reported a Bolshevik order for agricultural tools or for cattle, which would be the only justification that they could plead for depriving their unfortunate citizens of their daily bread. On the other hand, the Bolsheviks are very busy talking about war and explaining to the world the significance of the Ruhr, Memel, Vilna. At the fifth anniversary of the formation of the Red Army, Trotzky, Minister of War, said: "We want peace, but nobody knows when the bad intentions of our enemies will compel us to get into the field." They ridicule France's attitude with regard to the Ruhr and spare no opportunity to cover that nation with caustic criticism. They have informed

the Allies that they will accept no settlement of the Memel question unless they are consulted, holding that the port of Memel is of vital interest to Russian trade. With regard to the disturbance in the Vilna district, Russia openly accuses France of stirring up trouble by lending the Poles \$25,000,000. It is a notorious fact that the government is spending great sums upon Communist propaganda abroad, in Ireland, for example. They seem more concerned with the world's affairs and the propagation of Bolshevik policy than in looking after their own people.

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CZECHO-SLOVAKIA

A Czecho-Slovakian Mission will arrive shortly in Washington for the purpose of arranging War Debt terms. They will deliberate with Secretary Mellon and the American Debt Funding Commission.

Czecho-Slovakia's debt to the United States amounted, principal and interest, to \$106,292,205.32 on Nov. 15, 1922. It is expected that the Mission will ask for terms similar to those granted to Great Britain.

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TURKEY

Mustapha Kemal Pasha comes into the limelight under a new guise. Speaking before the Teachers' Association at Brusa (across the Bosphorus from Constantinople), he exhorted women to educate themselves and to take an active part in the nation's affairs.

He recalled the olden times when Turkish women went to war side by side with their husbands. "At the very dawn of Islamism there were women savants, women of letters, women orators and women who opened schools, lectured, and took a great part in public life. The Moslem religion orders women to educate themselves in the same degree as men!"

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KOREA

Gandhism is rife in Korea, province of Japan. Koreans are being urged by their leaders to use only articles of Korean manufacture. Although civil disobedience has not been advised, the movement is an attempt to copy the Gandhi methods in India. Governor-General Saito says that the people are as a whole satisfied with the Japanese régime and that the state of unrest should not be taken too seriously.

Foreign News

JAPAN

Kato Against the Peers

Political news from Tokio is full of ominous rumblings, but thus far the Kato government has withstood the onslaughts of the opposition. The House of Peers called upon the government, of which Baron Kato is Prime Minister, to "consolidate its diplomatic policy," describing it as "retrogressive and weak"—particularly in China. This gave the cue to the opposition in the Lower House, who brought forward a motion expressing lack of confidence in the Cabinet. Kato, however, was strong enough to defeat it by an overwhelming majority.

Kato may attempt further to strengthen his position by embracing a measure granting some extension of suffrage.

Age, Wealth, and Votes

Mass meetings everywhere have raised once more the issue of universal manhood suffrage. It is a question of age and income.

Suffrage now is limited to male tax-payers of not less than 25 years of age. The press almost without exception supports the people in their demand that younger and poorer men be allowed to vote. The Kato government has opposed the demand, but has yielded to the extent of appointing a commission.

Meanwhile Tokyo is aroused by loud clashes between the Ken-Sie-Kai party (pro manhood suffrage) and the Taisho Red Heart League (anti). And the people are at odds with the police.

Witty Hanihara

Massanao Hanihara, newly appointed Ambassador to America, has been instructed by Premier Kato, his chief, to do everything possible to cement Japan-American relations. He is to avoid questions likely to cause disagreement.

Ambassador Hanihara, arrived in Washington, is expected to present his credentials to Mr. Harding before the President leaves for his vacation in Florida.

Hanihara is known as "the witty Ambassador."

The Foundation Company announced the completion of a contract to build four miles of subway in Tokio.



AMBASSADOR HANIHARA
His Sense of Humor and his Tact are
Equally Renowned and Essential

CHINA

Dr. Schurman Speaks

The American Minister to the Chinese Republic, Mr. Jacob Gould Schurman, formerly President of Cornell, delivered a smarting attack on the instability of the Government at a Washington's Birthday dinner held in Peking.

He declared that China was more divided than ever; that she had made no progress toward financial recovery; that, while demobilization of troops had been promised, recruiting went on actively. He considered China solvent and capable of discharging her financial obligations.

Dr. Sun and the British

A week ago the China sky was full of ugly black clouds: Dr. Sun Yat-Sen was reported to be on his way to Canton by way of Hong Kong. Would the British let him pass? It was doubtful.

Since Sun's arrival in Hong Kong, however, he and the British have been indulging in an orgy of compliments.

Dr. Sun strongly advised the Chinese to learn the English language and to imitate the example of good government in all China.

The British, on their part, have been feting Sun as China's long-lost savior.

LATIN AMERICA

Argentina

Mrs. H. H. Votaw and Miss Abigail Harding, sisters of the President of the United States, arrived at Buenos Aires from Montevideo. They were received by representatives of the American Embassy and the Argentine Foreign Office.

Bolivia

Bolivia has joined Mexico and Peru in declining to be present at the fifth Pan-American Conference to commence at Santiago de Chile this month. Reason: Failure to secure from Chile a promise to consider a revision of the treaty of 1904, so as to provide for an outlet to the sea.

Chile

Senators Pomerene of Ohio and Kellogg of Minnesota, ex-Senator Willard Saulsbury of Delaware, and H. P. Fletcher, U. S. Ambassador to Mexico, will go to Santiago as part of the official American Commission. Secretary Hughes has been delegated to head the delegation, but it is doubtful whether he can attend.

Mexico

A commission appointed by the Mexican Finance Minister arrived in New York from Mexico City to complete the final arrangements for the funding of Mexico's debts, in accordance with the agreement worked out by Mr. Thomas W. Lamont and signed last June.

"Popocatepetl is due for another eruption in a year's time, greater than any which have yet taken place." So says Professor Atl, celebrated Mexican geologist, whose prediction of an eruption in 1920 was fulfilled.

Popocatepetl is situated 50 miles to the south of Mexico City.

The last eruption took place in March 1921, when Professor Atl guided a party of 30 persons to visit the crater. "Pop" exhibited its proclivity for violence by killing one of the party with a shower of rocks.

At Vera Cruz striking employees of the Aguila Oil Co. are threatening to call a general strike. A general strike would cut off the fuel supply of the railroads and cripple the industry of all southern Mexico.

BOOKS

Black Oxen*

Society, Sophisticates, and a Highly Modernized Fountain of Youth

THE STORY.—The stir caused by Countess Zattiany's mysterious appearance in New York was not due wholly to her phenomenal beauty. It was also because no one seemed to know anything about who she was, aside from the fact that she was probably not who she said she was. Above all, it was due to her resemblance to beautiful Mary Ogden, also a Countess Zattiany, who must now be at least old enough to be this woman's mother.

About half way through, the cat climbs out of the bag. The woman of mystery is Mary Ogden herself, miraculously rejuvenated by Steinach, medical genius of Vienna.

Thus Lee Clavering, brilliant young columnist, finds himself in the irritating predicament of being devoted to a woman with a lurid past and over half a century of it. They decide to wipe out the past conclusively, and Mary Zattiany feels herself on the brink of recommencing life, experiencing the unaccustomed emotions of young love. But the past will not be killed, and at last Mary realizes that the time for love has gone and that her work in the world is to use in the political salons of Europe the weapon of her old mind sheathed in a young body. What she thought was love of Lee Clavering was only an attachment to the idea of the romance she had never had, amongst all the polished intrigues of her career. She was too old for love.

The minor characters are broadly marked: Dinwiddie, cynical and gouty, representative of a past generation; Jane Oglethorpe, powerful, clear-thinking old dowager; Gora Dwight, successful novelist; Hohenhauer, Austrian diplomat.

THE SIGNIFICANCE.—*Black Oxen* deals with Society and Sophisticates. That is a way of Mrs. Atherton's—capitalizing categories. She sees in terms of classification. One of the less happy results is that her characters are often types and not at all individuals.

But *Black Oxen* is not to be read as a dissection of humanity. It is valuable as an examination of social strata and their relationship. For example, there is the relationship be-

tween the generations—three of them—among the élite of New York: frozen dowagers of the Age of Innocence; spiteful younger women; crude little flappers of the jazz age. Equally important is the relationship of the aristocracy of money and birth to that of brains—the "Sophisticates", intellectual dictators of the city (columnists, playwrights, editors, novelists). Finally, the relationship of all these other groups to the subtle, intriguing, hyper-civilized society of Europe.



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MRS. GERTRUDE ATHERTON
Who has coined a word—"Sophisticates"
—for the intellectual aristocracy of
New York.

THE CRITICS.—The scientific probability of Mary Zattiany's rejuvenation has caused considerable discussion. Such cures have been affirmed. Whether they are sufficiently established to warrant Mrs. Atherton's use of the idea is another matter. In general, the book has been well received. Says Dr. Henry Seidel Canby, Editor of *The Literary Review*: "It is as a social description, done with a power that beats into shape a turgid style, that one must praise *Black Oxen*."

THE AUTHOR.—Gertrude Atherton is a Californian, a great-grandniece of Benjamin Franklin, and a widow. She has lived for some years in Vienna, and her present home is in New York. Among her earlier books are: *Patience Sparhawk* and *Her Times*, *The Conqueror* (a romantic biography of Alexander Hamilton), *The Splendid Idle Forties*, *Tower of Ivory*, *Mrs. Balfame*, *The Living Present*, *Rulers of Kings*. *Black Oxen* is probably her best work.

Shantih, Shantih, Shantih *Has the Reader Any Rights Before the Bar of Literature?*

There is a new kind of literature abroad in the land, whose only obvious fault is that no one can understand it. Last year there appeared a gigantic volume entitled *Ulysses*, by James Joyce. To the uninitiated it appeared that Mr. Joyce had taken some half million assorted words—many such as are not ordinarily heard in reputable circles—shaken them up in a colossal hat, laid them end to end. To those in on the secret the result represented the greatest achievement of modern letters—a new idea in novels.

The Dial has awarded its \$2,000 prize for the best poem of 1922 to an opus entitled *The Waste Land*, by T. S. Eliot. Burton Rascoe, of *The New York Tribune*, hails it as incomparably great. Edmund Wilson, Jr., of *Vanity Fair*, is no less enthusiastic in praise of it. So is J. Middleton Murry, British critic.

