

FIFTEEN CENTS

TIME

The Weekly News-Magazine



VOL. I, NO. 4

MUSTAPHA KEMAL PASHA
"Where is a Turk his own master?"—See page 8

MARCH 24, 1923

TIME—the crab net

Did you—at first base—ever try to catch 100 balls, all thrown at the same time?

It is no less difficult to handle acceptably the hundred or more news stories that the daily papers are serving at you day after day after day.

Some get by you—lost completely. You don't even see them—because they are buried on page ten—or in among the advertisements on the bottom of page seventeen.

One way of catching 100 baseballs all at once is to employ a seven-bushel crab net.

TIME is the crab net that will enable you to catch the news—and hold it.

TIME'S staff of specialists read collectively 300 newspapers and magazines of importance, select the significant (and interesting) facts, and present them clearly—where the busy man can see them.

ROY E. LARSEN, Circulation Mgr., TIME, 9 E. 40th St., New York City, N. Y.

Enter my subscription for TIME for one year, \$5.00; Canadian, \$5.50; Foreign, \$6.00.

Name.....

☐ I enclose \$5.00.

Street..... City.....

☐ Bill me for \$5.00.

TIME

The Weekly News-Magazine

Vol. I, No. 4

March 24, 1923

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

THE PRESIDENCY

Mr. Harding's Hat

Shortly after conferring with the President at Miami, Attorney General Daugherty announced to reporters that Mr. Harding would be a candidate for renomination in 1924. Others had made the statement before, but this declaration, coming from the man who managed Mr. Harding's pre-convention campaign in 1920, carries weight.

Though it came as a surprise to politicians that President Harding's hat should be thrown into the ring so soon, there were several reasons why the announcement should have been made at this time. In the first place there have been rumors steadily gathering force and cogency in Washington to the effect that Mr. Harding was tired of his job, that his own health and that of his wife precluded another long and strenuous campaign, that harassed by the extremists of the Old Guard on the one hand and the insurgent LaFollette group on the other, he preferred to have the Republican Party ship steered by other hands. These rumors are automatically put at rest by the explicit announcement that he will follow tradition and run again.

Naturally, the appearance of Mr. Harding's hat in the ring was the signal for the Democrats to put a disparaging interpretation upon it. The Democratic National Committee began at once to cast about for the weakest and most plausible spot through which to thrust an opening campaign wedge. They found it in the remarks of Senator George H. Moses of New Hampshire, considered by political experts to be the spokesman of the Eastern Republicans, and certainly one of the three highest figures in the Republican party organization.

They proceeded to project Senator Moses as the leader of the irreconcilable group which despaired of re-electing President Harding and wanted, therefore, to nominate Sena-

tor Johnson of California in his stead. "Both Johnson and Moses are going to Europe," says a statement issued by the National Democratic Committee, "in quest of ammunition to fire at Mr. Harding and his proposition with respect to American participation in the International Court. Confident that only an irreconcilable and a confirmed isolationist can win the next election, Senator Moses and his associates wish to settle the issue within the party before the nomination is made, so as to present a united party attitude to the people at the next election." So runs the Democratic propaganda. Experts in political strategy point out that this is a skilful move to drive the Republicans back into the extreme isolationist position and keep them from stealing League of Nations thunder from the Democrats by advocating the World Court.

CONTENTS

	Page
National Affairs.....	1- 7
Foreign Affairs.....	8-13
Books.....	14-15
Music.....	15
The Theatre.....	16-17
Cinema.....	17
Art.....	18
Education.....	19
Law.....	20
Medicine.....	21
Science.....	21
Religion.....	22
The Press.....	22
Finance.....	23
Sport.....	24
Aeronautics.....	25
Crime.....	26
Milestones.....	26
Miscellany.....	26
Imaginary Interviews.....	27
Point with Pride.....	28
View with Alarm.....	29

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.

"Lynched the Wrong Man"

The National Civil Service Reform League called on President Harding for further explanation of the dismissal of 27 employees from the Bureau of Engraving and Printing which caused much discussion a year ago. The employees were reinstated last month.

The League asserts that the employees were unjustly treated and asks the President to publish the reports of the official investigations of the case. Although the 27 unfortunates have been restored to the civil service, it is declared that their dismissal was irregular, that now they are reinstated at less salary than they formerly received, that their names are unjustly left under a cloud. *The New York World* comments: "The head of the Arizona Vigilance Committee who said to the bereaved widow, 'The drinks are on us, ma'am; we lynched the wrong man,' expressed the President's attitude."

...

Rest, But No Thanks

While the President and his wife were in Florida, Vice President and Mrs. Coolidge quietly departed for their home in Northampton, Mass. Mrs. Coolidge plans to go to Burlington, Vt., to visit her father, who is ill.

As was generally noted, the Senate did not pass the customary resolution of thanks to the Vice President at the close of its session. The reason has just become known. Senator Heflin of Alabama threatened to block the resolution because he was annoyed with Mr. Coolidge for having allowed Senator Lodge to interrupt a speech of his on the British debt bill. Spoke Alabama: "Lodge's point of order took me off the floor and Coolidge sustained the point of order, or, to be more exact, he participated in a rape of the rules of the United States Senate." And Massachusetts departed without its meed of thanks.

National Affairs—[Continued]

THE CABINET

Oversubscription

Secretary Mellon announced that preliminary reports on the March 15 issue of Treasury certificates indicate an oversubscription of the \$400,000,000 offering. The certificates were of two kinds—six months at 4¼%, and a year at 4½%. This is expected to be the last Treasury financing till May 20, when the Victory Notes fall due.

Following the success of the issue, Secretary Mellon and his daughter, Miss Ailsa Mellon, sailed for Bermuda.

What the Eagle Sees

"With a lavish hand, nature has moulded throughout our land the most magnificent and awe inspiring scenery, surpassing in beauty and grandeur that offered by any foreign country. . . . In the name of the Government I invite you to be its guest."

Thus does Hubert Work (Secretary of the Interior) announce the spring opening of twelve National Parks, besides the seven which remain open all year. The opening dates vary from May 15 to July 1. Meanwhile the parks prepare to receive 1,500,000 visiting citizens.

A Cottage by the Sea

Attorney General Daugherty, who is at Miami recovering from illness brought on by overwork, rented a cottage at Atlantic City. He expects to live there and commute to Washington as often as his work may require.

CONGRESS

Save the Forests!

Some Senators and Congressmen take vacations between sessions, some go on junketing excursions at the Government's expense, some work on real investigations. Five of the last are Senators McNary, Harrison, Moses, Couzens, and Fletcher—members of the Senate Committee on Re-forestation, who have undertaken the business of preparing a bill for a comprehensive national policy in regard to our timberlands. Their program includes hearings in Washington, a trip beginning this week to Florida, Louisiana and Mississippi, more hearings in New Orleans and Washington, investigations in New England, and, finally, inspection of the timber lands of the West.



SENATOR GEORGE H. MOSES
He maintains that a speech ceases to be a speech when unspoken

The cut-over pine lands of the South are their immediate concern. They hope to formulate a plan for controlling the fire menace in areas outside of the National Forests.

Meanwhile President Harding has proclaimed a "Save-the-Forests" Week, from April 22 to 28, urging State governors to cooperate in the movement.

The 1924 Budget

The Chairmen of the Appropriations Committees of the two Houses—Senator Warren and Representative Madden (Republicans)—made public tabulated statements of the 1923 and 1924 budgets, showing a decrease of \$233,802,504 for next year. At once Representative Burns (ranking Democrat of the House Appropriations Committee) replied that the statements did not tell the whole tale—that reappropriations and deficiency appropriations would bring the expenditure for 1924 well above that for 1923.

The figures of Mr. Warren and Mr. Madden:

	1923	1924
Interest on public debt.....	\$1,100,000,000	\$950,000,000
Sinking fund public debt....	330,088,800	345,097,000
Veterans' Bureau (World War)...	431,298,843	428,160,773
Pensions (other wars).....	268,000,000	253,000,000
Post Office.....	573,079,833	584,872,991
Army.....	268,338,388	252,150,231
Navy.....	325,297,184	296,586,578
Shipping Board..	100,459,000	50,411,500
Increased compensation....	38,735,173	35,811,893
Roads.....	35,000,000	32,300,000
All else—Congress, judiciary, etc....	475,282,445	478,386,196
Total.....	\$3,940,579,667	\$3,706,777,163

Words, Words, Words

"Each House shall keep a journal of its proceedings, and from time to time publish the same, excepting such parts as may in their judgment require secrecy."—The United States Constitution, Art. 1, Section 5.

The above provision of the Constitution cost the people more than \$300,000 during the 75 legislative days of the last session of Congress. Not only is there nowadays very little secrecy about the actions and speeches taking place on the floors of the two Houses, but large "extensions" of speeches, never delivered, are printed "by permission" in the *Congressional Record*.

The circulation of the *Record* is about 40,000. Each Senator is permitted to distribute 88 copies free; each Representative, 66. There are also about 1,500 copies distributed free, and the remaining 1,000 copies are paid for. Six thousand pages of printed matter, at approximately \$50 a page, bring the cost of the *Record* for the short session to more than \$300,000.

The remarks of Senator Heflin alone—almost half of them undelivered—cost nearly \$2,500.

Senator Moses, Chairman of the Committee on Printing, purposes to remedy this evil. He sent letters last week to members of the next Congress notifying them that hereafter the Public Printer will print only the actual debates of Congress in eight-point type, as heretofore, and that all "extensions," etc., will appear in six-point (smaller) type. A very considerable saving will be brought about by the change.

Speed

It is not generally known how active and "speedy" was the 67th Congress which just closed. According to the tabulation of its activities, it received, during its two-year period, 14,475 bills. This number was cut down to 1,763, which were reported out by committees; finally 931 laws were passed—the highest number by any Congress since the 59th.

Of these, 655 were public or general laws and 276 so-called private laws—that is, laws granting pensions, or reimbursing individuals and corporations for losses inflicted by the Government. The number of private laws would have been much greater, but for 22 omnibus pension bills which embodied 2,048 private bills.

National Affairs—[Continued]

Senate Diplomats

Senator George Wharton Pepper of Pennsylvania, Republican—one time football star at the University of Pennsylvania, and successor of Boies Penrose—was picked by Senator Lodge to be a member of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee of the next (68th) Congress when it convenes in December.

Now that Senator Pepper seems certain to be a member of the committee, and possible lieutenant to Senator Lodge, Chairman, the future alignment of the Committee on Mr. Harding's proposal for a World Court is significant. Assuming that there will be ten Republican members in the total of 16, as during the last session, six of them will be irreconcilables—Johnson, Borah, Brandegee, Moses, McCormick, and Pepper—all of whom bitterly opposed the League of Nations; two will be lukewarm, Wadsworth and Lodge, who, although against the League of Nations, may very likely support the President's proposal unless popular opinion takes another trend; the two remaining places are not yet filled. In any event the irreconcilables have a sure majority.

The vote against consideration of the World Court proposal in the last session indicated, if anything, that the bitter-enders on the League of Nations question would be opposed to the World Court. In this case, while the President's proposal would fail of support by certain Republicans, some Democratic help might be expected.

The Democrats also have three places to fill on the committee. Senators Underwood, Walsh (Mont.), Robinson, and Harrison are mentioned as the most likely appointees.

The fact remains, however, that the President's supporters of his own party will be in a distinct minority on the Committee, and any attempts on his part to put in effect anything but an isolationist policy will be met by strong opposition.

OIL

La Follette Bites Back

When Senator La Follette's Committee investigating the oil industry made its report to the Senate, a fortnight ago, Standard Oil chiefs, headed by Mr. Walter C. Teagle, President of the New Jersey Standard, denounced the findings as political in nature.

The stormy petrel from Wisconsin has issued a stinging rejoinder. "The

investigation was ordered by the Senate," he said. "It covered a period of many months of arduous labor. . . . The report has been published, and the testimony, which fully sustains the report, will be open to the public as soon as the printing is completed. They will be found upon examination to require neither explanation nor defense."

The report contains the following major accusations:

(1) That the Standard Oil Companies completely control the oil industry of the United States. That they have partitioned the territory of the United States among the member companies of the Standard group as spoils, and acting in perfect accord they (a) fix the price which the producer of crude oil receives at the well,



SENATOR GEORGE WHARTON PEPPER
His presence on the Foreign Relations Committee may make a difference in our position regarding a World Court

(b) the price which the refiner receives for gasoline and kerosene, and (c) the retail price which is paid by the consumer.

(2) That through the control of pipe lines connecting the great producing fields of the West with the consuming territory of the Middle West and East, the Standard companies monopolize the transportation of oil, nullify the law declaring pipe lines common carriers, render the possibility of effective competition by independent producers and refiners utterly futile.

"The report," concluded Senator La Follette, "is unanimous and is in no sense political."

The World Struggle

Oil, bulwark of international capitalism, chief stake of diplomacy in backward countries, cause of war, seems destined to become more and more the great motivating factor of American foreign policy. Free competition has long since been abolished, and the struggle for wells, spheres of exploitation, areas of monopoly, and markets is becoming more bitter and more fraught with intrigue, discrimination, tariffs, and embargoes.

The latest move being made by the United States to prevent the spread of foreign control in American fields is the denial of oil land lease assignments to the Roxana Petroleum Corporation. This ostensibly American company, all of whose stock is owned by a Delaware corporation, is in reality under foreign control, since a majority of the voting stock of the holding company is, in turn, owned by the Royal Dutch-Shell combine. The Roxana Company is shut out of leaseholds by the leasing law of 1920, which provides that "citizens of another country, the laws, customs, or regulations of which deny similar or like privileges to citizens or corporations of this country, shall not by stock ownership, stock holdings, or stock control, own any interest in any lease acquired under the provisions of this act." The Federal Trade Commission, which undertook an exhaustive investigation of the international oil situation, reports that foreign oil corporations, such as the Royal Dutch-Shell group, the Anglo-Persian, the Turkish Petroleum Corporation, and several French combines, have systematically discriminated against American oil companies in Mesopotamia, the Dutch East Indies, Persia, and the other great spheres of French, British, and Dutch influence. Therefore, the United States will deny the right of free competition in this country.

Pointing to the menace of foreign penetration into United States oil fields, the Federal Trade Commission cites the Royal Dutch-Shell group as having acquired ownership of 11% of the world's production and 3.5% of specifically American production. The American companies named as being under foreign domination include the Union Oil Company (Delaware), the Union Oil Company (California), and the Shell Company (California). These together control over 240,950 acres of oil lands in the United States, including extensive properties in refineries, pipe lines, tank cars, and marketing equipment.

National Affairs—[Continued]

THE TARIFF

Section 317

If the greatest of all wars is economic war, the greatest weapon of international warfare is the tariff. Section 317 of our present Tariff Act puts a new edge on the weapon by providing ready means of retaliation for high tariffs opposed by other countries against our products. But is the weapon too dangerous to use?

This is a question which Mr. Harding is now called upon to answer. Under Section 317, the President is authorized at his discretion to institute retaliatory rates on any commodity if any country is found to be discriminating against United States products. The Tariff Commission is investigating discriminatory tariffs of foreign countries and should soon report. France and Italy are said to be the chief offenders.

There are diplomatic obstacles, however, to any action, especially against France, which would be interpreted as an attempt to bring pressure on French action in the Ruhr.

If the question of retaliation were taken up with any other nation, the inevitable retort would be: "What are you doing about France?" In addition, if we objected to the tariff preference given by Great Britain, for example, to her colonies over the United States, it would raise the question of our own free trade with the Philippines, which encourages American shipping.

The indications seem to be, therefore, that our tariff policy will be shaped by the State Department.

IMMIGRATION

The Uninvited

Reports of aliens smuggled into this country continue to appear. Forty aliens, including several Somalilanders, were discovered acting as strike breakers in railroad shops at Scranton and Ashley, Pa. Striking shopmen called the attention of the Government to their presence. Deportation proceedings are under way.

Foreign ships are entering American ports with crews from four to six times the normal size—and most of the men disappear before the ships leave. Smuggling of aliens over the Mexican and Canadian borders and on the coast line of Florida has become very common since the 3% restriction law went into effect. One entire group of 43 Chinamen was caught near St. Andrews, Fla.

According to the report of Commissioner-General of Immigration W. W. Husband, 4,366 aliens were deported last year. Of these the greatest numbers were Mexicans (879), English (461), Chinese (411), Italians (404). Many more are known to have gained entrance to the country without detection.



(c) International

WILLIAM Z. FOSTER

Paid organizer of incendiary violence? His attorney says: "No!"

THE RAILROADS

Problems Pending

It is eight months and more before the existing Esch-Cummins railroad act can be overhauled by the 68th Congress. But already the mechanics are busy with their tools.

Senator Cummins, Chairman of the Interstate Commerce Committee, says "six months of the next session will be spent on railroad problems." The insurgent representatives are laying plans to oust conservatives from the House Interstate Commerce Committee. The President is expected to renew his recommendations for changes in the railroad law, unchanged by the short session of the last Congress.

Outside of official circles interest is keen. The National Association of Owners of Railroad Securities is advocating the Warfield plan of car pooling. Railroad officials are opposed. Farmers, live stock men and shippers want lower rates. Railroad employes want public ownership. All are preparing their campaigns, and nothing is predictable.

LABOR

The Textile Strike

The movement for a wage advance to textile operatives in New England (of whom there are over 300,000) gathered impetus by the formal demand of the Fall River Textile Council for an increase of 15% in wages to become effective April 2. Fall River has 36,000 workers employed in 111 textile mills. About half of these workers belong to the Textile Council and about half to the United Textile Workers, who asked for a 29% increase a few weeks ago.

RADICALS

"Militant Communists"

The jury trying William Z. Foster, the first of the 32 defendants charged with violating the Michigan State Syndicalism law, is composed of eleven men and one woman.

In his opening statement to the jury, Assistant Attorney General O. L. Smith asserted that the state was prepared to prove that Foster was a paid organizer in the ranks of the Communists, and that the Communist Party is committed to violent and incendiary doctrines. As documentary evidence in support of the state's contention, Mr. Smith will exhibit a manifesto written in January, 1922, giving the Party's official position as follows:

"Communists are not pacifists. The real Communist avails himself of every weapon to strike a blow at Capitalism, but with the firm conviction that the final onslaught on the enemies' stronghold will be made, not with ballots but with bullets."

Frank P. Walsh, attorney for Foster, told the jury that the defense would prove that Foster attended the convention, not as a Communist, but as a fraternal delegate from Illinois. He charged that a secret service operative in the employ of the United States had succeeded in joining the Communist organization and was responsible for any violent statements attributed to the defendants. The party convention on which the raid was made, declared Mr. Walsh, was called for the purpose of abolishing underground tactics in favor of coming out into the open as a legal group. When the vote was taken, this Government detective cast the deciding ballot against open legality. Later, said Mr. Walsh, the Communist Party was formally disbanded in a New York Convention, and the Workers' Party, a legal organization, took its place.

National Affairs—[Continued]

ARMY AND NAVY Comparisons

Colonel Leopold Amery, First Lord of the British Admiralty, compared the English and American navies before the House of Commons and declared America superior in many respects.

He pointed out that England has only one capital ship built since Jutland—the *Hood*; that America has three such; that England has no 30,000-ton battleships, that America has eight and will shortly have ten; that the British naval personnel is 99,500; that the American is 116,400; that British naval expenditures are lower than American.

Colonel Amery's statement is correct. But he did not point out that, although Great Britain has one new capital ship and the United States has three, only one of these (the *Maryland*) is in commission; that of America's eight 30,000-ton ships, all but one (again the *Maryland*) are outranged by Great Britain's five "Queen Elizabeth's" and five "Royal Sovereigns"; that America's superiority in personnel would be transferred to Great Britain if 20,000 marines were not added to our total; that it is possible for the British to spend less on their navy because labor and materials are cheaper in England.

Second to Many

Almost simultaneously with Colonel Amery's remarks come reports of how our own Navy Department ranks our ships and what program it will place before the next Congress.

We are between 300,000 and 400,000 tons short in the naval displacement allotted us with the 5-5-3 ratio of the Washington Armament Conference. We need at least eight more fast cruisers, in addition to the ten now being constructed (England has 60 cruisers faster than any vessel in our navy, except destroyers, and Japan 30, completed or now being built), from nine to 20 submarines and two aeroplane carriers. We need a greater navy personnel. This last need was forcibly demonstrated when in order to send our fleet south for its spring maneuvers, it was necessary to order to the ships apprentice classes, whose schooling was not yet completed.

Captain Frank H. Schofield, who was a member of the board which drew up our naval plans following the Washington Conference, gave as his estimate that \$300,000,000 would

be necessary to bring our navy up to the 5-5-3 ratio. "While it is hardly probable that so large an appropriation will be asked of the next Congress, it seems certain that the Navy Department will present plans to bring our naval establishment closer to 5-5-3."

The Omaha

Although England now has 60 cruisers swifter than any in the American Navy, it does not seem that her superiority in this respect will continue entirely uncontested. Reports declare that the *Omaha*, one of the ten fast cruisers now under construction for our Navy, recently had a trial run. Using only half the number of her boilers and those at only two-thirds capacity, she traveled at 27½ knots—a speed which would take her across the Atlantic faster than any trans-atlantic steamship now running.

Sham Battle

Following the review of the United States Fleet in the Pacific, off the Panama Canal, by Secretary Denby and his party aboard the transport *Henderson*, battle maneuvers began. The Secretary went aboard Admiral Hilary P. Jones' flagship, the *Maryland*.

The fleet of 15 battleships, 68 destroyers, and other craft totaling 140 vessels, went into simulated night battle, culminating in an attack on the Canal. The maneuvers were principally elementary in nature because 36,000 of the 56,000 men aboard the fleet are comparatively raw recruits.

WOMEN

After Mrs. Catt

The Woman Suffrage Alliance will meet at Rome in May to choose a successor to its president, Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt. The question is: Who will be elected? Mrs. Margery Corbett Ashby is being put forward by English suffragists. But the post has been occupied by an American for 20 years, and another Anglo-Saxon is considered undesirable. Mme. Marguerite Schlumberger, president of the French branch of the alliance, is suggested, but her election might "drive the Germans out of the association." Besides Mrs. Ashby and Mme. Schlumberger, Miss Crystal MacMillan of Scotland is the only other woman mentioned as a presidential possibility.

Peace and Freedom

The American section of the Women's International League for Peace and Freedom held a three-day conference in Washington. The World Court and diplomatic recognition of Russia were the chief subjects of debate. An affiliated committee sent telegrams to the President and to Secretary Hughes protesting against "the worn-out excuses" offered by our Government for not recognizing Russia.

COAL

In Rebuttal

The General Policies Committee of the Anthracite Coal Operators issued a statement in an endeavor to refute charges made by the United Mine Workers that the coal operators were profiteering. The chief point of debate between the miners and the operators is the matter of cost of production.

According to the best figures now available, say the operators, 54 cents is the average margin between cost and realization per ton. Out of this 54 cents must be paid trade discounts and taxes, which reduces the average profit to not more than 35 or 40 cents a ton.

The case of organized labor, presented on this page three weeks ago, involved the allegation that the operators were getting an average profit of \$1.60 a ton, and that a reasonable return on invested capital could be made with a profit of only 28 cents a ton.

The coal magnates answer this latter statement by saying that the investment in the coal industry is about \$8 per ton of annual production, and that a bare 6 per cent on this investment would require a net profit of 48 cents a ton, or 20 cents more than the miners consider sufficient.

He Wins Both Ways

Coincident with the charge of profiteering made against the operators by the United Mine Workers is a bitter attack upon them by the Hearst papers, who accuse the operators of selling the public "fireproof" coal. The Hearst papers are carrying their fight in the back page editorials and the operators are counter attacking in full page paid advertisements in the Hearst papers. Whether the charges are substantiated or not Mr. Hearst will get the full rates on coal publicity.

National Affairs—[Continued]

PROHIBITION

The Issue Defined

Senator Fess of Ohio made public a letter to Governor Smith of New York, criticising the memorial recently sent by him at the direction of the state legislature to Congress favoring "wine and beer." Senator Fess believes that the time for compromising is past, that enforcement is the only issue in the prohibition question now, and that the American people are overwhelmingly in favor of the law as it stands.

"The people of this country," said the Senator from Ohio, "are not against prohibition, but are for it. The 2.75 beer compromise was offered to Ohio, a great industrial state, and was defeated by over 189,000. California in the last election adopted a state code in harmony with the Federal act by a majority of over 30,000, when two years before such a measure was defeated by 65,000. These beer compromise measures have been defeated by referendum votes in Michigan by 207,000; in Arizona, Washington, Oregon, Colorado, and other states.

"There can be no compromise with lawlessness. . . . When the people do not want the Eighteenth Amendment they can repeal it."

"A Political Body"

Judge Staley of the Supreme Court of New York ruled that the Anti-Saloon League is a political organization, and as such is required to make a complete statement of its financial resources as demanded by the Corrupt Practices Act. The League's assertion that it is "an organization for the discussion and advancement of political questions and principles without any connection with elections" is contradicted by the experience of politicians and office holders, who say that the League backs its candidates and defeats its enemies with extraordinary power and resolution.

More Rum Fleets

Rum fleets are beginning to be a regular feature of those harbors in the United States which have a dense enough hinterland to make bootlegging and liquor running highly lucrative. Scranton, Philadelphia, and Trenton are supplied by the fleet which lies off Highland, New Jersey. New York is fed from the sea by a fleet anchored off Sandy Hook and in the neighboring waters. San

Francisco gets its Mexican, Canadian, and Japanese liquors from the armada plying outside the Golden Gate. Boston and the lesser New England ports are infested with smugglers from the Bahamas and the West Indies.

The latest fleet to arrive is composed of 16 vessels and lies between Block Island, off the Rhode Island coast, and No Man's Land. It supplies New York via Long Island with about 20,000 cases weekly.

More than half of these vessels are said to be part of the international system of two rival New York syndicates. Both of these organizations ship their liquor directly from England and Scotland in tramp steamers to St. Pierre, Miquelon. Here it is trans-shipped to three-masted Gloucester fishing smacks, carrying 2,000 cases each, which make up the Block Island squadron.

These schooners are each run by a skipper and crew of nine or ten hard-boiled fishermen. They are usually armed with sawed-off shotguns and always with automatic pistols.

This fleet is said to be terrorized by a rum pirate called the *Gray Ghost*, a big steel trawler, which raids the rum ships and steals their cargoes. Being engaged in illicit trade themselves they are afraid to appeal to the United States or to the British Government, whose flag they usually fly for protection.

THE STATES

CALIFORNIA: A great forest fire swept over Mt. Lowe, where the famous inclined railway is situated. No damage to the road.

ILLINOIS: Alleged bribery of the jurors in the trial of Governor Len Small now leads to more investigations. Small, accused of misappropriations of interest on state funds, was acquitted last fall.

MASSACHUSETTS: The House of Representatives refused to order a third reading of a bill to authorize the reinstatement of one of the Boston policemen who went on strike in 1919.

MINNESOTA: The Twin Cities are to have the first noiseless (roller-bearing) street cars in the world. They are to be installed in April.

MISSISSIPPI: A tornado hit the town of Savage for the second time in two months, completely demolishing it. Eighteen dead, 100 injured, damages of \$300,000.

NEW YORK: Greater New York is planning its silver anniversary to be held from May 28 to June 23. An expense budget of \$493,500 allows \$100,000 for exhibits of the city departments, \$25,000 to provide medals for every member of the City Administration, \$20,000 for fireworks. Gothamites will learn how their city has grown. Also, how faithfully the Hyman administration is serving them.

OKLAHOMA: The Reverend W. G. Mahoney, imperial kloran of the Klu Klux Klan, told the Legislature: "This country has a super-government. We must break it. We will."

PENNSYLVANIA: Governor Pinchot's prohibition enforcement bill passed the Senate by vote of 30 to 15. This is considered a great victory for the Governor, as his prohibition program was considered more likely than any other of his proposed reforms to meet strong opposition.

PENNSYLVANIA: Governor Smith of New York flatly declined to comply with Governor Pinchot's request that New York drop her suit to take control of Niagara Falls from the Federal Government and give it to the state. Governor Smith urged that states must fight "growing Federal encroachment."

SOUTH DAKOTA: The State is building a \$2,000,000 cement plant. Its product will be sold to citizens at low prices in an attempt to break the "National Cement Trust."

ALASKA: The Presidential fish reservation in Alaskan waters, against which Territorial Delegate Sutherland protested, will continue, according to Secretary Hoover. "Having fitted a lid on the further destruction of northwestern Alaskan salmon," said he, "I intend to sit on it."

ALASKA: Test oil wells are being bored. From one of them a column of soft blue clay flows, filling the six-inch pipe and rising to a height of five feet before tipping over. The rate of the clay flow varies with atmospheric pressure.

PORTO RICO: A new ruling by the War Department will permit the enforcement of the Volstead law on the island. Opponents hold that, since no attempt is made to enforce the law in the Philippines, it should not be enforced in Porto Rico. It is pointed out, however, that Porto Ricans are citizens of the United States and Filipinos are not.

National Affairs—[Continued]

Extracts from Kohlsaats Hanna Curses Lodge and Roosevelt; Beveridge Curses the Preacher

Mr. H. H. Kohlsaats has been for thirty years a journalist, publisher, politician-behind-scenes. He has been one of the more engaging if less dynamic personalities in Chicago's rush toward eminence. Now he has written a book.* Charles Scribner, patrician publisher, is selling it by the thousands, although George Horace Lorimer had already printed most of it in the *Saturday Evening Post*.

Critics say it contains no political wisdom, but they have found a good story on every page.

Extracts:

Anent President McKinley: "I visited the President a few days after the victory. McKinley said: 'When we received the cable from Admiral Dewey telling of the taking of the Philippines I looked up their location on the globe. I could not have told where those darned islands were within 2,000 miles.'"

Anent Senator Platt: "Finally, facing Hanna, Herrick, and me, he (McKinley) said: 'There are some things in this world that come too high. If I cannot be President without promising to make Tom Platt Secretary of the Treasury, I will never be President.'"

Anent Mark Hanna: "He damned Roosevelt and said: 'I told William McKinley it was a mistake to nominate that wild man at Philadelphia. I asked him if he realized what would happen if he should die. Now, look, that damned cowboy is President of the United States.' . . . He came to my seat at the other end of the car and said: 'That damned cowboy wants me to take supper with him, alone. Damn him!' I said: 'Mark, you are acting like a child. Go and meet him half way.'"

Anent Senator Henry Cabot Lodge: "Without any preliminary greeting Mr. Lodge said: 'Mr. Hanna, I insist on a positive declaration for a gold-standard plank in the platform.' Hanna looked up and said: 'Who in hell are you?' Lodge answered: 'Senator Henry Cabot Lodge, of Massachusetts.' 'Well, Senator Henry Cabot Lodge of Massachusetts, you can go plumb to hell. You have nothing to say about it,' replied Mr. Hanna. Lodge said: 'All

right, sir, I will make my fight on the floor of the convention.' 'I don't care a damn where you make your fight,' replied Hanna." The chapter goes on to imply that the Massachusetts Senator double-crossed Mark Hanna in giving the gold plank to the press prematurely, and that he later took credit for having written the plank.

Anent Frank A. Vanderlip: "Vanderlip finally went to the National City Bank, and Mr. Still-



© Paul Thompson

THE LATE MARK A. HANNA
His picture hangs in every office building in Cleveland

man told me afterward he showed him his desk, gave him the key to it and said: 'Now find something to do. Your salary will be \$15,000 a year.' I have watched many notable careers in my time, but I think Frank Vanderlip's rise from a forty-dollar-a-week reporter in 1897 to the presidency of the greatest bank in the country in 1909 is the most remarkable of forty years' experience."