Here are the last eight lines of *The Waste Land*:

"London Bridge is falling down falling
down falling down
Poi s'accose nel focolo che gli affina
Quando flam ceu chelidon — O swallow
swallow
Le Prince d'Aquitaine a la tour abolie
These fragments I have shored against my
ruins
Why then Ile fit you. Hieronymo's mad
againe.
Datta. Dayadhvam. Damyata.
"Shantih Shantih Shantih"

The case for the defense, as presented by the admirers of Messrs. Eliot, Joyce, et al., runs something like this:

Literature is self-expression. It is up to the reader to extract the meaning, not up to the writer to offer it. If the author writes everything that pops into his head—or that is supposed to pop into the head of a given character—that is all that should be asked. Lucidity is no part of the auctorial task.

It is rumored that *The Waste Land* was written as a hoax. Several of its supporters explain that that is immaterial, literature being concerned not with intentions but results.

. . .

A dozen books to have read: *Ann Severn and the Fieldings* (Sinclair); *Babbitt* (Lewis); *Black Oxen* (Atherton); *The Bright Shawl* (Hergesheimer); *The Cathedral* (Walpole); *The Enchanted April* (Elizabeth); *Jurgen* (Cabell); *Last Poems* (Housman); *The Life and Letters of Walter H. Page* (Hendrick); *Many Marriages* (Anderson); *Some Distinguished Americans* (O'Higgins); *Where the Blue Begins* (Morley).

**Black Oxen*—Gertrude Atherton—Boni.

Sophisticates

Gertrude Atherton writes a novel, *Black Oxen*, dealing with literary New York of today. What is this literary New York? Who are these log-rollers and back-scratchers of whose activities many of us hear, yet whose actuality we are prone to deny? Go into the Algonquin some noon. Anyone can do it. Here you will find the famous "round table" at which sit the supposedly elect. Perhaps you will see Brock Pemberton, theatrical producer, whose *Six Characters in Search of an Author* has been reckoned one of the artistic successes of the year, and who has just produced a dramatization of Julian Street's *Rita Coventry*. Mr. Adams, the "F. P. A." of "The Conning Tower," is usually counted one of this group, but he seldom eats with them. He sits at his Park Row desk, diligently arguing with a telephone operator most of the day, an occupation which seems to aid him in the pursuit of the elusive brilliant line for the close of his column. Heywood Broun, lumbering, absorbed, but always jovial, is usually present. Of all persons to be accused of literary chicanery, he is the least guilty. Honesty of judgment is characteristic of him. He is childishly interested in his own writing, and proud of it, just as he is childishly interested in and proud of his own child. With him may be Ruth Hale, his wife, whom Mrs. Atherton has quite definitely marked in her novel as the lady of the Lucy Stone League who refuses to visit Europe because her passport must bear the dreaded brand "Mrs. Heywood Broun." Ruth Hale is slim, dark, vivid, eager. She writes moving picture criticisms and book reviews. She has a cleverness very nearly as distinct as that of her versatile husband. George Kaufman and Marc Connelly, too, are usually here; and John Peter Toohy, press agent, author of a novel and of plays. Of such is "The Round Table." Otherwise at the Algonquin: The Rascoes, Hazel and Burton—Burton, a nervous, slender figure, vigorously collecting gossip for his column in the *Sunday Tribune*; Carl Van Vechten, imposing, with white hair and youthful face, bitter with his tongue, clever with the somewhat too facile pen which gave to his *Peter Whiffle* more charm than power or plan, is here, and with him, perhaps, his wife, Fania Marinoff, the actress.

The gallery of Algonquin notables is completed by such familiar figures as Alexander Woollcott, urbane dramatic observer of the *New York Herald*; Robert Benchley, humorist and dramatic critic of *Life*; Robert Sherwood, merry cinema commentator.

J. F.

The Best Books

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

THE WORLD IN FALSEFACE—George Jean Nathan—*Knopf*. Mr. Nathan is a conscientious professional iconoclast. He continues to knock down his favorite idols and to scatter the ruins. His victims range from the more eminent of modern dramatists to the more generally accepted of modern doctrines. His endorsements are few. They include Hauptmann, Flo Ziegfeld, Eugene O'Neill, the younger Guitry, George M. Cohan.

PERADVENTURE—Robert Keable—*Putnam*. Our hero starts for the church, but gets lost on the way in the thickets of theology. After an interminable succession of spiritual mishaps, he ends up satisfactorily enough in the arms of a woman and in the pleasant meadows of her paganism. On the way he is so busy wondering about the meaning of life that he can give very little time to living it.

CHALLENGE—V. Sackville-West—*Doran*. Whole governments are deftly juggled to form a pseudo-historical background. The drama of Eve, whose passion is masked by her frivolity; of Julian, her cousin, whose cause she betrays for love of him; of Kato, middle-aged and stalwart woman who dominates him, is played against a glowing kaleidoscope of political intrigue in the Greek islands.

HIS CHILDREN'S CHILDREN—Arthur Train—*Scribner's*. Old Peter Kayne was a Wall Street pirate. His son Rufus acquired a social veneer over his inadequacies. The third generation consists of three daughters, each of whom meets catastrophe. The last thing to fall is the Kayne fortune. Whatever the accuracy of its depressing picture of modern society, the novel is interesting and often extremely penetrating.

MYSTERY AT GENEVA—Rose Macauley—*Boni*. Twenty years from now the League of Nations assembles at Geneva. A plot for kidnapping the delegates one by one is conceived by a group of assorted super-criminals. The reason for their dislike of the League is obscure, inasmuch as it is depicted as a majestically futile assemblage. The story brandishes first the dagger of mystery and then the scalpel of satire. Both are equally keen, and the result is a complete conquest of the reader.

HOMELY LILLA—Robert Herrick—*Harcourt*. Lilla is even more stupid than homely. As she grows up she gradually discovers that, despite her plainness, she has a considerable power over men. She marries an amiable school principal, is completely unhappy with him in a dull, acquiescing sort of way, and then leaves him. She finally finds a degree of happiness with another man. The book is a painstaking and outspoken examination of her problems.

ART

A Brightness from the Past

"Six of the rarest tapestries of Medieval France, woven bits from a dimming past, but bright themselves despite their centuries of age," are now in the possession of John D. Rockefeller, Jr., having cost him \$1,100,000.

Unless prevented by the French Government they will soon be hung on the walls of Mr. Rockefeller's home, 4 West 54th Street, Manhattan. The French press is indignant.

The six glorious relics of the weaver's art are series depicting the "Hunt for the Unicorn," symbol of chastity and immortality. Since 1450 the unicorn has adorned the Castle of Verteuil, home of the Counts of La Rochefoucauld.

The series differs from the "Lady and the Unicorn" in that the unicorn, an animal of dazzling whiteness, is the central figure. He ranges through forests or millefleur backgrounds, followed by hunters and eager dogs.

The tapestries were exhibited in the Anderson Galleries last November. They returned to Verteuil. Mr. Rockefeller bought them from the present Rochefoucauld, who, the French claim, promised to keep his treasures in France.

All art magazines will carry full details.

. . .

Cubism on the Wane

Clive Bell, distinguished English critic and pontiff of modernism, declares cubism is in decline. It has served its purpose of freeing art from conventional restraints, and is in danger of becoming itself a mere convention.

. . .

Enrico Caruso, clever caricaturist and sculptor of some merit, left a valuable art collection, which is being sold at the American Art Galleries, Manhattan. The collection includes Limoges enamels, Egyptian and Roman glass, ancient Greek sculpture, snuff boxes, watches.

. . .

Howard Chandler Christy, commissioned recently to paint the portrait of President Harding has been asked to paint the portraits of six other Presidents of the United States: the two Adams, Monroe, Van Buren, Polk, Garfield. These portraits will hang in the salons of the "President Fleet" of the United States Shipping Board—which will carry Mr. Christy's fame even farther than American magazines have carried it already.

THE THEATRE

First Nights

ANYTHING MIGHT HAPPEN—Edgar Selwyn has written a comedy of mannerly intoxication. Anything might happen, but what actually does is rather amusing than important. Two of Manhattan's most impeccable recently-jilted (Roland Young and Leslie Howard) become inextricably involved with each other's fiancées until the last act, when an extensive readjustment takes place.

Most of the hilarity centers about a quart bottle of champagne, on which one of the young blades (Mr. Young and one of the ex-fiancées (Estelle Winwood) get unwarrantably but agreeably mellow. Other indignities offered the recent amendment are highballs in the first act, cocktails before the champagne, and a pitcher of some obscure intoxicant in a restaurant scene.

One of the notable features of the play is Leslie Howard's anglicised delivery of American colloquialism. Another is a polite flirtation in a taxi-cab, to the accompaniment of a clicking meter. The weather is unpleasant in the first act, but the rain is not nearly as wet as that in the play named after it.

Heywood Brown: ". . . inconsequential plan."

Alexander Woolcott: ". . . intricate and intermittently amusing farce."

John Corbin: ". . . a phantasmagoria of off-again-on-again nightmare."

MISTER MALATESTA—If everything happened to the audience that Mr. Ricciardi (author and principal actor) intended should happen, there would be a sustained sound of laughter bubbling up through tears. It is another *Abie's Irish Rose*, with one of the nationalities somewhat altered. The Abie in this case is an Italian immigrant who has acquired wealth and a resolute Hibernian spouse. The attendant complications need scarcely be enumerated. They include the intrusion on the wife's well-ordered domain of organ-grinders and spaghetti-jugglers from Mr. Malatesta's laborious past. They further include a titled wooer for the daughter of the family and all manner of familiar domestic difficulties. The formula has been working well for a good many years now. It may well work again.

THE STRANGE CASE OF DR. JEKYLL AND MR. HYDE—John E. Kellard is appearing in special matinees of a new dramatization of the familiar story by Robert Louis Stevenson. Emphasis is placed less on the romantic phase of the situation and more on the mental struggle of Dr. Jekyll than in the former dramatization. It is maintained that Stevenson's chief object was to emphasize the moral effect of the habit of evil on a character normally good.