Anent Theodore Roosevelt: "Roosevelt sang louder than anyone in the congregation and made the responses in a vigorous voice. Doctor Moerdyke's text was: *Be ye doers of the word and not hearers only.*"

Anent Woodrow Wilson (on the day after Roosevelt became President): "At 3 o'clock I gave my card to the colored man at the Wilcox home. The house was old-fashioned. A hall with rooms on both sides. My card was carried into the room on the right. Across the hall were the members of the cabinet. I was soon shown

in; after I had shaken hands with Roosevelt, he turned to a gentleman by his side and said: 'Woodrow, you know Kohlsaats, don't you? Mr. Kohlsaats, let me introduce you to Woodrow Wilson.' After a moment or two Roosevelt said: 'Woodrow, would you mind stepping into the library for a few minutes? I want to talk to Kohlsaats on an important matter.'"

Anent Senator Beveridge at the 1912 Progressive Convention in Chicago: "The bass drummer seemed to have caught some of Colonel Roosevelt's 'Big Stick' movements. In the midst of the hubbub Senator Beveridge appeared on the floor with his hair very much dishevelled as he cried out, 'Where is that blankety-blank preacher, we want him to start his prayer.' And my friend said: 'To see good old Oscar Straus singing *Onward, Christian Soldiers*, with all his might was worth coming in from Lake Forest to see.'"

Mr. Kohlsaats describes himself as the "brutal friend" of McKinley, Roosevelt, Taft, Harding. He liked McKinley best.

POLITICAL NOTES

A movement is under way to have the Government store moving picture film of great events to educate the people of the future. Investigation showed that only the War Department is making even an unofficial effort to collect historic films. "Such a condition is intolerable," declared Senator Walsh (Mass.). "The history of the future will be written on the screen."

Senator Hiram Johnson, making his first trip abroad, arrived in Europe on the *George Washington*. At Cherbourg he was asked his opinion of the Ruhr. "I am an American," he replied. "I have no advice to offer France and no desire to visit Germany!"

The duties of a member of the Cabinet have no end. Besides his executive functions, he must nurse legislation—and give medical attention to legislators. Secretary Work found so, at least, when he was summoned to Rochester, Minn., to attend the bedside of Senator Nicholson of Colorado. The Secretary has been his physician and friend for 30 years, and Senator Nicholson, who is seriously ill, refused to be operated upon until Dr. Work had been called into consultation.

* From McKinley to Harding—H. H. Kohlsaats (Scribner's).

FOREIGN NEWS

THE NEAR EAST

Mustapha Kemal Pasha has disproved the adage, "Where is a Turk his own master?" by substituting the answer, "In Turkey!" for the usual retort, "In hell." These words sum up the fundamental characteristics of Kemal's policy. He stands today as the Emancipator of Turkey. He has lifted the people out of the slough of servile submission to alien authority, brought them to a realization of their inherent qualities and to an independence of thought and action.

Kemal has stepped from the crucible of conflicting calumnies with an unstained reputation. Some of these wild reports charged him with being anything from a traitor to his country to being a "foreigner." Kemal is pure Turk (not, as some have said, a Jew) and has proved to the whole world that he is the core of Modern Turkey. He is a fine type of professional soldier, who has earned his laurels by sticking to his calling. Professor Arnold J. Toynbee, in his admirably written book, *The Western Question in Greece and Turkey*, says of him: "He proved by a personal demonstration that a Turk can be his own master in Anatolia without having to wait for a better world, and under his inspiration the National Movement sprang to life." Without doubt Mustapha Kemal Pasha is one of the great figures in contemporary history. He stands now against the unseen forces of Western civilization, determined to hold what Turkey has won.

Turk Terms. All the Allied Governments have now received the full text of the counter-proposals to the Lausanne Treaty, forwarded by the Angora Government last week.

The extent of the Turkish amendments concern France and Italy more than Britain. The Turks have insisted on further modifications in regard to the conditions under which foreigners will be permitted to reside and do business in Turkey. This is sure to cause France a good deal of concern on account of her large trade interest in the Near East. A request for the island of Castellorizo may also be unwelcome to Italy. Britain, however, seems to be content to settle the Mosul question by direct negotiations, as suggested by Turkey. The Turkish proposal to lift the economic clauses out of the Treaty and reserve them for future discussion, may, however, prove to be a serious difficulty.

In the meantime the Allies in London are deciding the scope of the new negotiations, which are to be regarded as a continuance of the Lausanne Conference. It seems likely that the conference will be held at Lausanne and not in Constantinople, as the Turks suggest.

VILNA

The dispute over Vilna, ancient capital of Lithuania, has been, to all intents and purposes, settled by the award of that town and a part of Eastern Galicia to Poland by the Council of Ambassadors in Paris. The frontier of Poland is now the same as that laid down by the League of Nations last month—the Council of Ambassadors finding themselves in complete agreement with the decision of the League.

When Poland attempted to occupy the neutral zone last month in obedience to the dictates of the League, she was met with a ferocious onslaught from the Lithuanians. Poland, however, occupied the area despite the resistance, and after a few desultory but intense skirmishes, a truce was agreed upon pending a mutual agreement. It is now expected that Lithuania will recognize the authority of the League and Council and abide by their decision.

MEMEL

With the consent and recognition of the Allies, Lithuania, after taking Memel by force, decides to keep it.

Memel is a seaport on the Baltic that formerly belonged to Germany. After the war it was put under the administration of the League of Nations, but was seized last month by the Lithuanians, allegedly at the instigation of Russia.

The Council of Ambassadors insisted upon Lithuania making an agreement with Poland granting her transit facilities in the port. Lithuania, agreeing to the proviso, has sent delegates to Paris to confer with the Poles, under the auspices of the Council.

RHINE ARMY BILL

Last week the Allies offered to let America share in the future payments received from Germany on an installment basis. The State Department accepted this offer in principle, but specified that the total sum of \$250,000,000—the cost of the Rhine Army occupation—should be met in twelve annual payments.

THE RUHR

No Change. The situation has not changed appreciably during the week. The French multiply their acts of reprisal as the German passive resistance takes form in deeds. The application of force, while regrettable, continues. The only hope for the future is contained in reports from both sides stating that preparations for peace are in progress.

The Magnates. The German industrialists are insuring themselves against the fall of the Cuno Government—which, it is now believed, would pave the way to negotiations with the French—by a policy of reconciliation with all parties favoring an immediate Ruhr settlement. This ingenuous policy would, of course, leave a considerable margin of power in the hands of the magnates when the settlement terms are discussed.

The Invaders. A meeting of the French and Belgian Premiers—M. Poincaré and M. Theunis—at Brussels provided the most interesting feature of the week's peace preparations. It was discovered that the Belgians, apparently alarmed at the rising anger of Britain, tried to force Raymond Poincaré's reluctant hand. They were under no hallucinations as to the duration of the German resistance, and insisted that a statement should be issued promising the Germans progressive evacuation of the Ruhr as the reparations demanded are paid. Apart from this concession to Belgium, the policy of the French is unchanged.

Coal. The German mine owners failed to pay the tax imposed on them; but France has been unable to carry out her threat of commandeering the surface coal massed at the pit-heads, owing to the shortage of labor. She has, however, stated that every effort will be made to obtain foreign labor with which to move the coal and coke in the Ruhr.

Violence. The application of force continued with unfailing regularity. Three Germans were shot down at Recklinghausen by French sentries for refusing to stop when challenged. Two former members of the Soviet police were summarily executed for returning to Buer after having been expelled. At Freimersheim, near Treves, the Germans moved the switches and caused a collision between a troop train bringing reinforcements from Alsace and an empty freight train. One soldier was killed and six were injured.

Foreign News—[Continued]

BRITISH EMPIRE

The Ruhr from London

The loquacity of Lloyd George assumed a tone of despondency. Speaking at a luncheon given in his honor by the National Liberals in the House of Commons, he remarked: "I view the future with despair." He denounced the Bonar Law Government in strong terms and prophesied that their inanimate policy regarding the Ruhr would soon bring about their fall. "The Government is rapidly losing prestige," said he. "Its supporters are discouraged." He also urged the coalition of the Liberal parties (his own and Asquith's) as necessary to fight revolutionary labor.

In the House Sir John Simon (Asquith liberal) asked "whether happy acquiescence is still to be the keynote of British policy?" Mr. Asquith and Mr. H. A. L. Fisher, former Minister of Education, also criticized the Government's policy toward the Ruhr. Mr. Bonar Law did not reply, but Ronald McNeill, Under Secretary for Foreign Affairs, on behalf of the Government, stated that its policy was unchanged and that mediation in the Ruhr was at present impossible. On a division of the House, ostensibly on account of a civil service vote, the Government secured a majority of only 48.

A deputation, appointed by the British Labor Party, is in the Ruhr investigating conditions. The delegates, all M. P.'s, are Thomas Shaw, Charles R. Buxton, William Adamson.

In general public opinion is becoming more definitely irritated with French politicians—due to the adverse action of the Ruhr occupation on British trade.

First Payment

By the payment of \$4,028,085 the British Government has reduced its debt to the United States to the round figures of \$4,600,000,000. According to an unofficial statement the payment was made in gold and was placed to the credit of the United States in the Federal Reserve Bank of the District of New York. It is understood that J. P. Morgan & Co. handled the transaction.

Budget Surplus

The Treasury has issued a statement of conditions up to March 10 showing a surplus of £102,000,000, saved as a result of economies effected and considerable increase in revenue.



(c) International

EAMON DE VALERA

St. Patrick's Day tradition is stronger than he

This year's income tax, one shilling in the pound less than in the previous year, has exceeded the estimate by £7,500,000.

With the end of the fiscal year on March 31, the press, while cautioning the people against undue optimism, holds out the hope of tax reductions in the new budget.

To Walter Hines Page

"Page" will take its place with the names of the illustrious in the Abbey.

The Dean and Chapter of Westminster Abbey complied with the request made by the Earl of Balfour, Lloyd George, Asquith, Bonar Law—three past and one present Prime Minister—and Lord Grey—former Foreign Secretary—to erect a memorial to the war-time American Ambassador to the Court of St. James.

Eamon de Valera

In spite of de Valera's recent order, issued through the "Minister of Home Affairs," forbidding the Siki-McTigue boxing match and ordaining a period of national mourning "in view of murder" of prisoners of war, St. Patrick's Day passed naturally enough. The Siki-McTigue bout took place and no one mourned—except Siki.

There is one curious side of de Valera's threat: any Irishman should have known that it was manifestly

absurd to deprive the nation of their traditional joy on St. Patrick's Day, no matter what might be the political or economic exigencies. Again, when framing the "order," de Valera must have known that he could not possibly enforce it. The cause of this bravado seems somehow lost in its effect.

Eamon de Valera is a well educated man, holding the degree of B.A. from the Royal University of Ireland, and for some time a professor in Dublin University. He was born in New York in 1883. His mother was an Irish woman and his father a Spaniard.

India

With his eyes on the startling and glorious victories of Mustapha Kemal Pasha, C. R. Das, President of the Indian National Congress, exhorted his hearers at Gaya to follow Gandhi's policy of passive resistance. "The only method by which freedom can be obtained in India," said he, "is the method of non-violent non-coöperation. . . . There is no royal road to freedom." Das has previously been reported on the road to violence.

South Africa

The fortune of Paul Kruger, one-time President of the Transvaal, has been exhumed, according to reports from Cape Town. A young man by the name of Pritchard says that he has located the spot where the treasure was buried in the Sable game reserve, North Transvaal. Mounted police have been despatched to the scene to keep law and order.

Rumor has it that the lost fortune is anything from \$1,250,000 to \$2,500,000. All that is definitely known about the late President's wealth is that he left an estate valued at \$3,750,000.

Stephanus Johannes Paulus Kruger, born on Oct. 10, 1825, at Colesburg, Cape Colony, lived a life of desperate activity. In 1898 he was elected President of the Transvaal for the fourth and last time. In 1899 war with Great Britain was declared, but in 1900, too old, he was forced to retire from command. It was during his flight to Europe at this time that Kruger lost his fortune. He died at Vevey, on the shores of Lake Geneva, in Switzerland, July 14, 1904.

When a statue to President Kruger was erected at Pretoria his third wife insisted that the crown of his hat should be left open in order that rain water might collect there for the birds.

Foreign News—[Continued]

FRANCE

Public Opinion

Pertinax, enigmatic political writer for the *Echo de Paris* adds his voice to the mighty rumblings on the rumpus in the Ruhr. As a supernationalist he favors the policy of the Government, but deprecates their inclination to weaken. "There should not be an evacuation time table nor an evacuation price list!"

Reconstruction

The following official figures of damage done to and restoration effected in the devastated areas in Alsace and Lorraine are given by the French Information Service:

Land devastated.....	383,361 acres
Land restored.....	302,841 acres
Factories destroyed.....	209
Factories restored.....	140
Houses damaged.....	12,435
Houses repaired.....	5,482
Houses destroyed.....	8,510
Houses built or building.....	3,775

Imported Labor

France is suffering from an acute shortage of labor due partly to war losses, partly to the large army she is keeping, partly to the vast reconstruction work in Northern France.

Labor is migrating from Switzerland, where there is a great deal of unemployment, Poland, Spain, Belgium, Italy. Out of 40,000 Poles working in the mines and on the farms 5,000 have taken out their first French citizenship papers. It is estimated that 180,000 immigrants from Spain, Italy, Belgium, are working in France.

Camelots du Roi

The Fascismo success in Italy has given new life to the royalist organization known as the *Camelots du Roi*.

The *Camelots du Roi*, literally, the King's hawkers—is an organization within an organization. It was founded by three prominent men in the ranks of the Royalist Party, Maxime del Sarte, Marius Plateau (recently murdered in the office of the *Action Française*), and Lucien Lacour. In turn it is sponsored by the French Royalist newspaper, *L'Action Française*, of which Léon Daudet is the head. Writing of them Daudet says: "Camelots du Roi was the beginning of a vast movement which was soon to sweep along the majority of French youth." To some extent this is true.

Dedicated to the Duc d'Orléans, "Philippe VIII" of France, Head of the Bourbon-Orléans House "qui en mille ans fit la France," the *Action Française* appears each day. Every morning at an early hour the *Camelots*, generally young students of the Université de Paris, sell the paper to all and sundry. Besides this there is now quite a large newsstand sale, and it is, of course, supported loyally by all the Royalist Party in France.

Léon Daudet, editor of the *Action Française*, son of the famous novelist, Alphonse Daudet, and himself no mean writer, is the energy of the Royalist movement. Charles Maurras, also an editor of the paper, distinguished by the excellence of his polemics, may be termed the moral and theoretical leader of the party. The late Marius Plateau, who was killed by a female assassin, was considered the greatest organizer of the three. It was on account of his death that the *Camelots* raided the offices of the radical newspapers, *L'Oeuvre* and the *Ere Nouvelle*.

One of the effects of the *Action Française* has been to split the Catholics into two parties, some remaining good republicans, but a large number joining the ranks of the royalists.

Official Opinion

There are two items concerning the action of the French Government in the Ruhr, which at first may be taken as indicative of nervousness, but which in reality are the expression of a determined policy to settle directly with Germany and a resolute decision to back the army of occupation.

The first is a semi-official "warning" issued from the Quai d'Orsay (French State Department): "The French Government will consider as unfriendly and even hostile any effort at mediation. It is determined to take no account of soundings which may be made by intermediaries, and it will examine German propositions only if directly and officially communicated."

The United States had made it clear that it would not offer mediation until France should indicate officially that she would welcome such an action. In England the position is much the same. In spite of great pressure from the opposition to intervene, Bonar Law, British Premier, has stated that Britain would not take the initiative in any attempt to settle the Ruhr dispute.

The second event is an increase of the occupational forces by 15,000 men as a result of violence displayed

lately in the Ruhr. Fear of guerrilla warfare is also a reason for the dispatch of these French reinforcements.

Good Words

The French Academy, the highest authority in France on matters literary—given official recognition by Cardinal Richelieu, the virtual ruler of France, in 1635—ordained that the English word "interview" shall hereafter be considered a good French word and incorporated in the new dictionary upon which work has been progressing for many years. Although the word "gentilhomme" exists in the French lexicon, it was recently decided to add the English equivalent "gentleman."

GERMANY

Hindenburg's Speech

Field Marshal von Hindenburg, addressing the Veterans' League in Hanover: "We do not wish to instigate war, but in view of the present realities we cannot deny the truth of Schiller's words: 'The most peaceful person cannot live in peace if a wicked neighbor does not wish it, and the nation is unworthy that does not stake everything upon its honor.'" Hindenburg concluded his oration by paying a warm tribute to the loyalty of the workers in the Ruhr and exhorting his hearers to stick by the Vaterland "especially in these difficult times."

Desire Pogroms

The Bavarian Fascisti adopted a resolution demanding the internment of all Jews in Germany. The idea seems to be that the Jews are asked to report for internment, and, failing such action on their part, they are to be hunted down and shot.

Fall in Prices

According to the *Frankfurter Zeitung*, the cost of living fell 5 $\frac{3}{8}$ % during the month of February. This is the first fall in the cost of living registered since June, 1921. On the basis of 100 points for 1914 the increase of the cost of living is shown as 6,770 points for March 1, against 7,159 for February 1, against 2,054 for January 1.

The Germans, jumpy on account of French ferocity, have exported five carloads of silver to Holland for safekeeping in Dutch banks.

Foreign News—[Continued]

RUSSIA

Taxes

The most important event on the Russian calendar is the Congress of the Russian Communist Party, due next week.

First on the agenda is a reform of the taxation laws. The proposed new tax laws call for a single tax plan and will be progressive in character, with an ascending ratio of taxation based on the prosperity of the individual farmer. Unlike the tax of last year, it will not be paid in grain. It is estimated that about 20% will pay in cash, 20% in produce, and the remaining 60% in cash and produce. In determining how the tax will be paid the economic situation of each district will be taken into account.

Flax, cotton, sugar beets, and medicinal herbs will be exempt from taxation in order to encourage the planting of these crops.

Next Premier?

A few days ago a report was rife stating that Lenin was in a dying condition. This report was traced to Charles R. Crane, former American Minister to China and an extensive traveller in Russia during the past ten years. Mr. Crane, arriving in New York on the *Aquitania*, denied that he had ever made any assertions about Lenin's health. What he did say is "Bolshevism in Europe is dead," which is a different thing.

Lenin is, however, a sick man. He has suffered a stroke of apoplexy which has paralysed his right side and affected his speech. His medical advisers now report that his condition is very much improved, but it seems likely that Lenin's health will force him to resign the Premiership.

There has been much discussion about a successor to the sick man, and in view of Lenin's semi-anticipated resignation, the whole question is extremely pertinent. At the moment Kamenev is acting in the place of Lenin as Premier, and, although he lacks the fire of his chief, it is thought that he has a good chance of succeeding him.

Leo Kamenev is the third Vice-President of the Soviet Republic and acting chairman of the Council of People's Commissaries. He is a Jew, and was born at Tiflis 39 years ago. Kamenev is moderate in his views and has had much experience in the affairs of government, having acted as Premier in 1922 during Lenin's

first illness. His already strong position is enhanced by his being the brother-in-law of Trotsky, the War Minister.

The "So-Called League"

The Soviet Government accepted an invitation from the League of Nations to attend a conference at Geneva after the Pan-American Conference (which begins March 25). The object of the conference will be



(c) Underwood and Underwood

LEO KAMENEV

He is Lenin's first-string substitute and Trotsky's brother-in-law

to discuss the desirability of extending the Washington arms agreement to all non-participant states.

In accepting the League's invitation Tchitcherin (Foreign Minister) made the following four points:

"(1) Soviet disapproval of the League of Nations continues.

"(2) The Soviet is a partisan of anything that may lead to reduction of armaments, as shown by its attitude at Genoa and Lausanne and the convocation of the Moscow disarmament conference of border states.

"(3) The Soviet expresses complete readiness to participate in this or any other conference for the purpose of disarmament, but regards it simply as a conference of separate states—not as a conference of the League of Nations.

"(4) Though the agenda of the proposed conference only speaks of participation by members of the so-called league, the Soviet considers participation by Russia and all other states both desirable and necessary."

ITALY

The Mussolini Moves

Benito Mussolini, all-powerful, continues his triumphant reforms in devastating succession.

Italians are asking whether "lady-killer" has two meanings; for Benito decreed that no expensive gowns shall be à la mode! Until such time as Italy shall have found herself financially, it is an unpatriotic act for any Italian woman to wear other than simple and inexpensive clothing.

The formation of a land militia was approved by the Premier. The functions of this new body will be to develop agriculture by enforcing laws designed to assist it and by seeing that the land is cultivated in the best interests of the State. The peasants will be forced to give the militia notice of any animal or plant diseases.

A Council of Ministers appointed by Mussolini is sitting to arrange the details of the transfer of the Italian State Railways to private investors. A lease of the railroads is to be granted to private companies for long periods and they will be permitted to take all the profits up to 7 per cent, anything above that to go to the State. Absolute freedom in administering the railways will be given to the companies.

The question of Italy's surplus population is becoming more pressing than ever, and the proposed new American immigration law, the effect of which would be to reduce Italian immigration into the United States from 42,000 to about 6,000 is causing much anxiety. With Italy's population multiplying and no outlet for it, it can be no long time before Mussolini must meet the problem.

Cardinal Greets Mayor

Mussolini continues to strengthen the cordial relations existing between the State and the Vatican. Filippo Cremonesi, a Royal Commissioner, who was appointed as acting Mayor of Rome when the Mayor and Aldermen resigned three weeks ago, made an official visit to the Cardinal Vicar of Rome, Cardinal Pompili. The call was returned by Cardinal Pompili, who as Vicar of Rome administers the diocese in the name of its Bishop—the Pope. This exchange of visits is the first that has taken place since 1887, when Prince Torlonia, then Mayor of Rome, made a similar visit to the Cardinal Vicar of that time. This visit, however, cost Torlonia his public office; for the Government demanded his resignation.

Foreign News—[Continued]

FINLAND

The Finnish Minister at Washington drew up an agreement with the United States Government, whereby Finland will be required to pay its debt of \$9,294,362. The document now awaits ratification by the Finnish Government before its terms go into effect.

The debt represents about a \$3 per capita charge on the population of this little Republic.

The Parliament of Finland rejected a proposal to permit the people to decide through a referendum the continuance of prohibition. At present Finland is the only country in the world which is entirely dry—except the United States.

Other countries stand as follows:

Iceland in 1909 passed a law prohibiting alcoholic liquors. This was recently suspended for one year because Spain declined to buy the fish which is Iceland's chief export, unless that country would reciprocate by buying wine.

Norway, under similar pressure from Spain, refused further to modify its prohibition law, passed in 1919, which permits the sale of liquor with a 12% alcoholic content.

The Swedish law, passed in 1916, limits the amount of liquor which may be sold to individuals.

In Russia, a law was passed in 1914 prohibiting the sale of vodka. In 1916, restrictions were placed upon all liquor. A measure allowing the sale of wine was passed in 1921.

In Turkey, prohibition is due to religious—and legal—reasons.

Canada is divided in its attitude on the liquor question. Seven provinces are absolutely dry legally. Of these, Prince Edward Island was the pioneer. Its present law was passed in 1907. Saskatchewan, Alberta, Newfoundland, went dry in 1915. Ontario, Manitoba, Nova Scotia, passed prohibition laws in 1916. Quebec and British Columbia have laws restricting the sale of liquor, passed in 1919 and 1920, respectively. Yukon Territory passed a law in 1920 which prevents saloons from operating there. In 1921 a complete prohibition measure failed to pass.

The rest of the world is wet.

SPAIN

The assassination of Senor Salvador Segui—nicknamed Noy del Sucre (Lump of Sugar)—a labor leader, and of Francisco Comas, his chief lieutenant, has produced a crisis.



(c) Underwood and Underwood
ABDUL MEDJID EFFENDI, CALIPH
He crosses the Bosphorus with gilded elaboration

Laborites have declared a general strike and are incensed by the fact that no arrests were made by the police in connection with the murders, which are regarded as political.

The entire right wing of Congress, including reactionaries and clericals, are united in favoring an absolute regime on the model of the Mussolini Government in Italy.

The Government has ordered a general investigation of all workmen's organizations with the object of ascertaining the amount of their funds, how they were subscribed, how they are being expended. This action is to prevent the laborites investing in arms and munitions for the purpose of terrorism.

POLAND

A short time ago Krolkowski, communist, was sentenced to three years' imprisonment for inciting agitation against the Republic. During his incarceration he was elected a member of the Polish Diet, and, in accordance with a law giving members immunity from imprisonment for political acts, he has now been released.

GREECE

Exchange of prisoners between Greece and Turkey was resumed. This decision was reached after assurance had been received from the Turkish Civil Governor of Constantinople that the expulsion of Greek refugees in the Pontus area (Asia Minor) had ceased.

YUGO-SLAVIA

Seismic disturbances caused heavy damage in the Balkans, particularly in the provinces of Bosnia, Herzegovina, and Dalmatia.

Many buildings collapsed at Sarajevo (Bosnia) and the sea-coast towns of Cattaro and Ragusa (Dalmatia). A tobacco factory was destroyed at Mostar (Herzegovina). No reports have been received as to the number of lives lost.

BULGARIA

Bulgaria has offered to pay \$106,150,000 (about one-quarter of the amount demanded by the Allies in the Treaty of Neuilly) to the Reparations Commission as settlement of her war debt. The proposed payment, if accepted, will be spread over a period of 60 years, and the first installment will be paid this year.

TURKEY

In the full glory of ancient pomp Caliph Abdul Medjid crossed the Bosphorus in a fourteen-oared caïque painted with a frieze of flowers and arabesques, its carved gilt prow surmounted by a silver image of a strange bird. The occasion was the first Selamlık—official service at a mosque—held in Scutari (opposite Constantinople) by the Caliph.

The steersman and oarsmen, complete in their long baggy breeches, were clad in white with the exception of a black waistcoat. At the rear of the resplendent boat the Caliph flew for the first time his personal standard, a green flag with a white star and crescent on a scarlet center, from which spread a number of white rays.

No woman, not even Mustapha Kemal's spouse, is tolerated at a Selamlık.

EGYPT

At the request of King Fuad I and Egyptian notables, Cenhia Abraham Pasha agreed to form a cabinet to carry on the foreign affairs of the Government, but will not deal with Anglo-Egyptian issues.

The political crisis is thus only partly alleviated, and, while the administration functions, much anxiety is evinced in Cairo over the obscure situation.

Foreign News—[Continued]

JAPAN

Soviet Trade

"Japan is losing millions of yen trade each year by maintaining anti-Russian barriers," said Kataro Mochizuki, leader of the Kenseikai Party (opposition) in the Lower House, speaking in favor of Russo-Japanese commercial relations. In spite of the fact that Mochizuki's resolution did not ask for recognition of the Soviet State, the question was shelved by the Seiyukai Party (majority), who have always shown hostility to the Bolsheviks.

The need for resumption of trade between Russia and Japan is one of Japan's most pressing problems. The Government on the one hand is desirous of obtaining commercial interest in Siberia, and on the other it fears contamination from Soviet political ideas.

Naval Education

Applications for entry to Edajima, Japan's "Annapolis," amounted to 1,180, compared with an average 3,000 for the past ten years.

CHINA

Fifty Years or Fight

"Get out or we'll put you out—some time within fifty years," says China.

"Let's see you!" says Japan.

The Peking Government (with nothing but civil strife back of it) plaintively asks for the abrogation of the Treaty of 1915 containing the notorious "21 demands" which Japan, gun on hip, made her accept in 1915. Japan flatly refuses.

This means, among other things, that Japan will occupy the Liaotung peninsula for another 50 years, whereas China maintains that the leases on this strip of land terminate next Tuesday. No power on earth can put Japan out except a gigantic, solid Chinese army. An army China will have if it takes 50 years to get. So runs public opinion on the Oriental mainland.

Liaotung is the promontory immediately north of Peking and south of Korea. Its harbors include Port Arthur, of war fame, and Dalny, "model city."

In 1905 at the conclusion of the Russo-Japanese war, China agreed to transfer the lease of the Liaotung Peninsula from Russia to Japan. The lease expires March 27, 1923. Japan in 1915 insisted on a 50-year renewal.

At the Washington Arms Conference the Chinese delegates brought up the treaty for review and revision. Japan made several important concessions, but the Chinese Government was not satisfied and said that it would bring the whole question up again at some future date. According to reports received from China the recent demand for abrogation of the treaty was to provide an opportunity of restating China's grievances. The younger men believe that the re-instatement must eventually be made by barrage and machine gun.

Internal Strife

"I am determined to make this a decisive trial of strength between constitutional methods and the sort of interference by militarists which is destroying China's standing and regulation. I am not alarmed at the threats which have been made and will stand firm and follow the will of the people." This is part of a statement made by Li Yuan-Hung, President of China, referring to the Government crisis created by the resignation a fortnight ago of Premier and cabinet.

The cabinet, responding to the President's appeal to reconsider their resignations, decided to remain in office another ten days, ostensibly on account of certain legislation now under way, but actually to give the President time to cope with one of the most difficult situations in the last decade.

Despite the President's strong stand against the Tuchuns, or war lords, they continue to make preparations for a campaign against Dr. Sun Yat-Sen in the South.

Poisoned Rice

Twenty-seven students and teachers of the normal school at Hangchow were killed, ten are in a precarious condition, and more than 200 are ill as the result of eating poisoned rice.

Chemists who examined rice left in the pot said enough poison had been used to wipe out the entire community.

At the official investigation into the deaths, Chien Ah-Li, a discharged cook, said that his fellow conspirator, Pi Ho-Song, stole a bottle containing a white powder from the chemical laboratory of the school and dumped the contents into the rice pot. It appears that both men were recently discharged and took this simple way of giving vent to their grievance.

Smiling Ambassadors

Dr. Alfred Sze, having been refused a cabinet post in Peking, is returning to Washington to resume his duties as Chinese Minister to the United States.

Sze, Cornell graduate, is as renowned for his affability as the Japanese Ambassador Hanihara is for his wit. If Washington is still destined to be the scene of Sino-Japanese quarrels, the next round will be a battle of smiles.

LATIN AMERICA

Pan-American Conference

The fifth Pan-American Conference assembles at Santiago de Chile, Sunday, March 25.

The purpose of these quinquennial conferences was laid down by the United States in 1889, when the first meeting was held in Washington "to preserve the peace and promote the prosperity of the American States."

Uruguay has two proposals on the agenda. First, she will offer a plan for an Association of American States—composed not only of the sovereign states of the continent but of those dependent politically on European countries. The aim of the proposed Association is to prevent war by means of financial, economic, and diplomatic blockades.

Second, Uruguay will bring forward a motion proposing that any encroachment upon the rights of an American State by a non-American Power, must be considered as an action directed against the entire continent.

Chile will propose a measure for the reduction of armaments. This is expected to be the most important and practical matter on the agenda.

Out of 19 points to be brought into the daylight of discussion, the United States will propose ten. These will be mainly to bring about co-ordination of commercial agreements between the 21 American republics.

The United States delegation is headed by Henry P. Fletcher, Ambassador to Belgium. Other members: ex-Senator Kellogg of Minnesota; ex-Senator Pomerene of Ohio; ex-Senator Saulbury of Delaware; George E. Vincent, President of the Rockefeller Foundation; Frank C. Partridge of Vermont; William Eric Fowler of Washington; Dr. L. S. Rowe, Director of the Pan-American Union.

BOOKS

Pirates and Flappers*

Animadversions on the Deplorable State of Today

The Story. Old Peter B. Kayne, "pirate emeritus," had piled up a colossal fortune and started his son Rufus where he left off. Thereupon, having got religion and put his rather flushed past as far as possible behind him, he was devoting his senility to the satisfying contemplation of the works he had wrought and to feeding the squirrels in Central Park.