THE BROTHERS KARAMAZOV AND THE LADY FROM THE PROVINCES—Russian holds no further terrors. But the astonishing histrionic agility of the Muscovites does. It is in a sense a relief to feel that they have no further versatilities with which to confound one.

Their last bill is ideally constituted to illustrate the virtuosity to which a great repertory theatre alone can attain.

Three scenes are represented from Dostoevsky's prodigious novel *The Brothers Karamazof*. In the first Moskvina expresses with astonishing poignancy the mental agony of a weak and inadequate soul after an insult from the drunken Dmitry. In the last Katchalof gives the first complete expression to the power which makes him the greatest of Russian Hamlets. He is alone on the stage for a quarter of an hour, as the half-mad Ivan, whose brother is being tried for the murder of his father, and who sees the whole world and its meaning sliding through his fingers.

The second selection from *The Brothers Karamazof* consists in a colloquy between the saintly Karamazof brother and the neurotic cripple, Lise (Lydia Korenieva), a brilliant interpretation of a mind running wild.

In *The Lady from the Provinces* the Russians begin unexpectedly looking on the bright side of things. It is an uproarious and not very distinguished comedy by Turgeneff. It varies between slapstick farce and French light comedy. Mme. Olga Knipper-Tchekova and Mr. Stanislawski appear as the coy wife of a provincial official and the goutily affectionate nobleman whom she makes a fool of quite adequately.

John Corbin: ". . . new triumphs of their art."

Alan Dale: ". . . another touch of artistic paprika."

Expressionism

To Create the Essential Illusion Without Violating the Constitution

No real scene ever did look like a scene of the stage. That is true in greater or less degree whether the scene be a forest, waving like a set of green banners behind the proscenium, or a street in the Venetian ghetto of the *Merchant of Venice*, with every stick and stone and human being arranged with indefatigable precision by Belasco, king of realists. The spectator never can quite persuade himself that he is peeking through a chink in the fourth wall of the room, hiding behind a poison ivy vine in the woods, or bobbing about behind a wave on the ocean.

Every one but Belasco having been convinced of that, producing souls have been in a turmoil trying to decide just how to create the essential illusion without having to violate the Constitution every time a character is supposed to take a drink.

There are two solutions. The simplest is to shift the responsibility to the collective imagination of the audience. Drape the stage with silk curtains, put two chairs in front, twin beds in the rear, and page Mr. Avery Hopwood. Or (as in *Dagmar*, the sophisticated melodrama with Nazi mova), put three beach chairs on a yellow stage with a blue back-drop and call it the sea-shore. In *Mary the 3rd*, Rachel Crothers' humorous tragedy of incompatibility, the first two scenes are mounted only with draperies, a modicum of furniture, and off-stage music.

The other solution is "Expressionism," about which at present there is much alarmed twaddle. The only really fearsome thing about expressionism is its name—and an occasional crime (such as Lionel Barrymore's *Macbeth* last year) committed in its name.

The fundamental principle of expressionism is the representation not of the appearance of a scene, but its meaning. A characteristic instance was the Fifth Avenue scene in Eugene O'Neill's *Hairy Ape*. Jewels were to the misplaced stoker only tinsel; so the shop window was filled not with gems, but tinsel. The wealthy churchgoers appeared to him automatons; so a squeaky procession of masked automatons marched across the stage.

The most successful recent use of expressionism is in the Theatre Guild's production of Ibsen's astonishing poetic drama, *Peer Gynt*. Full-grown people live in dwarfed houses; deserts are indicated by a suggestion of sand; fjords, oceans, mountains become a pile of cubist rocks and a blue line on the back-drop.

The Best Plays

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

LOYALTIES—The adventures of a rich and disagreeable Jew, persecuted by amiable clubmen, prove that conflicts in loyalties may bring disaster. The play is always interesting, if somewhat theatric.

THE SEVENTH HEAVEN—Helen Menken begins as the timorous sister of an absinthe-soaked shrew, but at the end of the second act, her courage restored by love, she turns on the sister and lashes her with a black whip.

RAIN—A devastating attack on the missionary who uses the Bible as a club to drive lost sheep into the fold. The play is distinguished by Jeanne Eagels' acting and by real rain falling dismally throughout.

MERTON OF THE MOVIES—A skilful dramatization of Harry Leon Wilson's story of the movie-struck youth who quite unintentionally becomes a great comedian, with a corresponding loss of illusions.

WILL SHAKESPEARE—Shakespeare is represented as a sort of divine sponge. When properly squeezed by a woman, an immortal play trickles out. Squeezing is done by the over-possessive wife whom he deserts (Winifred Lenihan); by Queen Elizabeth (Haidee Wright); and chiefly by the "dark lady of the sonnets" (Katherine Cornell). It is these three stirring performers who make *Will Shakespeare* excellent.

MOSCOW ART THEATRE—It is a very trifling barrier that the Moscow players use their native tongue. The reality and expressiveness of the performance make broader meanings as clear as daylight and inconceivably moving. This is the most justly famous group of actors in the world. Plays by Tchekov, Gorki, Tolstoi, are presented.

ROMEO AND JULIET—Jane Cowl and Rollo Peters offer a vitalized Romeo and Juliet. The interpretation is not notable for subtlety or profundity. Careless enthusiasm is its chief charm.

THE GOD OF VENGEANCE—The daughter of a Polish Jew, keeper of a brothel, falls a victim to her environment in a repulsively explicit scene with a Lesbian. Rudolph Schildkraut makes the father's misery immensely moving.

PEER GYNT—Ibsen's poetic phantasmagoria of self-sufficient compromise, with expressionist settings. Joseph Schildkraut is the braggart Peer, whose age and locality change with equal celerity.

KIKI—Lenore Ulric as the little Parisienne who is not quite naughty and altogether captivating. A year on Broadway has not exhausted her supply of enthusiastic audiences.

Notes

The celebrated French historical drama, *Pasteur*, by Sacha Guitry, arrives at the Empire Theatre on March 14, with Henry Miller in the title role. Historical plays have had a stormy career in this city. They have passed all the way from the triumph of Drinkwater's *Abraham Lincoln* to the tragic defeat of Mackay's *George Washington*.



LOWELL SHERMAN

He is best remembered as the villain in "Way Down East."

Mr. A. H. Woods scores a scoop. He is the first to exploit upon the stage the current excitement about narcotics and the narcotized. On Thursday Mr. Woods produced a Viennese play entitled *Morphia*, with Lowell Sherman. The play will continue, in matinees, every afternoon save Wednesdays and Saturdays.

Lowell Sherman is one of those villains whose very dressing gown exudes a purple and intoxicating charm. In his person the seething repressions of the timidly virtuous find a delighted escape. He is an inexhaustible well of vicarious sin.

...

Some popular favorites now appearing in Manhattan: Ethel Barrymore (*The Laughing Lady*); Jane Cowl (*Romeo and Juliet*); Lenore Ulric (*Kiki*); Helen Menken (*Seventh Heaven*); Glenn Hunter (*Merton of the Movies*); David Warfield (*The Merchant of Venice*); Lowell Sherman (*The Masked Woman* and *Morphia*); Margaret Lawrence (*Secrets*); Billie Burke (*Rose Briar*); Peggy Wood (*The Clinging Vine*).

C I N E M A

Mr. Zukor's Story

Adolph Zukor, now in Paris, replying to the queries of French reporters as to whether Hollywood was really as wicked as all that, responded sternly in the negative.

"Hollywood," said Mr. Zukor, "is a very quiet place." He paused. "How disappointing!" chorused the reporters politely. "A very quiet place," he resumed, emphatically, "No drinking—very little smoking. And as for the evenings—they're just as quiet! Why, they're practically inaudible. No sound at all but the popping of the California poppies." And the reporters went disconsolately away.

...

New Pictures

ADAM'S RIB—An expensive, elaborate hash of cavemen, foreign revolutions, ex-kings, the Chicago wheat-pit in a state of acute neurasthenia, flappers, wayward mothers, and hokum.

OTHELLO—Shakespeare survives a rather heavy and over-subtitled picturization—with a fine, if uncalled for, mob scene, and some excellent acting by Emil Jannings as the Moor.

THE WHITE FLOWER—Another of those Hawaiian pictures concerning a beautiful half-caste with too many beaux of different shades of pigment. Well-photographed and with interesting bits of local color.

MINNIE—The usual Cinderella story anent the transformation of Minnie, the ugly duckling, into Minnie, the bird of Paradise, thanks to true-love and a permanent wave.

DOWN TO THE SEA IN SHIPS—Highly unusual film of the high-tide of the American whaling-industry. When one irritated sea-monster starts crunching a boat and its occupants like a peppermint-stick, directly in front of the camera, it is difficult to keep the shivers out of your spine. A distinct achievement.

THE PILGRIM—Chaplin as an escaping convict turned minister presents a gorgeously funny example of custard-piety. More slapstickery and less poignance than in *Shoulder Arms* or *The Kid*, but intensely amusing throughout.

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When John Barrymore returns from Europe he will return to the films as well. The Warner Brothers intend to star him, first in *Deburau*; then in an adaptation of Clyde Fitch's *Beau Brummel*.

MUSIC

Boston

The musical bills for the week hold the name of Albert Spaulding. This violinist is a musician of steady growth. He seems constantly deepening in warmth and musicianship.

Spaulding belongs to the famous Spaulding Sporting Goods fortune. His father was a brother of the late Albert G. Spaulding, the old baseball player who founded the establishment. Albert Spaulding, the violinist, was born to money. Desiring to become a musician, the way to musicianship was gilded for him. He could study where and with whom he pleased. But the family wealth has hurt him in his public career. He complains that people say of him that there is no reason for his playing a fiddle, since he does not need the money. Others hold that he has got to the top not through musicianship, but through his pocketbook. The violinist states with a little emphatic bitterness that he has refused to take any financial aid from his family since the day that he first played in public. He insists that he is simply a musician as any other musician, and that he lives precisely as any other musician does, eating and lodging on the proceeds of his art.

Philadelphia

The citizens of this historic town had the opportunity on Tuesday to hear Jeritza in *Thais*. It is not recorded that the Liberty Bell began to ring, or that the Continental Congress reconvened to render a vote of thanks to the beauty. But Jeritza enacted the role of the wild lady of Alexandria who turned nun—as wild ladies sometimes do today—and there was applause enough.