Rufus Kayne, bearing his father's millions lightly, was fond of his wife whenever it occurred to him, and was, in short, an eminently reliable and extremely solvent Babbitt.

The children of Rufus are three—Diana, the eldest, is cold, fascinating, a little cynical, dangles her feet over innumerable precipices, and has always managed to pull them back in time; Claudia, the second daughter, is an instance of war-marriage in haste and equally hasty repentance; the youngest is Sheila, of the jazz age.

The Kaynes are early victims of their generation. Rufus becomes involved in a tangle of bad appearances, bad investments, blackmail, disgrace, resulting in his financial ruin.

Sheila, after a narrow escape from the drug habit, has an even narrower one from a so-called "Butterfly Club" conducted by a sticky Hindu pseudo yogi.

Claudia, after being dramatically rescued from her faithless English spouse, falls in love with her rescuer and is busily engaged in studying the somewhat involved international and interstate divorce laws when the rescuer goes blind and betakes himself to a school for disabled soldiers.

Diana is brought back to normalcy by the spectacle of the tragedy of Sheila. Finally she acquires a complete new soul by the convenient expedient of falling in love with Lloyd Maitland, a somewhat insistent high-minded young lawyer, through whose disapproving eyes the author watches most of the iniquitous pageant of hip-flasks and jazz.

The end leaves everybody pretty badly off and presumptively the better for it. The catalog of the Kayne misadventures concludes when old Peter, while his house is being sold over his head, succumbs to apoplexy so violently as to rip away a tapestry revealing the words: *Except the Lord build the house they labor in vain*

* His Children's Children — Arthur Train—Scribner's (\$2.00).

that build it. Among other things, that is Mr. Train's text.

The Significance. It is a dark world that Mr. Train sees. He is not content with regarding the age as one of irreverence in the very young or stagnation in the very old. He grants freely that the young are irreverent and the old are stagnant. But he goes further. He sees this as an age of decadence, of sham, of sensuality, of materialism.

The field of his Jeremiad is broad. It is something of a technical feat that Mr. Train has managed to juggle three generations, three different plots, and any number of different social criticisms simultaneously.



ARTHUR TRAIN

Lawyer and novelist, he makes out a good case against the current generation

The Critics. The book has been generally estimated as its author's best novel. Certainly it is his most pretentious. Dr. Henry Van Dyke calls it a "new *Vanity Fair*" in the course of an extravagant eulogy.

The Author. Arthur Train is a small man, keenly alive to the world about him. He is married, has three daughters and one son. His home is in New York. He is a Harvard graduate, a lawyer, and has passed some time as Assistant District Attorney of New York. Among his earlier works are *The World and Thomas Kelley*, *The Goldfish*, *True Stories of Crime*, *The Earthquake* (war book), *Tutt and Mr. Tutt* (short stories). He is a regular contributor to *The Saturday Evening Post*.

Some books to have read: *Many Marriages* (Anderson); *Black Oxen* (Atherton); *Things That Have Interested Me* (Bennett); *The Enchanted April* (Elizabeth); *Faint Perfume* (Gale); *The Middle of the Road* (Gibbs).

Book Collecting

The Older and Dirtier, the More Expensive

There are several reasons for collecting old books. One—in some respects the most intriguing—is that they are worth a lot of money. Unhappily there is also to be considered the related fact that they cost a lot unless one is gifted with "flair"—the knack of picking them out of dusty attics or from the clutches of imbecile second-hand dealers. And one usually is not gifted with "flair."

By the simple expedient of calling up a book-seller de luxe, telling him to select you a library, signing a check crowded with zeros, purchasing a fireproof safe lined with shelves, you may acquire Shakespeare folios, pages torn from Gutenberg Bibles, Kelmscott Chaucers, and illuminated manuscripts by the truck load. This is the most practical way of becoming a collector instantaneously.

The only other way is to do your own collecting. And your only purpose in so doing must be that you like having the books. It may be that you are a scholar, and take a naïve delight in contemplation of the comma that was misprinted in the first edition and corrected out of all subsequent ones. Or you may sentimentally rejoice in the reflection that the first owners of the volume in your hands wore knee-breeches and powdered wigs, and were contemporaries of its author. In other words, you may not want the 20th century to shove its typographical nose into your reading of a 16th or 17th century volume.

If you know that that copy of Chapman's Homer was the one which Keats first looked into before writing the sonnet called *On Looking Into Chapman's Homer*, or that that dark smudge on the otherwise immaculate volume yonder once formed part of Milton's Sunday breakfast, the whole business takes on new aspects.

The collection of books has at least this advantage over any other kind—stamps for example: even if you lose interest in the collection, as such, there is always one last resort—you can read the books. Stamps make very dry reading, and you can't go on indefinitely licking them.

Recent books by the following authors are now current: Sherwood Anderson, Gertrude Atherton, Jacinto Benavente, Arnold Bennett, A. E., Elizabeth, Zona Gale, Philip Gibbs, Zane Grey, H. Rider Haggard, Vachel Lindsay, George Jean Nathan, E. P. Oppenheim, George Santayana, and Arthur Train.

Eddie Guest

Ford's Favorite, He Sings and Sells Tears and Red, Red Love

What American poet so great, so heralded, so powerful that he can move huge audiences of very strong men to tears? What poet is it who is met at railroad trains by the town band? To whom politicians bow? Whose ditties sailors carry in their packets? Whom baseball players revere? Before whom prize-fighters are as little children? "We have no Homer, minstrelling through the land," you reply. Ah, but we have our Eddie Guest, and he cannot be denied.

This balladist of the Middle West, whose books sell millions of copies, is as representative of the great sentimentality of America, as the Ford car is of our thrift. He writes of tears and heartaches, of virtue rewarded, and of red, red blooded love. He represents beauty to the multitude, and to the multitude beauty is too often artificial flowers, but how important to them! Mr. Guest's poems will be forgotten tomorrow; but as ballads of the times they cannot be neglected. His collected poems, under the revealing title *The Passing Throng*, will be published this season. All along Main Street men who never even heard of Robert Frost will be reading Edgar A. Guest.

It is curious that so American a bard as Mr. Guest, singer of motherhood, should have been born in England. Such is the case; and he was born, moreover, in Birmingham. At the age of ten, however, he was transplanted to Detroit, a town somewhat similar in atmosphere to Birmingham. There he almost immediately went to work for the *Detroit Free Press*, with which paper he has been associated ever since. A romantic career, surely, for his rise has been from menial jobs to the height of fame—in journalism at least.

Eddie Guest in his office is a delight. Short, stocky, vital, with none of the manners of the British Isles, and plenty of the breeziness of the Middle West, he shows you his books with pride and talks of his work with high seriousness. I just managed to catch hold of his coat-tails and detain him for a few moments. This respite was doubtless between the writing of a syndicate poem and the sending out of a radio broadcast. He then took me for a ride in the Ford car which was presented to him by the great manufacturer himself. Riding with Eddie Guest in Detroit is almost like walking down Fifth Avenue with Douglas Fairbanks.

J. F.

Good Books

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

ISLAND OF THE INNOCENT—Grant Overton—*Doran* (\$2.00). There is a curious sort of magic in this book. It tells about the adventures of a poor girl stranded in New York alone, her struggles and her loves. Always more is told than a mere series of episodes. There is an inner reality that makes the narrative extraordinarily gripping. It is a hard book to set down and a hard one to get out of your mind.

THE INTERPRETERS—A. E.—*Macmillan* (\$1.65). A. E. (George Russell), brilliant Irish poet-journalist-philosopher, unites mystic philosophy and practical politics. *The Interpreters* is a platonic dialogue between a poet, an anarchist, a labor-leader, an historian, a despot. The theme of their discussion, broadly, is the relation of "the politics of time to the politics of eternity."

TRODDEN GOLD—Howard Vincent O'Brien—*Little, Brown* (\$2.00). Mr. O'Brien has an unaccountable grudge against money. On almost every page he takes a nasty crack at it. The story is of two girls, one of whom married a man who quickly became rich. The other married a chemist to whom Science was all and Mammon a despicable deity. A penetrating study of the problem of money and why not to want it.

A BEACHCOMBER IN THE ORIENT—Harry L. Foster—*Dodd, Mead* (\$3.00). The Beachcomber's wanderings take him through Borneo, Siam, French Indo-China, Japan, the Malay States, the Philippines, under freight cars, and among types seldom met at first-hand in the pages of books. The volume is illustrated.

PICTURE FRAMES—Thyra Samter Winslow—*Knopf* (\$2.50). This is a volume of short stories told with a complete command of detail. The best is called *A Cycle of Manhattan*. It tells how and by what gradual stages the Rosenheimers became the A. Lincoln Rosses, migrating from rooms over a Macdougall Street stable to Riverside Drive, Park Avenue, the East Sixties, and finally back again to the Macdougall Street rooms.

A HANDBOOK OF COOKERY FOR A SMALL HOUSE—*Jessie Conrad* (With a preface by Joseph Conrad)—*Doubleday* (\$1.75). Joseph Conrad offers himself "modestly and gratefully as a Living Example" of his wife's art. Her style, lacking the richer beauties of his, has a toothsome directness. The following excerpt is characteristic: "The best plan is to soak the head in a bowl of cold water and a little salt all night, previously removing the brains." The quotation is from a fanciful essay entitled "Calf's Head."

MUSIC

Old Favorites

Mr. Gatti-Casazza of the Metropolitan Opera House has indulged himself this year in reminiscence. There have been heard in Manhattan a number of old favorites heretofore absent for many years. His last revival was Meyerbeer's *L'Africaine*. It is sixteen years since this exotic dramatization of the life of Vasco di Gama, explorer, has been heard there. It will be dressed up in a brand new setting, painted by Joseph Urban.

Among other tropical misadventures, the hero (sung by Gigli), is shipwrecked, jailed, and has a woman kill herself about him—through the fumes of the fragrant manzanillo tree. Other elements involved are Brahmin rites and the rolling ocean.

The Russian Opera Company, now in Chicago, is not without ingenuity in its publicity department. Sol Hurok, its manager, has offered five cash prizes, aggregating \$100, to those in the audience identifying the greatest number of melodies in the compound opera, *A Night of Love*. This farcical work is made up of tunes from *Faust*, *Carmen*, *Aida*, *The Merry Widow*, *Rigoletto*, *Pagliacci*, *Trovatore*, Russian songs, Strauss waltzes, and innumerable other well-known tunes. Several more performances of it will be given. It was first heard in Petrograd 15 years ago.

The Ying Mee Lun Hop Opera Company gave a performance in Seattle, presenting *Mook Kwee Ying Ha San*, or *The Mountain Queen*. Most of the audience was Chinese. The prima donna, Kwung Ying-Lin, is called the best-known woman on the Chinese stage. Cymbals played a prominent part in the music. The settings were somewhat sketchy. A table and two chairs represented impenetrable mountain fastnesses. Whole armies were frequently on the stage, but they were invisible except to the hard-working imaginations of the spectators.

A new symphony orchestra was organized in Providence, R. I. It is to be conducted by I. Nagel, and proposes to start in by laying emphasis chiefly on melody, trying not to go over the heads of its audiences, and then work up, step by step.

Massenet's opera, *Cleopatra*, is announced for production in Chicago next season. The *Chicago Tribune* calls it "the world's worst opera."

THE THEATRE

First Nights

The Love Habit. This is an immigrant farce from Paris which has escaped the moral rigors of Americanization. In the course of it the stupid husband loses a mistress while his more intelligent spouse gains a lover.

Finding out about the somewhat commercialized romance between Gustave Morand and Rosette Pompon, ex-dancer, the young man who has been vainly assaulting Gustave's wife's marital stability pretends to be Rosette's ex-dancing partner. By dint of robust blackmail, he persuades the perturbed husband to take him into his home as secretary, thus facilitating his campaign. The resultant complications are judiciously distributed through two acts.

His pursuit takes him on a wild-goose chase to Toulouse, while his quarry hides in Versailles and the husband is excursioning with Rosette. Meanwhile the real ex-dancing partner drops in and extorts bills of varying denominations from everybody concerned. Rosette throws over Gustave in favor of a higher bidder, business being business, and Gustave confesses to his wife, thus disarming the young man.

Unfortunately the wife, touched by the fact that her would-be seducer had refused to use his knowledge of her husband's defection as a means of getting her to rebound into his embrace, begins to fall in with his view of the situation. She dutifully forbids him access to her house, but only after the preliminary precaution of ascertaining his address. The curtain thereupon falls, and the house-lights reveal the hot flush of embarrassment on the faces of the audience.

Among the more interesting characters involved are Rosette's two great danes, whom the spectator hears a lot about but never meets.

Heywood Brown: "... abounds in good, clean fun and also in good fun."

Alan Dale: "... slothful return to the old-fashioned formula."

Alexander Woolcott: "Breezy, saucy and entertaining."

The Comedian. Lionel Atwill is confronted with the problem of aging gracefully in a few minutes. He appears as a distinguished actor whose mail is freighted with scented trifles. Among the young hearts fluttered by his brown wig and moustache is the adolescent ward of an old schoolmate of his. The latter, a rotund provincial, conceives a plan to break her of

her attachment. Let her, thinks he, but see her idol as he is, gray-haired and middle-aged, and she will march out of the dressing-room in disgust.

Unfortunately, the comedian finds the plan disconcerting to his self-esteem. So he meets her in make-up and removes it by imperceptible



LIONEL ATWILL
He changes his age at will

touches, casting about her the while the spell of his personality, so that when he is himself again the whole process has gone unobserved and she is his for the plucking. He plucks.

As a wife, the little lady develops one unfortunate propensity. She insists on being his leading lady. In rehearsal she seems all right. On the opening night she thinks she is all right. So that when her husband conscientiously explains to her that she not only was not good, but was absurd, her pride suffers a fall. Her come-back, however, is immediate. She gives him a devil and deep-sea to choose between. Either she continues to act or she leaves him.

Driven to decide between his heart and his public, he finds the call of art louder than that of affection. She goes and he devotes the rest of the act to acute misery. "But tomorrow night," he exclaims, "I have a rendezvous with 1,200 people!"

Kenneth Macgowan: "... effective, popular entertainment."

Alexander Woolcott: "... a little mechanical and labored and untrue."

Alan Dale: "... redolent of the coulisses."

Intellectual Gymnastics *How Often Do You Take Out Your Brains to be Exercised?*

A play is a sort of emotional dumb-bell. An audience goes to the theatre much as it would go to a gymnasium, except that it wants its feelings exercised instead of its muscles.

There are very few more touching spectacles than that of row after row of eager theatre-goers, patiently waiting for something to happen to their emotions. Some are defiant. They set their teeth, adjust their faces to a sneer of quiet superiority, fortify themselves against any attack. Others go with their tongues hanging out. If it is a farce, they control their risibilities with an effort until the curtain rises. If it is a tragedy, they will be provided against any lachrymal emergency with pocketfuls of anticipatory handkerchiefs.

The only place where Anglo-Saxon reticence breaks down completely is the playhouse. In general, the Englishman or American likes to do his crying alone. He will lock himself in his own room, equip himself with smelling salts or a bottle of gin and a sponge, and have a good quiet weep. In the same way, he dislikes rising to high pitches of public hilarity. A reserved smile, or at most a genteel snicker is all he will permit himself in the presence of his associates. But under the sheltering darkness of the playhouse, he will be trapped into any extreme of emotion, and when the lights surprise him in his emotional décolleté he will find fellow victims in sufficient numbers to restore his self-esteem.

Playgoers really care very little what the play does to them, as long as it does something. They do not restrict their demands to laughter and tears. Almost equally ecstatic heights are reached by those seeking a vicarious nobility in the person of Pasteur, or luxuriating in the terrors of *The Last Warning* or *Whispering Wires*, or thrilling with the sensation of an unaccustomed conversational brilliance with *You and I* or *The Laughing Lady*.

No remedy suggests itself for the indecent display of the inner man attendant upon play-going. Even the suggestion of individual cubicles for spectators has its drawbacks. There is a certain satisfaction in getting together with your fellow men for a couple of hours of spiritual excitement, which segregation would abolish.

A plebiscite would be interesting as to whether the gentle exhilaration of tears or mirth affords most satisfaction to the emotional playgoers.

J. A. T.

The Best Plays

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

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.

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.

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.

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.

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.

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.

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.

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.

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.

The best musical shows now current in New York are: *Ziegfeld Follies*, *Greenwich Village Follies*, *Music Box Revue*, *Little Nellie Kelly*, *Caroline*, *Liza*.

Notes

John Murray Anderson's new musical production, *Jack and Jill*, just arrived at the Globe Theatre, marks the end of his association with the *Greenwich Village Follies*. The show boasts a distinguished cast—including Ann Pennington, Leanore Hughes, Georgia O'Raney, Clifton Webb, Lennox Pawle, Brooks John. In the chorus are a number of young ladies celebrated at least by association—two sisters of Jascha Heifetz, violinist, Richard Bennett's daughter, Edward Locke's daughter.



LENNOX PAWLE

He is industriously comic in *JACK AND JILL*

Soap is in disfavor on the New York stage. In two plays now current—*You and I* and *The Comedian*—characters acknowledge for purposes of comedy that they are manufacturers of that substance. Soap-making is in stageland the acme of the prosaic.

A new era in dramatic candor has begun. An advertisement appeared in all last Sunday's papers announcing that *Humoresque* was closing "for lack of public support."

Marjorie Rambeau, in *As You Like It*, will probably arrive on Broadway on Easter Monday.

Better Times, when it gets through at the Hippodrome, is going to Paris. The props present a serious shipping problem.

C I N E M A

The New Pictures

THE COVERED WAGON—The publicity experts have been making themselves objectionable about this picture for some time. They have proclaimed it in loud and raucous tones as something like nothing else in heaven or on earth. Now the picture is here and there is no come-back. The publicity was all an understatement. It is a masterpiece of restraint, of realism, of power. In it are crystallized the rigors and magnificences of the pioneers who wound slowly over the 2,000 miles of the Oregon Trail in '48, daring perils of Indians and starvation and rushing rivers.

THE TIGER'S CLAW—Among the difficulties through which Jack Holt, American engineer in India, has to wend his unassuming way are a tiger, a half-caste wife, a sweetheart from back home and a lot of "thugs." A dam is well dynamited. The half-caste proves her mettle as a lover.

THE TRAIL OF THE LONESOME PINE—This classic of blue grass feuds has made the jump to the screen with the blue of its grass and the scarlet of its feuds unimpaired. There are thrilling moments while the feudists grip their revolvers in one hand, their moonshine jugs in the other, their rifles between their teeth.

LOST AND FOUND—A new South Sea Island was discovered for this picture. True, it is a small one, but it lacks none of the major Polynesianisms. A lot happens on the island, but none of it is particularly significant, because it is hard to get up any particular interest in Captain Blackbird, his kidnapped wife, his two daughters, the shipwrecked hero, or Waki, the villainous villain. The picture was filmed in the islands and the best of it is where the plot is set aside to allow the natives—of both sexes—to do their stuff. There is a lot of atmosphere—palm trees and Wak-Waks, and Fatu-liva eggs bounding about the screen.

MIGHTY LAK' A ROSE—Bull Morgan of Murderers' Den and Hard-Boiled Mollie Malone were no proper company for poor little blind Rose Duncan. However, she gets into their clutches and Jimmie Harrison, hero, goes to the rescue. There is a good bloody fight between Bull and Jimmie, which ends up in blind Rose being squashed all over the floor by a chair swung in the stalwart hands of Bull.

The Shuberts are turning *Caroline*, tuneful romance, into a moving picture. Trini, the "most beautiful girl in Spain," now dancing in *The Dancing Girl*, will participate.

A R T

Rodin's Death

Paris has been deeply shocked by a report of the circumstances of the death of the great Impressionist sculptor, Auguste Rodin.

A book by Mlle. Tirel, Rodin's secretary, states definitely that Rodin died of cold, neglected by friends and officials of the state, while his sculptures, which he had given to the nation, were kept warmly housed in a centrally heated museum at public expense. His case was so desperate that he asked to be permitted to have a room in the museum—the Hotel Biron, formerly his own studio. The official in charge of the museum refused. Other officials and friends promised coal but never sent it, though his situation at Meudon, ill, and freezing to death, was apparently well known to all of them.

No one in a position to know the facts has denied Mlle. Tirel's charges. The book has the sanction of Rodin's son.

Auguste Rodin, the greatest sculptor of his time, sought the same thing in stone which Monet sought in paint—movement and the effect of luminosity. He was a self-made man in more than one sense, since, working up from poverty, carving statues for 60 years, he resembled in his last years one of his own works in stone.

His greatest works include, among literally scores of others, a *Kiss*, which made him famous, a bathrobe which made him notorious, and a meditative caveman who made him immortal. The bathrobe was carved upon the statue of Balzac, hiding the pudgy limbs, revealing the noble head. It caused a furious outcry and was, naturally, rejected. But the conception was quite logical, for Balzac's head was the only distinguished feature of his personal appearance. Therefore, in the statue, the head is the only thing the observer sees. The rest is bathrobe.

One copy of the magnificent caveman, *The Thinker*, of which Rodin cast several examples in bronze, is seated now in front of the Detroit Museum of Art, where it was placed last autumn.

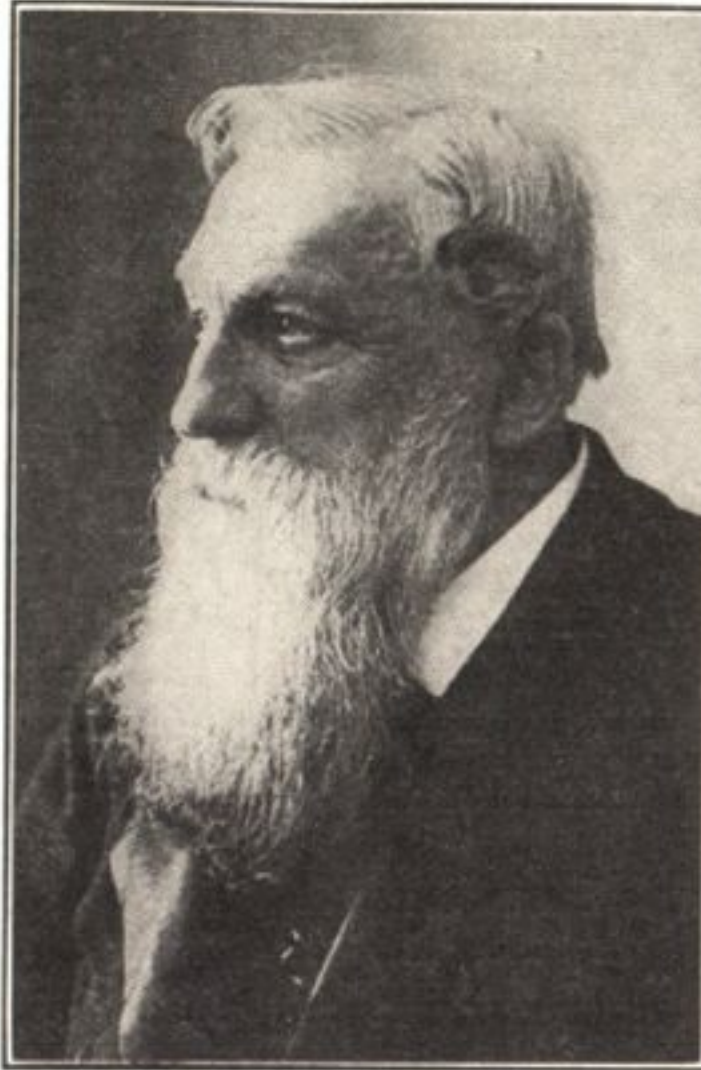
Are Artists Going Mad?

This is the title of an article by Mr. G. K. Chesterton in the *Century* magazine. Mr. Chesterton here discusses the artists of the "newer schools," for whom he sees little hope—unless the rest of the world goes mad as well.

Henry Tyrrell, art critic of *The*

New York World, now replies with the question "Is Chesterton Sane?" Apparently, his conclusion is that Chesterton is misled by his head, though his "heart is in the right place."

Chesterton said: "It was the whole point of Whistler and his school that



(c) Underwood and Underwood

AUGUSTE RODIN
While his work luxuriated in warmth, he is alleged to have frozen to death

they produced the picture without troubling about the meaning. We may say it is the point of Picasso and the rest to paint the meaning without troubling about the picture."

Henry Tyrrell, quoting Elie Faure, writer of the greatest history of art of recent years, says: "Picasso was undoubtedly a great criminal, in the sense that he is largely responsible for the muddle (sic) which painting has got into latterly. It is from him chiefly that the younger artists have taken the notion of looking within themselves to interpret the outer world, instead of, like their elders, looking at the outside world to realize themselves. Because oftentimes they are unable to distinguish much of anything within themselves, you know what happens (They get themselves called crazy). That is Picasso's crime. But Michael Angelo shares his guilt, and Rembrandt, and Delacroix, and Cezanne."

From this, Mr. Tyrrell concludes that Chesterton is quite wrong about Picasso and the mad modern artists.

However, though it certainly is not crazy, modern art, according to M. Faure himself, is in a "muddle." It is lost and groping its way in its search for new forms, and this naturally troubles such conservatives as

Chesterton. The followers of Michael Angelo (individualists, like Picasso) represented a definite decline in Italian art. Are the imitators of Picasso also on the wrong tack?

Some of them seem to think so, for they are attempting, in their latest craze for being "primitive," a thing really opposed to the earlier phase. They are trying to get back to the "unspoiled vision" of a child or a savage; which is the same as looking "out" instead of "in."

Mr. Chesterton also objects to this phase, as being an affectation. He is convinced that modern artists are mad, whatever they choose to do.

For Commuters

The Grand Central Station Art Gallery, well lighted, planned, and furnished, and with the largest sales gallery floor-space in the world (15,000 square feet), opened March 21. As most of the Press remarked, a new situation thence arises in the life of the commuter, whereby the race for the smoking car may be to the swift, but the Sargent to the slow.

A three-fold benefit is hoped from this venture of putting art at the very doors of the city—familiarity on the part of the public with the current prices of art, with the art of contemporary artists, and particularly with the work of less known painters and sculptors who find it hard to gain the entrée to the small exclusive galleries.

Over 200 artist and lay members from all parts of the country make up the organization which backs the Gallery's undertaking. Artists include John Sargent, Joseph Pennell, Daniel Chester French; lay-members, Mrs. Joseph H. Choate, Dr. Richard C. Cabot, Julius Rosenwald, Potter Palmer.

The Gallery, on the sixth floor, eastern end of the building, will include 20 rooms when finished, of which 12 are now open.

Exempt

Alexandro Finta de Arba, sculptor and director of all sculpture exhibits at the Pan-American Exposition at Rio de Janeiro, had to prove to immigration authorities at Ellis Island that he actually was an artist in order to gain admission to this country. Artists are exempt from immigration quotas, and as a result there have been a horde of impromptu "artists" on all arriving steamships. Signor de Arba proved his status by cablegrams from Rio de Janeiro—not by demonstrating his skill upon the spot.

EDUCATION

Academic Subsidies

Chancellor Emeritus James R. Day of Syracuse University is dead. And with his death, endowed education (what *The New York Call* describes as "The Hire Learning"), is advanced to the center of the stage again. John D. Archbold, vice-president of the Standard Oil Company, was a generous benefactor of Syracuse. Chancellor Day of Syracuse was a vigorous and outspoken champion of the established "interests." It needed only a little mathematics to prove that Chancellor Day had been bought by "The Trusts"—so said the progressives.

But the demonstration is a little too simple. Chancellor Day was not only an antagonist of Roosevelt during Roosevelt's trust-busting days, he was also anti-Wilson, anti-League, anti-experiment of every kind. He ruled Syracuse with a Roman discipline. He believed implicitly in the Constitution of the Fathers. He believed in the established order. Briefly, he was a reactionary; and a reactionary born and not made. It may be demonstrable that Mr. Archbold supported Syracuse because he sympathized with the opinions of Chancellor Day. But it would take temerity even now to maintain that Chancellor Day held those opinions for Mr. Archbold's sake. *The Call* itself describes him as courageous.

It is generally believed by those who see with two eyes that Syracuse or any other institution of learning is subsidized to teach falsely. But it is true that human beings are often grateful and more often needy, and that the relation of the giver to his gift is not terminated by the giving. There is, therefore, and there will always be, a temptation on the part of academic recipients of charity to cherish the source of their supply. And for that reason if for no other we should be better off without personal endowments, in theory. The difficulty in practice is that we can't get along without them. And in this best of all impossible worlds we must get along as we can.

Some comfort is gained by imagining an academic world with no endowments. Since the student body cannot be called upon to meet even the running expenses of the university we are remitted to the tax payers. Tax payers are not interested in remote sciences or obscure arts. In the state of Washington they are not even interested in necessary buildings. The result would be freedom of teaching but no one to teach. And freedom itself might be limited.

Headmaster and Sovereign

Dr. James Gow, for 18 years headmaster of Westminster School, England, died in February. He brought Westminster to its full enrollment of 300, partly by reason of the erection of extensive laboratories in connection with the school. Dr. Gow created a sensation in 1919 by remaining covered in the royal presence during a visit to the school by the King and Queen and the Prince of Wales on the occasion of the annual Pancake Greeze. The explanation current was that Dr. Busby, headmaster in the day of Charles II, retained his hat in the presence of that monarch upon a plea that he could not allow any of his scholars to think that there was a greater man than he at Westminster, and that King George graciously allowed a similar privilege to his successor.

In Canada

The Canadian National Council of Education plans a conference in Toronto in April, and is now arranging preliminary meetings in the larger cities. Control of education in Canada is decentralized and will probably remain so. There is no purpose on the part of the Council to interfere with the existing provincial autonomy. But a greater national harmony in educational matter is possible and is much desired.

Leland Stanford

The report of President Ray Lyman Wilbur of Leland Stanford University describes the addition of several important building units to the university, including the Stanford Union, the Stanford School of Nursing, residence halls for men, dining hall in process of construction and a "basketball pavilion." The endowment campaign of 1922 was successful and the income from the first million is to be used for salaries. The Carnegie Corporation has founded at Stanford a Food Research Institute which is operating as an active part of the university.

President Comstock

Radcliffe has its first full-time president in the person of Dean Ada Louise Comstock of Smith, who has been elected to succeed Dean Le Baron R. Briggs of Harvard. Miss Comstock was the first dean of women at Minnesota and the first dean of Smith. She is a graduate of Smith and Columbia and a native of Minnesota. Since 1921 she has been president of the American Association of University Women.

"Bad for Democracy"

The United States Bureau of Education discovered that eighteen states have laws prohibiting secret societies in schools. "Bad for Democracy" is the reason behind the laws. In some states all students, male and female, give their word of honor not to join secret societies.

Meanwhile, points out Superintendent Hunter of Oakland, Cal., youths are violating either their word or the law in California, Colorado, Indiana, Iowa, Illinois, Kansas, Maine, Michigan, Minnesota, Mississippi, Montana, Nebraska, New Jersey, Ohio, Oklahoma, Oregon, Vermont, Washington.

A number of graduates and undergraduates of Oxford University have formed a committee for the purpose of inviting twelve German students to come to Oxford during the Summer Term. Due to the rate of exchange, their expenses would have to be met by their hosts. The Reverend Merry, rector of the city church, protested against the proposal in a sermon, alleging that it "shocked and disgusted" him.

Connecticut as well as Massachusetts apparently faces the necessity of a state university. Yale has reached its maximum capacity and Wesleyan and Trinity are approaching that point. It has been suggested that the Connecticut Agricultural College may, under the state laws, expand into the arts field.

In spite of classical opposition, the full professors and the course of study committee at Yale have voted to abolish Latin and Greek as requirements for admission. The matter is for the Corporation to decide, however, and the loyal Latinists have not given up hope.