This Jeritza is a miracle of that vague quality we call personality. No one of those present at the time will forget his first sight of her in *Die Tote Stadt* a year ago. The wizardly clever but banal music had woven a climax for a superb entrance. A door swung open, and on the upper landing of a low stairway a flame of orange appeared, a Juno-like figure radiant in smiles and a blond glamor. That was Jeritza.

She hasn't a great voice. She can act, of course, especially in those roles that call for the robust, voluptuous type. But it is mainly that mystical something that passes across the footlights and makes the audience a collection of cheerers—personality. Caruso had it, and it did as

much toward his success as his miracles of voice and phrasing. The crowd liked Caruso. He made friends with them right away.

Jeritza hasn't half the voice of Rosa Ponselle of the Metropolitan Company. Ponselle has one of the finest soprano voices in the world. She doesn't catch on. That, of course, is partly because she is an American, by birth, study, and career. It is to be doubted that any singer has ever made a debut with the fortunate circumstances under which Rosa Ponselle made hers. She had been a cabaret singer in New Haven, Conn. She was just out of vaudeville. Gatti Casazza thought he had found a second Farrar. For her first operatic appearance, the New Haven girl opened the Metropolitan season singing opposite Caruso in *Forza del Destino*. She had an enormous triumph that night. Since then her success has languished. She is an American. Perhaps if she had the personality of Jeritza she could have overcome that handicap.

New York

The Wagnerian Opera Festival should teach a lesson to producers of opera: You can't go out and pick up an orchestra as you would a pair of shoes. The singers are in most respects excellent artists. One could easily call them outright a great troupe if it were not for the matter of acoustics. The Germans are playing at the Manhattan Opera House. Vocalists may have beautiful, ringing tone in that auditorium, which in another theatre they lack. But the singers of the Wagnerian Festival seem excellent, notably the baritone Schorr. By comparison they have made the orchestra all the more an abomination. The company picked up a group of musicians hurriedly, and put them through the ticklish walks, paces, and gallops of pieces like *Die Meistersinger* and *Tristan*. Conductor Blech is an excellent director, but the Archangel Gabriel, himself, would have his troubles with a group of players hastily recruited, and thrown into such a fray as the last half of the *Meistersinger* prelude.

The New York Symphony Orchestra exhibited in its concerts of last Thursday afternoon and Friday evening, a new guest conductor. He was Bruno Walter, of much reputation in Germany, where he conducts the Munich Opera. Walter is especially renowned as a conductor of Mozart. He directed the symphony in D of the Salzburg composer. It would not be too rash to state outright that it was the finest Mozart conducting to be

heard in the world today. Walter very sensibly cut down the orchestra to eighteenth century propositions. He achieved an exquisite balance of tone. It was no case of the huge mass of modern strings drowning the small body of wood-winds, as usually happens, with the result that you hear little more than a monotonous orchestra of violins. Mozart sounded very modern in orchestration, with a rich and varied blending of winds and strings. Walter brought much clarity and grace into the gigantic C minor symphony of Brahms, but he dragged it at times.

Mr. Gatti-Casazza, of the Metropolitan, is full of surprises. His latest was a performance, for the first time in America, of Schilling's *Mona Lisa*. The opera is an ingenious attempt to explain the smile on the face of Da Vinci's famous portrait. The prologue and epilogue present a young wife with her old husband, sight-seeing in Florence. Both parts are taken by newcomers to the Metropolitan—Barbara Kemp, of the Berlin Opera, and Michael Bohnen, of the Munich Opera. The roles are dual. In the two acts of the piece they appear as Mona Lisa and her husband, in a story told by a young monk (Mr. Taucher), who impersonates also Mona Lisa's youthful lover, whom she had been forced to discard to marry Francesco di Gioconda.

William Van Hoogstraten was chosen to take the place of Josef Stransky, recently resigned, as conductor of the Philharmonic Orchestra, along with William Mengelberg. Both Mr. Mengelberg and Mr. Van Hoogstraten are Hollanders. With his wife, Mme. Elly Ney, pianist, the latter came to New York for the first time last season, when he twice conducted the Philharmonic, with his wife as soloist.

Detroit

Ganna Walska McCormack, before making vocal advances to audiences in New York and Chicago, gave Detroit a taste of her quality. Here are some comments, taken at random from the Detroit press: "But she has not much of a voice"; "a woman of courage"; "nasal squeaks"; "sad, hopeful, handsome, ambitious, incompetent artist"; "program was mercifully brief"; "sincere worker in the field of art." Mme. Walska explains that she does not take Detroit critics seriously. Her Chicago debut has been indefinitely postponed.

EDUCATION

Athens and Rome Revive

Simultaneously with a discussion in the Yale Corporation of the desirability of retaining Latin and Greek as requirements for the B. A. degree, arrives in the United States, and in New Haven, Sir Frederick Kenyon, noted classical scholar and director of the British Museum.

Sir Frederick is imported by the American Classical League as a mobile expeditionary force with objectives in New York, Boston, Montreal, Chicago, Cincinnati, Washington, Baltimore, Philadelphia, as well as New Haven. And so far he has met little resistance. Newspaper comment is, curiously enough, rather favorable to the classics than otherwise, though the basis of favor is not always classical. One editorial writer insists, for instance, that Latin and Greek cannot be considered defunct so long as botanists use Latin names for plants and physicians rely upon the ancient tongues for titles for their drugs.

But compulsion is another matter. Sir Frederick himself has doubts as to compulsion. In his Boston address he alluded to the neat revenge which the sciences have suffered in England at the hands of Latin and Greek. Since the war the classics, everywhere compulsory before that time, have been relieved of their penal character, and the sciences, the new wisdom of humanity, have taken their place. The result has been a renewed interest in Latin and Greek and a somewhat diminished eagerness for scientific corners.

But here is another angle to the question, as several editorials have hastened to aver. Compulsion, in and of itself, may be desirable. It cannot be true that the entire adult population of the globe which, in so far as it was educated at all, was educated by compulsion, suffered needlessly. A long line of Little-Red-Schoolhouse-taught Senators and Generals and Presidents answers, No. Discipline is necessary to the human soul, and compulsion is necessary to discipline. It follows that Latin and Greek should be required for the B. A. degree.

It is to be presumed that neither this, nor any other of the similar arguments which the discussion has inspired, will be considered by the Corporation of Yale University except as evidence of the general lack of agreement as to educational problems. There is, however, an argument for the retention of the classics as com-

pulsory subjects of education which cannot be ignored. It is the argument that the classics have now been taught so long that they cannot be dropped. It does not rest upon the respective glories and grandeurs of Athens and Rome. It rests merely upon the fact that Greek and Roman thinking is the core of our culture; that without the literatures of these two tongues we are without an understanding of our traditions; that cut off from our traditions, we are novices where we should be adepts.

If the great universities, with their manifold departments and courses and degrees retain no common courses in any way related to the history of the race they will graduate men and women who will have nothing in common but their clothes. They will not even talk the same tongue, though they may all speak a dialect of one language. They will be free and unrestrained individuals. And they will have no ancestors whatever.

Rank

The latest research bulletin issued by the National Education Association indicates that New York, ranking first in ability to support education, is forty-first in per cent of wealth expended. Idaho is first. Meanwhile President Scott, of Northern University, claims that Chicago is the center of the educational universe.

Christian Colleges

The joint committee of Women's Union Christian Colleges in the Orient has raised the fund necessary to receive \$1,000,000 from the Laura Spellman Rockefeller Memorial Fund for the erection of six colleges in Tokio, Peking, Nanking, Lucknow, Madras, Vellore.

Federal Control

The Towner-Sterling Educational Bill providing for a large measure of federal interference in state education and the creation of a Department of Education in the national government was blocked in Congress largely through the efforts of Dr. Charles E. Sawyer, the President's personal physician and now chief co-ordinator of the Federal Hospitalization Board, who wishes to see a Department of Public Welfare with four branches: Education, Public Health, Social Service, Veterans' Relief. Senator Sterling serves notice of a finish fight for a separate Department of Education. And the National Chamber of Commerce continues its attack upon the whole scheme as an improper usurpation of local authority by the general government.

Boys Who Are Mad

The great English public is tremendously worked up over the character of fifteen year old boys. The head-master of Eton has stated in print that "It is only known to schoolmasters, and not to all of them, how large a proportion of boys are a little mad between the ages of 14 and 17. Weird fancies, always egotistic, suspiciousness, moroseness, solitariness, all these are common, but they present most diverse appearances to the observer. Among the rougher boys arson is not infrequent and kleptomania is fairly rampant with all classes." Frankly, the British public doesn't believe it, and it takes every occasion to say so.

The discussion sprang from the suicide of Vivian Tanner, a "Blue Coat" boy of Christ's Hospital, who had been "ragged" for poor playing in a football game. The headmaster of Christ's Hospital was reported to have said that "If a boy acts badly as a linesman a mild kick is not an excessive punishment." The result was a storm of indignant protests. Then Canon Lyttleton of Eton published his opinions including the sentences quoted above. Followed more indignation. Interviews with headmasters, teachers and laymen representing every shade of opinion began to appear in the press. And apparently the controversy is still raging, with the late Lord Salisbury, whose public school experiences were much discussed a few years ago, center of the storm.

A View of All the World

The "floating school" of Osa G. Candler, Jr., of Atlanta, son of the Coca-Cola king, has been realized. The transport "Logan," now known as the Candler Floating School, is to set sail Sept. 15, 1923, for a trip around the world to be completed June 10, 1924. It is to be a school for the children of the unfortunate rich. Mr. Candler states his position succinctly. The sons of the poor buckle down to work because they have no other interests. But the sons of the rich with their cars and their clubs have too many other things to do. The ocean offers their only hope. And on Mr. Candler's ship "they will see that they must concentrate on their studies." Mr. Candler's son is to go on the first cruise.

Ten thousand teachers assembled in Public Hall, Cleveland, for the annual conference of the National Education Association.

RELIGION

Methodists in Russia

The Russian Soviet government has requested that a committee be appointed from the members of the Methodist Episcopal Church to help reorganize the churches of Russia. The Soviet government has found in the social creed of the Methodist Episcopal Church of America the following principles: Protection of the worker from forced unemployment, old age pensions, minimum wage, reduction of hours of labor to the lowest practicable point, and the most equitable division of the product of industry which can be devised. (This creed was adopted by the Methodists in 1912).