A writer of letters to the newspapers points out that children set to learn a trade do their learning during business hours whereas school children do most of their work at home. The result is that their homes are turned into "mental sweatshops," their parents are robbed of peace, and there results "much bickering and bitterness."

A meeting of 80 conservative members of the British Parliament has called upon the Government to introduce a bill for the suppression of seditious teaching of children under 16 in Communist schools. The Communist Sunday Schools are the particular objects of criticism.

L A W

Soviet Cannot Sue

The highest court in New York—the Court of Appeals—has a second time passed upon the status of the Soviet government, officially known as the Russian Socialist Federated Soviet Republic. The latest decision is to the effect that the present government of Russia cannot sue in our courts; an earlier case, decided in January of this year, held that it could not be sued. Both rulings were made on the ground that the Bolshevik régime has not been recognized by the Department of State at Washington. If it had been recognized it could have brought suit, since, as a matter of comity, that privilege is accorded to *de jure* sovereigns. But it could not have been made a party defendant, because, for obvious reasons, the law does not allow one sovereign to be brought before the municipal courts of another.

Considerable uncertainty preceded the decisions of the court of last resort, as the questions decided had never come up previously in any state. Lower tribunals in New York were unanimously of opinion that an unrecognized government has no status of any kind, and thus no standing in court as a party plaintiff. But an appellate unit decided that the Soviet government, being a *de facto* government, could be sued. This decision left all *de facto* governments in a precarious position in America, their liabilities were enforceable, but their assets were not collectible here. The result was immediately apparent. An attachment was levied on property of the Russian government; another on that of a Mexican consulate-general. Judgment was entered in a suit against the now defunct Kolchak government. The rulings of the Court of Appeals have resolved this confusion, and property in New York State belonging to, or claimed by, *de facto* governments will not change hands.

The records in the suits in which the Russian Socialist Federated Soviet Republic has been involved reveal the interesting fact that it has a duly authorized "Representative in the United States" and regular counsel.

For the World Court

In the absence of Elihu Root, chairman of the international law committee, Alton B. Parker moved for the adoption of the following resolution before the Bar Association of the City of New York:

"The Association of the Bar of the City of New York joins in what it believes to be the wise judgment of the American people that the United States ought to become one of the supporters of the Permanent Court of International Justice at The Hague, and that our Government should therefore adhere to the protocol establishing the court in the manner set forth by the President in his message to the Senate on February 24, 1923."

The resolution was adopted by the Association.

...

The Weaker Vessel

"Woman is not the 'weaker vessel'; and it is unfair to assume that when wife and husband perish together in a catastrophe, the woman died first." By a bill which has passed the Connecticut Senate and is now before the House, that state proposes



ALTON B. PARKER

"The United States ought to become one of the supporters of the Permanent Court of International Justice."

to enact into statute the rule of the common law that when a man and a woman die in a common disaster there is no presumption as to which survived the other.

Speculation as to survivorship is not idle, as all the property of both husband and wife may pass to the heirs of one to the exclusion of those of the other, if it is found that the latter died first. Of course, in any case such as, for example, the sinking of the *Lusitania*, it might be shown by indirect evidence that one predeceased the other—such evidence, for instance, as would show where each was when last seen. A jury can make a finding upon very little, but in many cases of automobile and

aeroplane accidents, there is nothing whatever to go on. It would then be the function of the presumption to resolve the doubt, but in most cases in England and America it has been decided that any inference without evidence would be blind.

The Civil Law, from which Louisiana and California have drawn many of their statutes, has an elaborate system of rules designed to solve all difficulties, whether the common disaster involves a man and woman, two men, or two women. They are, in part: (1) the younger is presumed to have survived, unless (2) one is under 15 and the other is under 60, in which case the latter is preferred, or unless (3) both are between the ages of 15 and 60, in which case the jury may find that the man, the "stronger vessel" lived the longer. Louisiana and California have introduced an interesting variation by providing that if both are of the same sex, over 15 and under 60, the older is considered to have survived.

...

The Mennen Case

The United States Circuit Court of Appeals for the Second Circuit handed down a decision of great importance to those manufacturers and jobbers who have feared legal complications as a result of some customary selling or distributing method. The decision was upon an appeal of the Mennen Company against an order of the Federal Trade Commission. This order forbade the Mennen Company to adopt any system of discount upon the basis of a classification of its customers as jobbers, wholesalers, retailers, "or any similar classification which relates to the customers' form of organization, business policy, business methods." The Mennen Company argued that it was entitled to allow wholesalers a discount based on their greater distributing faculties, and that it had not discriminated against individuals, but merely classified its customers. The court upheld the appeal.

A short time ago this decision would have caused little comment because it was taken for granted that a company could sell its products as it chose, provided it did not combine with others to limit distribution or maintain high prices. But in the Beechnut Packing Co. case in 1922 the Supreme Court held that where there is a "suppression of the freedom of competition by methods in which the company secures the cooperation of its distributors and customers, which are quite as effectual as agreements express or implied," the Federal Trade Commission may properly interfere.

MEDICINE

A Japanese Commission

Six of the foremost medical scientists of Japan arrived in the United States to make a two months' first-hand study of American and Canadian medical and public health institutions and methods. They are:

Dr. Kinnosuke Miura, professor of internal medicine in the Imperial University of Tokyo, physician to the Emperor, outstanding leader of the Japanese medical profession.

Dr. Mataro Nagayo, director of the Government Institute for Infectious Diseases, professor of pathology in the Imperial University of Tokyo.

Baron Yoshihiro Takagi, chief surgeon and professor of surgery in the Tokyo Charity Hospital and Medical College.

Dr. Keinosuke Miyairi, parasitologist, dean of the medical college of the Imperial University of Kyushu.

Dr. Akira Fujinami, professor of pathology in the Imperial University of Kyoto.

Dr. Sahachiro Hata, professor of medicine in Keio University and co-discoverer with Ehrlich of salvarsan ("606").

As guests of the Rockefeller Foundation, these physicians will visit Philadelphia, New York, Baltimore, Washington, Cleveland, Boston, New Haven, Montreal, Toronto, Albany, Saranac Lake, Chicago, Rochester (Minn.), St. Louis, and other medical centers, according to their special interests.

This is the first medical commission sent by Japan to any country. The training of Japanese physicians has hitherto been almost exclusively German.

...

Vivisection Upheld

The Codes Committee of the New York Assembly voted unanimously to kill the Cotillo-Leininger bills, designed to prevent medical "experimentation" on children or animals, after a spirited hearing at which prominent witnesses appeared on both sides. Former State Senator Charles W. Walton, Mrs. Belle De Rivera of the New York City Federation of Women's Clubs, Mrs. George Arliss, Mrs. Diana Belais, and others, for the "anti-vivisectionists," appealed to the legislators to prevent alleged horrible practices on poor orphan children.

Dr. Simon Flexner, of the Rockefeller Institute, Dr. William H. Park, director of the New York City Health Department Laboratory, Dr. Walter Niles, dean of Cornell University

Medical College, Dr. Mathias Nicoll, Jr., Deputy State Health Commissioner, and other scientific men declared in favor of continued experimentation. "The origin of these bills," Dr. Flexner declared, "is based



DR. YOSHIHIRO TAKAGI
He is the Medical-Mikado of Nippon

on ignorance. If enacted into law they would strike at the roots of development in medical science!"

The National Health Council, federation of the leading voluntary health agencies, recently went on record in a resolution presented by Dr. George W. McCoy, of the United States Public Health Service, that "restriction of the proper use of animals for experimental purposes is unnecessary, unwise, and against the best interests of medical science and public health."

...

A New Serum

A prominent Philadelphian suffering from sleeping sickness completely recovered after several injections of the Mayo serum for the disease, administered by Dr. John A. Kolmer, professor of bacteriology in the University of Pennsylvania and a director of the Research Institute for Cutaneous Medicine. The paralysis which usually follows *encephalitis* has not developed. The serum was discovered by Dr. E. C. Rosenow, of the Mayo Laboratories, Minnesota. Although the new remedy has not been proved to be a conclusive cure, it offers hope that the present outbreaks of the disease in New York and Philadelphia may be successfully combatted.

SCIENCE

Marconi to Perfect Radio

The triumphal progress of wireless telephony is evidenced in every daily paper. New devices, improved methods, record performances crowd the news, though but a twenty-four hours' wonder.

The master wizard of all radioists, Guglielmo Marconi, is again on the job, and forecasts the early attainment of complete directional control of radio. He is working to perfect a system by which radio messages will be received only by the persons for whom they are intended. His experiments, extending over a considerable period, will soon be put to the acid test on his specially fitted yacht *Electra*, on which he will cruise down the coast of Europe and Africa. Messages will be sent from Wales and other distant places to test his theory. The secret is being closely guarded, but the method is said to depend on a new kind of receiving instrument, whereby stations can tell the point of the wave's origin to a fraction of a second of arc.

...

North Pole by Plane

The latest chapter in polar exploration may be written when Ronald Amundsen, the Norse explorer, hops off from Wainwright, on the north coast of Alaska, June 20 or shortly after for an airplane flight across the North Pole to Spitzbergen. In order to notify watchers and emergency rescue parties in Spitzbergen the news of his departure will be flashed thither by radio from Noorvik, on the west coast, the nearest transmitting station to Wainwright. Word will be carried over the intervening 400 miles by a chain of giant bonfires every fifteen miles, each tended by a team of Eskimos who will light the fire when they see the preceding beacon, and run on between stations to make sure the signal is not missed. In no other way could the news be transmitted in so short a time, the journey ordinarily taking several weeks. Business men of Nome are backing the explorer and are raising \$5,000, besides providing volunteer assistance.

...

William Henry Hudson, famous British author and naturalist, who died last year, left the bulk of his estate of about \$40,000 to the Royal Society for the Protection of Birds, to be used for the preparation and distribution of popular educational pamphlets on birds and their protection among English school children.

RELIGION

No Hell, No Heathen

The venerable English Psalter will be revised. The findings of a committee appointed by the National Assembly in 1920, headed by Bishop Ryle, dean of Westminster, propose that some of the imprecatory Psalms be omitted entirely, and that 346 verses be deleted from other Psalms, either because of the unsatisfactory condition of the text from which translations must be made, or because of the "Hatefulness" of the spirit of the passage. The word "Hell" will be generally supplanted by "Death" or "Grave," "Peoples" will be changed to "People," and "Heathen" to "Nations."

Although the changing or deletion of 346 verses is far more drastic than any scheme that has ever been put forward before, members of Bishop Ryle's committee report that they have removed only a few of the conspicuous blemishes.

The report goes to the House of the Laity this week, and is expected to be passed by them on April 25.

In 1865 an American preacher remarked that "it would have been impossible to fight through the Civil War without the imprecatory Psalms." Now a large section of the church wishes to abolish such Psalms from their weekly worship. What Galileo said of the world might also be said of religion: "*E pur si muove*—it does move."

Doctor and Minister

Another move toward faith-healing is taken by formal action of the Episcopal Church. The Medical Committee appointed at Portland last September was headed by Dr. Edward S. Cowles, director of the Park Avenue "body and soul" hospital. Announcement is now made that the "National Association for the Advancement of Scientific Healing," has been formed with Dr. Cowles at the head. Its motto is *mens sana in corpore sano*. Officers are William G. McAdoo, George Gordon Battle, Samuel Untermeyer, Miss Margaret Woodrow Wilson, Rev. J. Howard Melish. Thomas A. Price is Secretary and Edward H. Coy (captain and fullback at Yale in 1909) is Treasurer.

The objects of the association are: "To correlate the work of the labor leader, capitalist, psychologist, sociologist, eugenist, and all other persons or groups interested in maintaining the health of the people, and to bring about a closer co-operation between the clergy and the medical profession."

The Truce of God

The Church once had power to enforce peace from Saturday nights to Wednesday mornings, and during Lent. Offenders were tried in ecclesiastical courts, and disciplined by lay authorities. Churches now seek not a truce, but permanent peace.

The week of March 18 was Anti-War Week, sponsored by four bodies—The Church Peace Union, The World Alliance for International Friendship through the Churches, The Federal Council of Churches of Christ in America (headed by Robert E. Speer), The World Peace Foundation.

A mass meeting was held in Carnegie Hall, Manhattan, on Monday, at which the speakers were General John F. O'Ryan (Catholic) and Dr. Harry E. Fosdick (Baptist). Before the meeting 600 clergymen met in a nearby church. Two thousand similar meetings were held in various parts of the country.

The churches have two immediate aims—first, to educate their members in regard to the need for a league capable of enforcing peace; second, the need for a court that can give authoritative decisions on international questions.

Trends

Zionism: The primary elections to the Electoral College in Palestine resulted in the seating of 126 Moslems, 93 Jews, 22 Christians, 8 from other sects. The Arabs boycotted the election. Non-Jewish groups have a majority of 63—a blow to Zionism.

Feng: A cable from Peking reports the conversion to Christianity of the last 4,000 in the division of the Chinese army commanded by General Feng, the "Cromwell of China." His men wear arm-bands containing the stern military ideals of their Methodist leader and go into battle singing hymns.

Prayer: Five hundred copies of Dr. Harry Emerson Fosdick's book, *The Meaning of Prayer*, were ordered by the head of a large corporation for his employees. They were presented with this message: "If you can get a grip on a faith like that it's going to mean the greatest year this company ever had."

Flats: Rev. Arthur Buxton, rector of a London church, made a survey to prove that flats make people irreligious 80% of flat dwellers go away for the week end."

Union: Communicants of the Cathedral of the Holy Trinity (Greek Orthodox) joined with Episcopalians at a union service at the Church of the Heavenly Rest, New York.

THE PRESS

Crime News Justified

In Cleveland, Walter Lippmann, editorial writer for *The New York World*, addressed the Chamber of Commerce:

"Crime news is a part of the picture of life as it is. The danger is not so much in publishing crime news as it is in the newspaper turning detective, prosecutor, and judge. . . .

"The advertiser needs the newspaper a great deal more than the newspaper needs him. The editor can say to himself, 'If I can hold the reader the advertiser will come to me, and if I cannot hold the reader the advertiser will not come to me anyway.'"

Modern Pilgrims

"Checking New Englanders Round the World" headlines the *Boston Evening Transcript* over an entire page—"Our Modern Pilgrims and Where They Are Today." Then follow great lists of Bostonians and New Englanders—"Leaving Kobe, Japan, tonight for Nagasaki": So-and-so and So-and-so and So-and-so; "At sea between Algiers and Monaco": So-and-so; "Now on the Nile": So-and-so.

Here is what *The Daily News* (New York) says about royalty: "Holding down a job as a king or a royal prince nowadays is pretty soft. They don't have to work at it—the lucky stiff!"

This was apropos of Gustavus of Sweden, who went down to Nice to indulge in a tennis tourney. It was written for digestion by 500,000 readers.

Mr. Hearst has put a new man in charge of his Chicago paper, *The Herald and Examiner*—George D. Buckley, who recently resigned the presidency of the Crowell Publishing Company, which publishes the *American Magazine*, *The Woman's Home Companion*, *Mentor*, *Farm and Fireside*. George Wheeler Hinman, former president of the company that publishes *The Herald and Examiner*, will devote all his time to writing "signed front page feature articles."

On April 1 Arthur Krock, editor of *The Louisville Courier-Journal*, will resign to become executive assistant to Will Hays, cinema czar.

The New Orleans Times-Picayune purchased 5,000 Bibles and in fourteen days disposed of them to its readers at 98 cents each.

FINANCE

Iron and Steel

The expansion in production and trade, and the upward trend in raw material prices, were both strongly maintained. Perhaps the most interesting and significant examples of economic tendencies now visible throughout almost all lines of business, have been furnished by recent developments in iron, steel, oil, cotton.