Bishop Nuelsen of the Methodist Episcopal Church, who recently returned from Russia, reports that the Soviet no longer interferes with the worship of any sect that does not oppose the government. Three Methodist Episcopal bishops will go to Moscow in April to present the social creed to the government for approval and to co-operate in working out the destinies of the badly disorganized Russian Church.

Coincidence?

The Catholic churches of Canada are proving suspiciously inflammable. In the last nine months the three oldest shrines in the ancient province of Quebec have been destroyed by fire—St. Anne de Beaupré, noted for its miraculous cures; the Trappist monastery at Oka, and the Basilica at Quebec. The Basilica was built in 1647 and contained magnificent windows and irreplaceable historical documents. The loss was \$1,000,000.

Sixteen large churches have burned, and smaller fires have been numerous. At first the blame was laid upon overheated furnaces or defective wiring. But, as fire after fire occurred and only Roman Catholic churches were destroyed, incendiarism was suspected. Staid insurance journals, never influenced by casual rumor, regard human agency as probable; fire insurance underwriters will insure Catholic churches only to a limited extent and at high rates.

If the object of the incendiaries is an attack upon the Church their methods are ingeniously calculated to defeat their own ends. Popular feeling both in America and in Canada is strongly in sympathy with the churchless Catholics.



BISHOP J. L. NUELSEN
He says the Bolsheviks are tolerant of religion if not of politics

A New Church

Under their Bishop-elect, Adrot, several thousand Roman Catholic priests have founded in France a new Church. The tradition of celibacy of the clergy is 1,000 years old, but they have decided to break with this tradition. Bishops of similar churches in Holland, Switzerland, Poland, Czecho-Slovakia and Hungary will be present at Adrot's consecration, which is scheduled for late in April. Two of these had been duly consecrated as bishops before their break with Rome. The new church therefore claims apostolic succession, and the same authoritative basis as the Church of England.

Catholic and Lutheran organizations appeared before the United States Supreme Court to contest the Nebraska school law. The law prohibits religious instruction for pupils below the eighth grade in public, private, and parochial schools, except after dark and on Sundays. Both churches protest that the statute is an invasion of their constitutional rights.

The Reverend Doctor R. S. MacArthur, 81, died on February 25 at Daytona Beach, Fla. He was President of the Baptist World Alliance, and pastor of the Calvary Baptist Church, New York, for 41 years. He retired in 1911, and resigned as pastor emeritus of the church in 1922 when his successor, Dr. John Roach Stratton, held a debate with William A. Brady on stage and pulpit morals.

MEDICINE

A Baby's Heart

A baby, born apparently dead, was successfully revived by unusual means, an injection of adrenalin. The child, a boy, was one of a pair of boy and girl twins born in a Brooklyn maternity hospital. The two children together weighed only five and a half pounds at birth. The girl, except for her size, was normal. The boy was without heart action or respiration.

Ordinary means failed to revive the child. The physician in attendance, Dr. Philip Mininberg, then injected a few drops of adrenalin and heart action recommenced. A small quantity of blood was drawn to ease the heart's work. Massage and a pulmotor were applied, and within an hour the child was breathing normally.

The children were then placed in an incubator. Within three days they were taking nourishment normally, and since then have gained steadily in weight—the boy even more rapidly than the girl.

Adrenalin is a common drug used to stimulate heart action. It is an extract from the adrenal glands of sheep.

Sight Without Eyes

Reports from France indicate that French surgeons have achieved some measure of success in teaching the blind to see with parts of their bodies other than their eyes.

Two patients, blind from infancy, were tested. Both have been under training for some time. They were blindfolded during the tests to make sure that they were not suffering from merely defective eyesight. One was able to trace with his forefinger figures and designs drawn on a brightly illuminated glass globe. The other could detect general directions, but could not yet distinguish figures clearly.

Publicity

Recently a doctor grafted a portion of a pig's eye on the eyeball of a blind boy, Alfred Lemonowicz, of Paterson, N. J. According to reports the operation was partly successful—the young boy is able to see slightly. At any rate, the attendant publicity has secured the young man a contract to appear in vaudeville with the pig.

LAW

Abolishing Reno

"Married in Greenwich, divorced at Reno," has been a commonplace in the last few years. Some people have used it as a text in attacking the institution of marriage. Others, less radical, have used it as a criticism of the inequality of our marriage and divorce laws. It is ridiculous that people should find it legal to do in one part of a country what is illegal in another part—as if morality were determined by state boundaries.

This, like many other criticisms of our laws, rises because when our Constitution was drawn the United States was looked upon not as a country, but as a group of countries. It was "these United States," not "this United States." In the 140 or 150 years since, our conception of government and our habits of travel from one state to another have so altered as to bring the nation together as a unit.

We have modified the Constitution to conform to this change in attitude. The 13th Amendment (anti-slavery), 14th (United States citizenship), 15th (Negro suffrage), 16th (Federal Income Tax), 17th (Manner of Electing Senators), 18th (Prohibition), and 19th (Woman Suffrage), have all had the purpose of unifying "this United States."

Now it is proposed to nationalize divorce laws. Senator Arthur Capper, of Kansas, has proposed a Constitutional Amendment permitting it. Except for those people who still adhere to the old conception of states rights, practically everyone is in favor of the new proposal. The specific provisions of the bill which Senator Capper proposed to pass under the new amendment are:

(1) Minimum age for marriage:

Girls—16 years, with consent of parents; 18 years without.

Boys—18 years, with consent of parents; 21 without.

(2) Divorces on the following grounds only:

Adultery.

Cruel treatment (mental or physical).

Abandonment or failure to provide for one year.

Incurable insanity.

Conviction of a felony.

(3) Sixty days to elapse between application for divorce and hearing on the same.

(4) One year to elapse between the granting of a decree and the divorce becoming absolute.

A Simple Code

A code that can be easily deciphered is worthless—except when it is a law code. A law code succeeds by being easy to read. A new organization, The American Law Institute, met in Washington with the object of simplifying American Law. William Howard Taft presided at the first meeting, Elihu Root was the chief speaker, prominent judges, prominent lawyers, and prominent professors were there to help bring the matter to a successful conclusion.

The condition which brought about their meeting was the fact that the law has ceased to be an accurate science. Too many diverse precedents, too much delay, too little agreement as to principles, too many conflicting statutes, too little precision in the use of legal terms, are the things to be remedied. In five years 62,000 statutes passed, and 65,000 court decisions upon them, convictions in less than ten per cent of the homicide cases brought before the courts, decisions reversed in one case out of three when cases are appealed to higher courts—these facts are disturbing to the legal profession.

What is the solution? Similar conditions have arisen before in the legal profession and have been solved. The solution has been a new codification of laws. Two great emperors had new codes drawn—Justinian and Napoleon. We have no emperor to do us that service, so the members of the legal profession are taking it upon themselves. They cannot by a stroke of the pen create a uniform code of laws for this country, but they hope, without legislation, to draw up a sort of handbook of legal procedure, to which all lawyers and judges may turn as authority. If they succeed, their code will be, not law, but a consensus of the best legal opinions upon which all jurists may rely. Law in this country is badly in need of the service.

...

International Divorce

The effectiveness of a national divorce law such as Senator Capper proposes is limited, because it can apply to only one nation. Divorce laws are rapidly becoming a source of international evil.

Mexican Consuls in the United States have been instructed to make public the fact that in Yucatan divorces can be obtained with and without cause at a maximum cost of \$125.

Uruguay grants divorces on easy terms, and 80% of its divorces are given to foreigners.

Fiume has entered the divorce business and opened agencies in the leading Italian cities.

SCIENCE

Digging Up History

Archaeology is busy with many discoveries other than those of Lord Carnarvon in Egypt. At present there are no less than five other important archaeological fields about to be examined.

Harvard scientists are completing arrangements with the French government to excavate that portion of Carthage which has not yet been touched.

A group of Englishmen are planning to explore the tombs of the Sultans in and around Constantinople.

Operations are going on in Mesopotamia to unearth the city of Ur and the ruins of Chaldean civilization, antedating by several centuries the civilization of the Nile.

In the spring an international group of scientists will begin excavations on Ophel Hill, near Jerusalem, to discover the tombs of David, Solomon and other Judean kings.

An expedition from the National Geographic Society and the Carnegie Institution is about to undertake a survey of Yucatan to discover the lost cities of the early Mayan civilization in America.

...

Old Age for New Wine

A French professor, Charles Henri, has discovered a method of "aging" wine in a few minutes. In a demonstration before the Academy of Sciences, he took a bottle of new wine, and by placing it for a few minutes in an electrostatic field of from 60,000 to 100,000 volts, changed it in a short time so that in all respects—strength, color, bouquet—it could not be detected from old wine. Steps have been taken to commercialize the new invention.

...

Hudson Maxim, the inventor, suggested to the National Cotton Conference for Boll Weevil Control that inasmuch as insects are guided by smell, it might be possible to destroy the boll weevil by baiting traps with the scent of the female. If the method could be developed it might be made effective against the house fly, mosquito, ant, and other pests.

...

A new planetoid, or tiny planet, was discovered at the United States Naval Observatory. About a thousand planetoids have been already discovered. This new one is situated for the present in the constellation of Orion.

FINANCE

Hopefully Complex

There was a rapid sequence of events this past week in the financial and trade world. Accompanied by feverish speculation, cotton surged forward almost to the frequently predicted price of 30 cents. Although the volume of transactions in stocks decreased, prices were irregularly strong. Bonds in general turned downward under advancing money rates. In Germany the printing presses rendered colorless previous superlatives of financial writers by adding in the single week 450 billion new Reichsbank marks!! Some ingenious mathematician has computed that at this rate 1923 would see outstanding marks break into the quadrillions—an achievement beyond the power of even the Bolsheviks.

Finally, the Federal Reserve Bank of New York announced an advance of its rediscount rates from 4 to 4½%. This occurrence provided a live topic of conversation both in Wall and Lombard Streets. Certain features attending it, because of their fundamental connection with the future course of American business, deserve close attention.

...

Rising Cycle of Business

This rise in the New York Reserve rates is the first since 1920, when the strained condition of American credit gradually forced the commercial paper rate to 7%. During the ensuing liquidation the rate fell step by step to 4% where it has hung for many months.

Meanwhile American business has again entered a rising cycle, as is plainly attested by such reliable barometers as the stockmarket and the iron and cotton industries. Lately the money market has responded to this new revival of business. Call loans, the barometer of the money market, have recently risen even to 6%, while market rates for acceptances and commercial paper were perceptibly stronger.

This increased demand for funds has at length been recognized by the higher New York rediscount rate, as it has by a similar advance on the part of the Boston Reserve Bank.

Before the war, gold exports could be avoided by raising the rediscount rate, and the swift rise of sterling exchange has caused discussion of the possibility of gold shipments to England lower than had generally been expected. Yet American bankers would be pleased rather than oth-

erwise to witness such an export of gold, if conducted in an orderly manner. Moreover, all things considered, it is doubtful whether England can actually draw on our gold supply in the near future.



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D. R. CRISSINGER

Former Marion banker; present head of our Federal Banking System

Reserve Bank's Foresight

Obviously, the new rediscount rate has not been established for the reasons which prompted its advance from 4 to 4¾ in November, 1919. The gold position of the Reserve system was then seriously endangered; now it is tremendously strong, its ratio of gold to notes and deposits being at present 75.8% and 79% for the New York Bank. Yet we now have too much gold for our own good, and much of our present stock of the yellow metal should be re-exported as soon as circumstances will allow, lest either lack of financial foresight or uneconomic legislation bring on another unsound inflation of American credit.

In explanation of the increase in rate, the Bank authorities stated that its purpose was to get the New York rate in line with the rates of the other Reserve Banks, which have remained for some months at 4½%. Such a realignment of Reserve rates has recently become desirable, for since the beginning of the year Reserve loans in New York had increased \$58,000,000, while loans of the other eleven Banks had decreased \$180,000,000. Moreover, while the ratio of the whole system rose from 72.1 to 75.8%, the New York Bank ratio fell from 80 to 75%. Already the latter ratio has stiffened to 79% under this equalization of rates.

Effect on Money Market

Whatever the old international significance of a rise in the Bank rate, the motive for the recent advance in New York must be sought in this country alone.

In respect to the general money market, the raising of the New York rate has another and even deeper significance. The classical law of rediscount banking is to keep the rediscount rate above the open market rate, in order slightly to penalize rather than subsidize the bank applying for the rediscount.

The Federal Reserve system has followed this principle only occasionally. Now on Feb. 21, while the New York Bank rates still stood at 4, the market for acceptances had risen to 4-4½, and for commercial paper to 4¾. This situation was partially remedied by the end of the week; with the rediscount rates at 4½, acceptances stood at 4-4½ and commercial paper at 4¾-5. Thus the Bank rate is now slightly higher than the rate for acceptances, but slightly lower than that for paper.

To keep Bank rate above market rate for paper, a 5% rate would be necessary, and so violent an advance has evidently been considered undesirable for the present at least.

The recent advance of the Reserve rate is reassuring proof that the Reserve authorities realize this possibility and are already taking steps to obviate it.

...

Test of the System

It is still too early to interpret completely what is in the minds of the Bank authorities, but one phase of the matter deserves notice. Hitherto, the theory and practice of the Reserve system necessarily have differed considerably, owing to the extraordinary set of problems with which it has been constantly and successively bedevilled ever since its establishment in 1914, such as the boom of 1915-16, Liberty bond distribution since 1917, the boom of 1919-20, and the severe deflation of 1920-22. On the whole, its success with these unprecedented tasks has been little short of miraculous.

Now, in a more normal period of business, the opportunity has come to follow the provisions which the original Reserve Act intended for the system. The year in and year out wisdom of the Reserve Act has not been altogether demonstrated in all respects, and it seems evident from events of the past week that 1923 may provide the first fair tests of the system. This denouement should interest the rank and file of the American public as well as students of banking.

S P O R T

Greb vs. Tunney

Gene Tunney, former champion of the A. E. F., emerged from the smoke of a battle in Madison Square Garden holding Harry Greb's light-heavy-weight championship of the world. But the smoke had hardly cleared when clouds of official disapproval rose to blur the brilliance of his honors. Not only did the metropolitan papers cast bitter reflections on the verdict of Judges Charles E. Miles, Charles Meighan and Referee Patsy Haley, but William Muldoon himself, Chairman of the State Athletic Commission, declared the decision "unjustifiable". He stated, however, that the verdict was official and that the State Commission would stand by it. Accordingly, Tunney will retain his doubtful honors until he takes clear title to the championship in another fight with Greb.

Madison Square Garden was jammed for the battle, which went the full fifteen rounds without the suggestion of a knockout. Tunney carried the thumping to his opponent's ribs and body until they were a mass of fevered blotches. Greb, who resides in Pittsburgh, employed his traditional plunging roughness and was warned repeatedly for butting Tunney with his head. Tunney took the decision on points.

Firpo

Two hundred and thirty-five pounds of Luis Angel Firpo, pretender to the throne of Jack Dempsey, arrived in New York from his native Argentina. The immediate objective of Firpo's wanderings is a bout with the aged British heavyweight, Bill Brennan, at Madison Square Garden on March 14 under the aegis of Tex Rickard. If Brennan allows himself to be dispatched with the deftness and docility that has characterized his appearances before other young heavyweights, Firpo will be matched with Willard, Floyd Johnson, and—if fate favors him—with Dempsey.

New World's Records

16-pound shot-put: Ralph G. Hills, Princeton, 48 ft. 9 in.

5,000-meter run (indoor): Willie Ritola, Finnish-American A. C., 15 min. 12/5 sec.

Ice skating, 150 yards: Charles Jewtraw, Lake Placid, 13 4/5 sec.

Ice skating, 440 yards, Charles Gorman, St. John, N. B., 37 1/5 sec.

Basketball: Passaic High School, 111 straight victories.

AERONAUTICS

Chicago to New York

A commercial airship line between Chicago and New York, often discussed, took definite shape last week. A corporation is to be formed in which Marshall Field, William Wrigley, Jr., Franklin D. Roosevelt, Benedict Crowell, former Assistant Secretary of War, and Owen D. Young, Vice-President of the General Electric Company, will be members.

First a careful investigation of the possibility of such a line was made, by German engineers, who had been trained in the school of the Zeppelin. The report was favorable and preparations are going ahead.

Present plans are to build in this country a rigid dirigible of the Shütte Lanz type. Helium will be used as the elevating gas, because it is non-inflammable. The ship will carry 50 passengers, and is scheduled to leave New York at six in the morning and arrive in Chicago early next morning, the passengers sleeping en route. The Government is to give full co-operation because of the military advantage of developing commercial aviation in this country.

A Dreadnaught

The first Aerial Dreadnought is being built for the British Air Ministry. Some of its main features include living quarters, electric illumination, an electric capstan controlling a 125-pound anchor, two water-tight transverse bulkheads, sleeping quarters for five, a chart room.

The full weight of the seaplane, with full crew, fuel and two torpedoes, each weighing 3,000 pounds, will be approximately 9½ tons. The torpedoes will be carried under the lower wings and discharged by means of a new type of releasing gear.

Speed

Sadi Lecointe, famed Frenchman, established a new world speed record. Lecointe flew over a four-kilometer course at Istres, averaging 233.01 miles an hour.

A Successful Helicopter

"... So far as I know, you have produced the first successful helicopter." This is a fragment of the congratulatory message sent by Thomas A. Edison offering assistance in further experiments to Dr. Bothezaat, who broke the world's helicopter record at McCook's Field, Dayton, Ohio, by remaining in the air two minutes and 45 seconds at a height of 15 feet.

TIME

The Weekly News-Magazine

—the man who wants the facts

—the man who wants to do his own thinking after he has the facts

—the busy man

Is there such a man?

The response to the announcement of the News-Magazine idea has supplied the answer. Such a man exists!

Who is he? Is he merely a distinguished citizen? Is he necessarily President of a great university? or an Ambassador? or a Magnate? or a Bishop? or a Member of the United States Senate? As a matter of fact the man was found in Ohio, among the lesser nobility. It is also true that he was discovered in flight to Florida. His twin-likeness was tracked down in Boston, and the postmaster reported his alias—in Chicago.

He must live somewhere! "Of that there is no possible doubt, no possible probable shadow of doubt, no possible doubt whatever."

Furthermore, he is not as elusive as the Scarlet Pimpernel, nor as extinct as the Dodo.

Please join the hunt. Should you suddenly discover him imposing upon your hospitality, within your very doors, maliciously wearing your clothes and making free with your private vanities, arrest him. And having gone that far, get his finger print. Or his signature on the form below.

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CRIME

Counterfeiters

Secret Service raids on a counterfeiting conspiracy, characterized in the New York afternoon edition as "gigantic," increased the population of the New York jails by 22 and added to the government's collection of criminal curios about \$100,000 in bogus bank notes. Although a cryptic secrecy veiled the details of the Federal activity, it is said that over 1,000 persons will be arrested for connection with the counterfeiters. Millions of revenue stamps, postage stamps, whisky, beer and champagne labels, bonded liquor seals, and doctor's prescription blanks were also discovered. Secret Service men say that their prisoners have gulled the trusting public for over \$1,000,000 in crooked currency and over \$10,000,000 in spurious stamps, labels and seals in the past year.

...

Less Crime

Police Commissioner Enright of New York contends that his administration has been notably efficient.

"There is less crime in the city today than in many years," said he in a speech at Manhattan's Town Hall.

Commissioner Enright, it will be remembered, was hiding his light under a lieutenancy when Mayor John F. Hylan brought it forth to blaze into the dark by-ways of criminality. One year ago the metropolitan press wanted to "oust" him from office because of the "crime wave." This year there has been less complaint against Mr. Enright. Hence his speech.

...

Miscellaneous

Charles E. McCandless, gentleman-at-large in the Southwest, marched into Baltimore police headquarters and credited himself with four murders in Texas and New Mexico. "They didn't believe me," he told reporters afterward.

...

To prevent incendiarism, special police guards have been placed at every Catholic church in New York during Lent.

...

In the elevator of a Chicago business building Henry C. Hart, New York jewelry salesman, was held up and robbed of \$100,000 in diamonds.

...

The new Detective School of the New York police force will open March 10 to instruct 100 guardians of the law in the finesse and strategy of criminal detection.

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THE PRESS

Public Service

"First in public service" is the slogan of *The New York World*. In Manhattan *The Times* is famous for its "comprehensiveness"; *The Tribune* for its "features"—Briggs, Darling, Grantland Rice, Mark Sullivan, Don Marquis, "Young Boswell"; *The Herald* for its Munsianism; *The American* for its sensationalism and its comics; and *The News* for the fact that it is read by 500,000 people, all gum-chewers.

The World is "first in public service." And one of the services it has just performed is to introduce into the New York state legislature (through Senator Walker) an Anti-Ku Klux Klan Bill.

In the early 80's *The World* collected \$100,000 in contributions from its readers for the erection of the pedestal of the Statue of Liberty. Recent instances of public service include: The exposé of the building trades scandal in Manhattan in 1920, the Klan exposé in 1921, the original agitation which brought about the Washington Disarmament Conference in November, 1921.

"He had put the muzzle of the revolver in his mouth and fired. Several newspapers were in the room, including a copy of the *Daily Mail*."—*The London Daily Mail*.

"Let this—poor devil—be your epitaph:

You lived, were harried, saw all prospects fail;

But wholly not in vain (see paragraph)

Who died to advertise the *Daily Mail*."

—*The New Witness*.

"A little man with an angry face and a repulsive manner who sought to make no man his friend, who never made an interesting speech and never talked less than four hours." That is a description (in the current issue of *The Forum*) of a prominent United States Senator who would like to be President.

"He was bandy-legged and lame of one foot; his shoulders were crooked and contracted towards his chest; his head was peaked towards the top and then wool was scattered over it. . . . And on this occasion, shouting out shrilly, he uttered bitter taunts."—That is the description of Theristes, "reckless babbler" of Homer's *Iliad*.

Chester S. Lord, who was Managing Editor of Charles A. Dana's *Sun*, has written a book: *The Young Man and Journalism*. "A gloomier or more pessimistic tract never we saw," say the critics. "Young men who read Mr. Lord's book will take to bricklaying sooner than journalism!"

The "Kept" Press

That the big metropolitan papers are "kept" by department stores (who advertise) and that the big metropolitan papers are afraid to print the truth about the people who own these department stores is the not infrequent charge of Mr. Upton Sinclair and his kind.

A fortnight ago young John Wanamaker II, son of Rodman Wanamaker (President of the New York and Philadelphia Wanamaker stores) was sentenced to six months in a French prison—charged with having signed spurious checks at Deauville.

The New York World, Herald, Tribune, American ran the story on Page 1; *The News*, on Page 2; *The Times*, on Page 3; *The Call*, not at all.

. . . .

The New York American, warring upon City Comptroller Charles L. Craig (foe to Mayor Hylan), prints each day a short editorial headed: "The Calendar of a Man Who Failed." The editorial discusses Mr. Craig passionately. And invariably the last two sentences are: "Number of days in office—1,881 (or whatever the figure happens to be). Number of days in office without doing anything—1,881."

. . . .

It Pays to Be Decent

Said *The Christian Science Monitor*: "It is not difficult to draw from both journalists and theatrical history illustrations of the fact that decency pays, not only in self-respect, but in cash."

Simultaneously the Executive Board of *The Chicago Herald and Examiner* announced to Mr. Hearst (owner) that the Sunday edition is now "side by side with its brother, *The New York American*—the only newspaper in America with over a million circulation."

TIME, the Weekly News-Paper. Editors—Briton Hadden and Henry R. Luce. Associates—Manfred Gottfried, Thomas J. C. Martyn, Alan Rinehart, John A. Thomas. Weekly Contributors—Stephen V. Benet, Prosper Buranelli, John Farrar, Willard T. Ingalls, Archibald MacLish, John S. Martin, E. E. Parmore, Wells C. Root, Theodore L. Safford, Pierson Underwood. Published by TIME, Inc., B. Hadden, Pres.; E. R. Crowe, Vice Pres.; H. R. Luce, Sec'y-Treas., 9 E. 40th St., New York City. Subscription rates, per year, postpaid: in the United States and Mexico, \$5.00; in Canada, \$5.50; elsewhere, \$6.00. For advertising rates address: E. R. Crowe & Co., Inc., 9 E. 40th St., New York; 645 No. Michigan Ave., Chicago. Advertising Manager, R. L. Johnson; Circulation Manager, Roy E. Larsen. Vol. I, No. 1.

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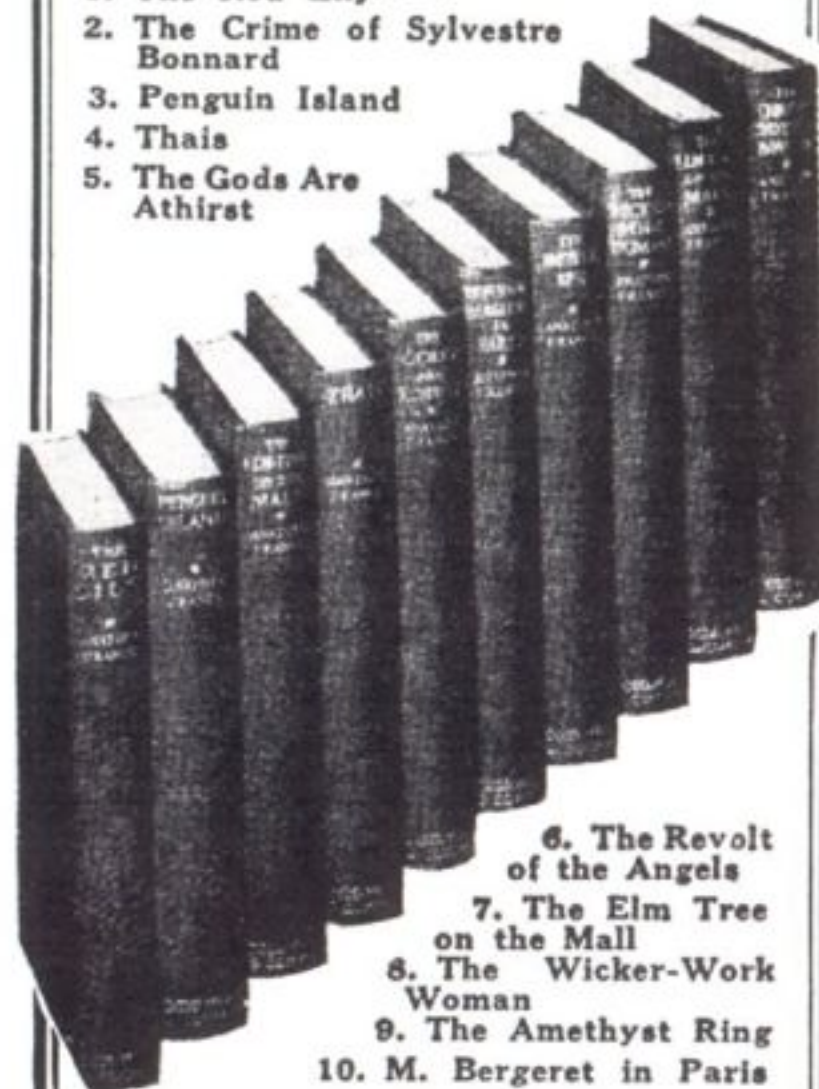
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MILESTONES

Married: Edmund Hugo Stinnes, son of Hugo Stinnes, of Germany, to Margarete Herrmann, daughter of a former actor at the Royal Theatre, Berlin. . . .

Married: Deputy Finzi, Italian Under Secretary of the Interior, and Signorina Clementi, neice of Cardinal Vannutelli, dean of the Sacred College, Rome. The witnesses were Premier Mussolini, Gulielmo Marconi, the inventor, and Prince Colonna. Gabriele d'Annunzio was also to have been a witness but failed to arrive in time. . . .

Sued for Divorce: Mrs. Elizabeth Fae Furness, an American, by Thomas Furness, brother of Viscount Furness. Maurice, the dancer, is named as co-respondent. . . .

Died: Theophile Delcasse, 71, French statesman, Nice, Italy. (See page 9.) . . .

Died: Musammatt Rukka, 25, widow of Ganga Din Ahir, 28, Italy, India. She committed suttee on the funeral pyre of her husband. . . .

Died: Charlemagne Tower, of Philadelphia, 74, for six years Ambassador to Germany under President Roosevelt. . . .

Died: Thomas W. Shaw, 91, London, Ont. He was the last survivor of the Light Brigade, which in 1854 made the famous charge on a Russian battery at Balaklava in the Crimean War. He was wounded in the charge and nursed by Florence Nightingale. . . .

Died: Mme. Ben Nishimoto, 103, Kyushu Island, Japan. Her funeral was attended by 93 of her direct descendants; five children, 19 grandchildren, 57 great-grandchildren, 12 great-great-grandchildren. . . .

Died: King Khama of Bamangwate, 87, Serowe, Bechuanaland. The son of a witch-doctor, at 12 years of age he became the protege of David Livingstone, the missionary-explorer. He was converted to Christianity, became king of the Bamangwate Nation, declared religious freedom, abolished slavery, prohibited the use of liquor. To enforce the latter decree he banished white men from his domain. . . .

Died: Mrs. Mary Simmerson Cunningham Logan, 84, widow of John A. Logan, Union General in the Civil War. It was she who conceived the idea of Memorial Day, which was first declared by her husband as Commander of the Grand Army of the Republic in 1868. After her husband's death in 1886 she wrote several books on the Civil War, and made a valuable collection of war souvenirs in memory of her son Major John A. Logan, Jr., killed at the battle of San Jacinto in the Philippines, 1898.



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"Castoria," famed patent medicine invented half a century ago by the late Charles H. Fletcher, was sold to the Household Products Company, Inc., manufacturers of "Cascarets" and "Bayer's Aspirin."

In Asbury Park, N. J., a young lady hiccupped steadily for twelve weeks; then ceased as suddenly as she began.

The population of the continental United States on Jan. 1, 1923, was approximately 110,100,000. This is a gain of 4,500,000 since the 1920 census.

Thirty per cent of the population of New York is Jewish. Other cities range thus: Cleveland, 12%; Chicago, Philadelphia, 10%; Detroit, St. Louis, Baltimore, 8%.

The Concert Mayol, a Paris music hall, advertises a piece called *Oh, Quel Nu!* For the benefit of Americans and Englishmen, the following free translation is inserted on the billboard: *Ladies Shirt Off!*

Since 1918 the Princeton Club of New York has shared jointly the Yale Club's building at 50 Vanderbilt Avenue. This month Princeton will take quarters of her own at Park Avenue and 39th Street.

Fox hunting by motor car has become popular in England. Of course, the automobiles cannot follow the mounted hunters across country. But by their speed they are able to head them off by keeping to the road.

In Detroit, a prosecuting witness in an assault and battery case was asked his name by the court. "William Raukissoonsuighihi," said he, "a Hindu."

In Patagonia was found a human skull, half a million years older than the famous Javahead, aged 500,000.



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IMAGINARY INTERVIEWS

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

Jack Dempsey: "When newspaper reporters mentioned my name to General Degoutte commanding the French in the Ruhr, he asked: 'Who is Jack Dempsey?' For that matter, I never heard of General Degoutte!"

. . . .

The Prince of Wales: "Propagandists maintain that all factions in England and Ireland would unite if only I should marry Mrs. MacSwiney."

. . . .

Prince George, youngest son of King George V: "I underwent an operation to have my two little toes removed. I had been afflicted with 'hammer-toe'—a shortening of the tendons which causes the little toe to curl up and is very painful in walking and dancing, of which I am very fond."

. . . .

President Bernardes of Brazil: "I sent a message of congratulation to *The New York World*, which promoted the New York-to-Rio flight of Pilot Hinton. I referred to aviation as 'that enterprise in which the Americans are unsurpassed—having given wings to man.'"

. . . .

The boy Emperor of China: "I have adopted the name of 'Henry' for myself and of 'Elizabeth' for my recent bride, Princess Kuo Chia Si. I did so in admiration of Henry VIII and Queen Elizabeth."

. . . .

Prince Bullawa Cetewayo of Zululand: "I arrived in Chicago and inspected its flappers. Then I issued this statement: 'We do not have flappers in Zululand. I think American standards are far too loose.'"

. . . .

Lady Elizabeth Bowes-Lyon, fiancée of the Duke of York: "My future mother-in-law, Queen Mary, presented me with a diamond brooch, formed like a rising sun."

. . . .

Edward Young Clark, Imperial Giant of the Ku Klux Klan: "The Propagation Department of the Klan was taken from my control. People say this means the severance of my official relations with the Invisible Empire."

. . . .

Mary MacSwiney, widow of the Mayor of Cork: "Since her arrest by Free State soldiers on Feb. 13, Annie MacSwiney has been on a hunger strike and is getting very weak. So I cabled my brother-in-law in New York: 'Notify friends in United States to protest.'"

. . . .

Governor Alfred E. Smith of New York: "I attended a dinner of 400 newsboys in Manhattan and told them: 'Each of you can be the President of the United States, if you want to.'"

General Charles G. ("Hell and Maria") Dawes: "I told the Union League Club of Chicago that in the last ten years there have been more demagogues in Congress than ever before. So *The New York Times* said I was 'inclined to take too bilious a view of things.'"

. . . .

Henry Ford: "Both branches of the Nebraska Legislature invited me to come to their State and develop its waterpower. I am usually ready to respond to the call of the people."

. . . .

John D. Rockefeller: "When I recovered from my recent illness, I went out and played golf. Motion picture men photographed me holing a 14-foot putt. Arthur Brisbane, Hearst Editor, commented: 'Alexander, addressing his dissatisfied generals, held up his purple cloak, saying that was all that he had got out of it. Mr. Rockefeller might hold up his little golf ball and putter, saying: 'This is about all I get out of it!'"

. . . .

Edith Rockefeller McCormick: "*The Chicago Herald-Examiner* quoted me as saying: 'I was the first wife of King Tutankhamen. I married him when I was only 16 years old, and died two years later.' My interest in re-incarnation is of many years' standing."

. . . .

Princess Yolanda of Italy: "I visited in Turin the parents of my fiancé, Count Calvi di Bergolo. Together we inspected several villas in order to choose one to live in after our wedding in April."

. . . .

Harry K. Thaw: "Having received a ten day furlough from the Pennsylvania Hospital for the Insane, I went home to Pittsburgh to visit my mother."

. . . .

Admiral Von Tirpitz: "I published an article in one of Hugo Stinnes' papers, *Die Allgemeine Zeitung*, in which I said that although it would be difficult to forget the 'barbarous methods of war employed by the English,' Germany must strike out on paths that will make serious antagonism to the Anglo-Saxon impossible."

. . . .

Mayor John F. Hylan: "My hotel room at Palm Beach costs \$12 a day. I told a reporter that Mrs. Hylan and I have a room and bath, but no maid, no secretary, no animals."

. . . .

Benito Mussolini: "When I act as notary of the Crown at the marriage of Princess Yolanda and Count Calvi in April, the King will confer on me the Order of the Annunziata. That means I shall rank as a cousin of the King."

POINT with PRIDE

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

Uncle Joe Cannon, retiring after weathering the Congressional storms of 50 years. (P. 2.)

Female efficiency, with Mrs. Mabel Willebrandt as acting head of the Attorney-General's office. (P. 4.)

The new touch of dignity added to Supreme Court procedure by Chief Justice Taft. (P. 4.)

Uninvited guests whose departure was regretted by their hosts—our army returned from Germany. (P. 4.)

The efficiency of the Chilean Department of Health, which demands that our delegates to the Pan-American Conference be vaccinated. (P. 6.)

Annual taxes of \$90 per capita which England bears like a great nation, without grumbling. (P. 8.)

The *S. S. Majestic*, on which an eminent British statesman, Lord Robert Cecil, arrives—not on a mission; no, nor lecture tour. (P. 8.)

Czecho-Slovakia, the only nation of Central Europe ready to pay her debts. (P. 10.)

A night's sleep, on a soft bed, in mid-air, and a thousand miles traveled between sunset and sunrise. (P. 19.)

The first successful helicopter. (P. 21.)

The harems of the Turk, from which a new womanhood is to walk into a larger destiny. (P. 10.)

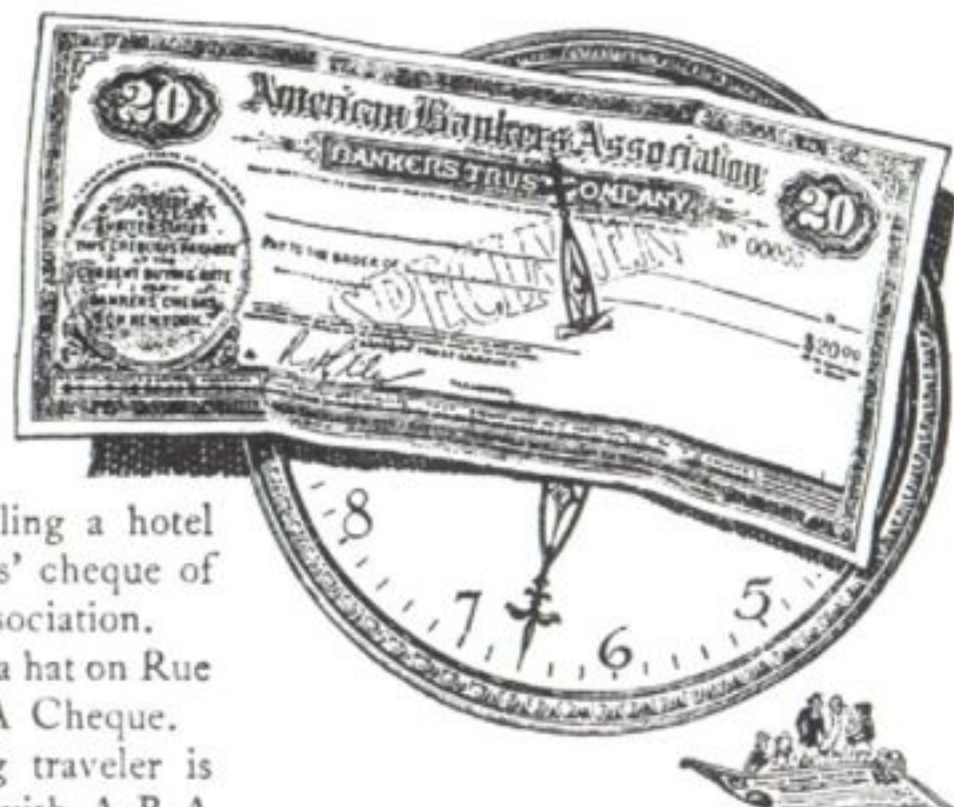
The four hundred (not society people) whom Governor Smith of New York picks as possible future Presidents. (P. 26.)

Hanihara's determination to avoid questions likely to cause disagreement with the United States. (P. 11.)

Castor oil, a cure for popular indifference to the polls. (P. 9.)

The cause of the classics. (P. 17.)

At This Minute



- a traveler in Japan is settling a hotel bill with an official travelers' cheque of the American Bankers Association.
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VIEW with ALARM

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

Any attempt on the part of Washington hostesses to exploit Senator Brookhart as a curiosity. (See p. 6.)

The light heavyweight championship of the world, an honor tarnished in transit. (P. 21.)

The attempt of a partly blind youth to make money by a partly blind pig. (P. 19.)

Waste minds who lose themselves on Waste Lands. (P. 12.)

Bolivia, Mexico, Peru, who will be absent for their own reasons from the Pan-American Conference. (P. 11.)

Taller Japanese to be evolved by straphanging in Tokio's new subway. (P. 11.)

The anger of Popocatepetl. (P. 11.)

The bluntness of the American Minister to Peking. (P. 11.)

The skylines of old Italy—now to be broken for the first time. (P. 9.)

A difference in addition between the French and German totals of reparations made by Germany. (P. 9.)

Ireland at the throat of Ireland. (P. 8.)

A four to one vote to abolish the Wisconsin National Guard, recorded in the House of Representatives of that state. (P. 6.)

The primrose path along which Lady Nicotine is being invited to follow John Barleycorn. (P. 6.)

Fifty-one per cent of the population of Hawaii, who are Orientals. (P. 6.)

A billion dollars to be spent this year on their armies by the United States, England, France, Italy. (P. 4.)



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