The first named industry is now experiencing a veritable boom, attended with record production and mounting prices. Current production of pig iron has surpassed even the unusually active month of March, 1920, which followed the futile steel strike of 1919, and is now only some 3 or 4% below the huge war-time output attained in September, 1918, just before the Armistice. Despite this sensational rate of production recently attained, however, the demand is so urgent and extensive that new price advances have occurred in pig, and in both semi-finished steel and several steel products. Last month the Steel Corporation's unfilled orders—a favorite barometer of general business conditions in this country—increased 373,000 tons. The independent companies, however, have no such proportion of their business booked ahead.

The demand for iron and steel comes from a variety of sources—indicative of the wide extent of the business recovery this winter. Railroads are purchasing much needed equipment, as was seen when the \$31,500,000 issue of Pennsylvania Railroad 5% Equipment Trust Certificates was bought out last week. Another heavy buyer has been the automobile industry, which is preparing for another banner year. The increasing production attained by oil companies has led to large purchases. Likewise, the building boom is absorbing quantities of structural steel. In addition, curtailment of operation in the Ruhr district has caused appreciable foreign purchases in this country by European nations.

Yet there is some indication in trade circles that recent price advances are already checking buying. This is natural enough, with pig selling at practically \$30 per ton, or about \$11.58 above the level of a year ago. In the present type of steel market, the first indication of an important curtailment of either production or prices will, of course, be seen among the independent companies, rather than with the more stable and less speculative Steel Corporation.

Oil

A similar and even more striking case of climbing prices and record production is afforded by the petroleum industry. Crude oil has been marked up 25c to \$1.75 per barrel by several prominent companies, notably the Texas Company and the Humble Oil and Refining Company. Yet the daily average production of 1,801,800 barrels for the period ending March 10 has established a new high record for the history of this country. The recent difficulties in the coal industry have probably proved of importance in the steadily widening employment of fuel oil.

The mounting price for petroleum products has not gone without an accompaniment of verbal fireworks. Senator La Follette could not quite bear to leave Washington this session without a final and characteristic fling at the "Standard Oil monopoly." In rebuttal, President W. C. Teagle of the Standard Oil Company of New Jersey rather brutally manhandled the Senator's prediction of "dollar gasoline" by pointing out that at about 30c industrial alcohol could successfully compete as automotive fuel. Hard on the heels of this exchange, Chairman Bedford, of the same company, issued an even more thought provoking and pessimistic statement concerning oil production in Mexico. Thus do the many and much criticized Wall Street rumors of last year concerning "salt water" finally find official confirmation.

Cotton

The nearest cotton futures have fluctuated around the high level of 31c recently established, with speculative dips and spurts of small scope. The Census Bureau's report of domestic consumption as 567,000 bales for February compares with 610,000 for January. When the fewer days in February are taken into consideration, it will be seen that despite superficial appearances, the consumption rate for the latter month has really been higher than that for January. The chief cloud on the cotton trade horizon just now is the impending strike of 36,000 employees in the cotton mills of Fall River, who have demanded a 29% wage increase, to offset the cut of 22½% made in January, 1921. This suggestion of renewed labor difficulties comes rather early in the current business cycle—it will be interesting to note whether similar strikes for increased wages will be a feature of the spring months, which are seasonably most favorable to such labor disturbances.

The Market

The financial markets reflected the current situation in general business several months ago; the "discounting" performed by the stock market last fall is now quite clear to every one. The problem now before the securities markets consists of similarly forecasting what the situation will be next autumn. The present rate of industrial production has accelerated so swiftly that doubts are now beginning to be entertained in Wall Street as to the ability of this movement to endure. As a result, prices of shares on the Stock Exchange have proved irregular at high levels, with speculative reactions and rallies of only day to day significance. Meanwhile, gilt-edged bonds have proved sluggish, and have shown an unmistakable tendency to decline under the prospect, already realized in some measure, of higher money rates. Weaker bonds, however, have risen rather than declined in many instances, owing to their improved position following better corporate net earnings. French government dollar issues have proved strong.

The best speculative opinion holds that stocks will rise further and bonds will decline further, this year, although coming weeks may see a temporary reaction in the industrial shares whose recent rise has been most pronounced.

Foreign Exchanges

The foreign exchanges have swayed up and down within a narrow range. Sterling has been under noticeable pressure, owing to British purchasing of American cotton and American securities, as well as the recent payment of \$4,028,085 on debt account to this country; the remaining British debt of \$4,600,000,000 will continue to operate adversely upon the marked trend of sterling toward par. French francs have shown considerable strength from rumors of a Ruhr settlement, and also from the fact that no inflation of French currency has thus far attended that episode. As for marks, an additional 358 billion were issued at the last Reichsbank statement, along with an increase of 568 billion in Treasury Bill discounts. The mark exchange rate is still strongly supported by the German government.

Income Taxes

Reports of Collectors of Internal Revenue in New York and Chicago indicate that Federal Income Taxes for 1922 will considerably exceed those of 1921. Definite tax returns will furnish a belated but valuable indication of the real extent of returning prosperity.

S P O R T

McTigue-Siki

Battling Siki, dark blot on the Carpentier 'scutcheon, lost the light heavyweight championship of the world in Dublin on St. Patrick's Day to Mike McTigue, third-rate American fighter. In the 17th round of the scheduled 20, the Senegalese faltered about the ring, groggy before McTigue's punches, finally falling into a clinch to hug himself safe from a knockout. The American received the decision on points.

The normal interest of the Irish populace in fighting was augmented by the "decree" of the outlaw Republicans forbidding the bout. Free State bayonets spiked the decree and a bomb explosion a stone's throw from the ring was the only interruption. Two children were wounded.

Neither Siki nor McTigue showed sufficient skill or savagery to warrant the championship. The early rounds of the fight bored the crowd although their favorite, McTigue, was steadily outpointing the black champion. Siki showed commendable courage but a technical ignorance of his profession. The 17th round roused the Celtic spectators to savage pleas for Siki's blood, and lack of a knockout interfered seriously with their holiday.

Sitting at the ringside was Georges Carpentier. It will be recalled that, after his defeat by Siki, charges were made that the Negro had agreed to "lie down," but forgot his instructions so completely as to knock Carpentier out in the third round. It is not beyond the bounds of probability that Carpentier will now be matched with the inept McTigue in Paris. A graceful opportunity is thus afforded him to regain his championship without undergoing the ordeal of trading punches with the disagreeable Senegalese.

In any event Siki's name is henceforth listed in the "Who's Through" of pugilism.

That Suzanne

Mlle. Suzanne Lenglen wrote another tennis title into her brilliant history by defeating Miss Elizabeth Ryan, formerly of California, in the finals of the tournament at Nice. Earlier in the play the French girl buried Mrs. Molla Bjurstedt Mallory under her irresistible attack, 6-0, 6-0. Mrs. Mallory has been defeated three times in recent European tournaments. Though far from the top of her game, owing to a recent attack of influenza, she has dodged no opportunity for competition.

Jack Johnson vs. Firpo

Despite his age and extensive experience not strictly pugilistic, Jack Johnson proved his assertions that he is still prominent among fistic black oxen by tying Luis Angel Firpo, Argentine skull cracker, in a flock of knots in a "work-out" match in New York, prior to Firpo's successful encounter with Bill Brennan.

Later "Old Jack" issued a statement to Damon Dunyon, *New York American* sport editor:

"He's mighty strong. I don't see how a man so much smaller than him as Brennan can beat him. Firpo don't know much about boxing, but he has tremendous strength, and seems to be a hard hitter—I don't know just how hard, because I didn't let him hit me. I'm past allowing myself to get hit by these strong young fellows."

The final aftermath of the Firpo-Brennan conflict was the removal of Brennan to a New York hospital suffering concussion of the brain. *The Evening Mail* (New York) promptly published a screed of sympathy, but repeated emphatic assertions that Brennan's injuries were due to his own defensive neglect. Behind the *Mail's* annoyed murmurs is a widespread suspicion that Brennan made no serious attempt to win the fight.

Arthur Brisbane, Hearst editor, bitterly opposes professional boxing.

"Firpo, Agile Giant from the Argentine Republic, comes to show us how human beings can be knocked senseless. Crowds pay to see him; the government of 'civilized' New York, most prosperous state in the Union, welcomes him, provides a commission to take care of him and regulate the crowds. And, under government protection, he is permitted to commit assault and battery, knocking a man unconscious while a low-brow crowd howls its delight."

Landis—Golfer

The prowess of ex-Judge Landis in the national game which he rules may be restricted to contemplation from the stands, but he has his talents. Let him but affix his eye to the golfer's dimpled pellet and his gaze never wavers save to follow a long, curving flight along the fairway.

In the annual Belleaire championship (Fla.) the Commissioner of baseball proved his mettle. He did not qualify in the first 16, but he established himself firmly in the second. The judicial athlete had a card of 99. High winds across the course brought high scores.

The Passing of Wimbledon

World's tennis championships are no longer to be recognized. The International Lawn Tennis Federation arrived at this decision as a result of continual protests by the United States Lawn Tennis Association against a former ruling of the Federation, according to which all title matches were to be played at Wimbledon. The American Association could not agree to this award, and because of it long refrained from joining the Federation. Now that the ruling has been rescinded, however, and the Federation has abandoned all world's title events, the American Association has applied for membership.

Hoppe's Win

Willie Hoppe, veteran billiard champion, won permanent possession of the championship diamond medal by defeating Jake Schaefer in three blocks, 1,500 to 1,341, at the Hotel Pennsylvania, New York.

No Speechifying Here

A banquet, conspicuous for its absolute exclusion of after-dinner speakers, was tendered by the Princeton football eleven to its defeated rivals, Yale and Harvard, in New York.

Tournament Dates

The following dates were set for important tennis tournaments:

Aug. 13—National Women's Championship, West Side Tennis Club, Forest Hills, L. I.

Aug. 31—Davis Cup, Challenge Round, West Side Tennis Club, Forest Hills, L. I.

Sept. 10—National Men's Championship, Germantown Cricket Club, Philadelphia.

New World's Records

Walter Hagen, British open golf champion, created a world's record for tournament play over a links of recognized length when he turned in a card of 62 in the third round of the Florida West Coast open championship. [Hagen is shortly to begin work at the Fine Arts Studios in Hollywood as star in a cinema comedy entitled, *The Man Who Cheated*.]

Basketball: Passaic High School, 118 consecutive victories.

AERONAUTICS

General Mitchell's Smash

After a test flight in a Curtiss single-seater pursuit airplane at Mineola, Brigadier General William Mitchell, Assistant Chief of Air Service, met with an accident on landing which might have had serious consequences. The landing gear or undercarriage of the plane struck a rut and broke; the machine did not overturn, however, and the General, with the promptness of a cavalryman, released his safety belt and jumped out, escaping with a severe shaking up.

The plane undergoing test was a modified form of a similar plane that won the Pulitzer race at Detroit last year. It does not attain quite the enormous speeds made in the race, because military equipment has to be carried. But it is the fastest fighting plane in the world with a maximum speed of 171.7 miles per hour.

The airplane incorporates many unique features of construction. It is built almost entirely of metal, which is rapidly superseding wood in the construction of aircraft. Each wing, instead of having two main strength members known as "spars," has a number of such spars which divide up the load between them. Since one or more of these spars can be pierced without the entire wing failing, invulnerability to shrapnel fire is secured. Another valuable feature is the wing cooling or radiation system. Instead of the ordinary automobile type of radiator, which increases the air resistance, the cooling water is pumped through small grooves in the sheet metal covering of the wings. The air rushing over the wing surface cools the water effectively. This is perhaps one of the most important developments of the airplane in recent years.

Rivalry

"Great Britain has been left far behind by France in the development of her air fleet," said Sir Samuel Hoare, Secretary of State for Air, to the British House of Commons. There are now 371 service planes owned by the British, while France has 1,260 machines in commission. The Secretary stated that, according to present programs, by 1925 France would have 2,187 military and naval airplanes while Great Britain would only have 575.

France also leads in air transport. According to Stéphane Lausanne, of *Le Matin*, France now has eight active air lines, six radiating from Paris to London, Amsterdam, Bucha-

rest, Warsaw, Geneva, Marseilles, one from Antibes to Ajaccio (Corsica), one across the Mediterranean from Toulouse to Casablanca in Morocco. England can boast of only three or four lines to the Continent.

The United States can scarcely compete with French supremacy in the air. In his final report as Assistant Secretary of War, J. Mayhew Wainwright stated that the Army Air Service is faced with a "serious condition of affairs." Our equipment



© International
BRIGADIER GENERAL WILLIAM MITCHELL
He was wrecked in the world's fastest fighting plane

manufactured in war-time has been practically used up. The amounts of money appropriated for the purchase of new aircraft are so small that within two years we shall have on hand less than one-half the number of aircraft necessary for normal peace-time work.

Air Mail Extension

The United States Air Mail Service is endeavoring to reach an agreement with the Cuban Government whereby transportation of air mail by seaplane between Havana and Key West can be maintained throughout the year. Mail from the United States is now received in Cuba by plane daily, but arrangements for return delivery are not completed.

By Mail

Some excerpts:

"You did it!" *Chicago, Illinois.*

"I have never seen any publication with so much life and so much poise." *Nashua, N. H.*

"As one who has been a publisher most of his life, let me congratulate you on your splendid achievement." *New York, N. Y.*

"I picked up TIME prepared to find it good, fair, indifferent, or bad. . . . I find it excellent and my only doubt is whether it can maintain the standard it has set." *Buffalo, N. Y.*

"Bully." *New Haven, Conn.*

"Going abroad. . . . It is the only publication which I want to follow me." *Washington, D. C.*

"In three weeks I have found that TIME is more complete and ten days more up-to-date than the ———." *Madison, Wisc.*

"I expected to find TIME dry-as-dust but necessary to my self-respect. . . . I love the humor of TIME." *Cambridge, Mass.*

"Congratulate you not only on the idea but on the execution." *Pittsburgh, Pa.*

"In spite of my classical traditions, I am ready to acknowledge some measure of genius in this new conception of journalism." *San Diego, Cal.*

"Certainly. Enclosed please find check for \$5.00." *Cincinnati, O.*

"Just such a paper as TIME was sadly needed. TIME fills a want that no other paper of my acquaintance approached satisfying. If you will accept the humble advice of an omnivorous reader of papers and magazines dealing with current affairs of the world you will keep up the good work with constantly increasing zest and enthusiasm." *New York, N. Y.*

TIME

The Weekly News-Magazine

9 East 40th Street

New York, N. Y.

CRIME

"Highly Elated"

J. K. Skipwith, Exalted Cyclops of the Ku Klux Klan at Morehouse, La., said that he was "highly elated" over the result of the trial of certain Klansmen in Bastrop. For the Klan has won a marked victory. The blackhooded night riders who last August tortured to death two of their opponents and hid their bodies in Lake La Fourche have not yet been convicted. The Special Grand Jury which tried suspected Klansmen dismissed the case on grounds of insufficient evidence, and, although 125 witnesses testified to various criminal activities of the Klan, including murder in their charges, the Jury referred only to "kidnapping." The people of Bastrop estimate that eight of the Jury are Klansmen.

Something Unique

The latest in criminal technique comes from Naples, where the robbery of an eye hospital was neatly carried out with the aid of asphyxiating gas.

The entire staff was gathered into one room to witness a demonstration when one of the servants threw some fume-producing powder on the open fireplace and rushed out, locking the door after him. When the fumes had reduced the eye specialists to a state approximating to death, the robber appropriated all valuables.

The Herrin Trial

After a recess of eleven days, the trial at Marion, Ill., of Hugh Willis, State Executive Board member of the United Mine Workers, and five others charged with murder in connection with the Herrin riots, was resumed.

According to evidence given by various citizens of Herrin and Marion, Willis personally led the striking union miners who looted local hardware stores for rifles and ammunition, attacked the non-union mine-workers, and massacred nearly all who surrendered.

Willis is reported to have made a speech before the attack, in which he is alleged to have said to his union comrades:

"What I am most interested in is prevailing upon the Sheriff not to get the troops there. . . . The Sheriff is our friend and he told me: 'Damn them, they (the non-union miners) ought to have known better than to come down here, but now that they are here, let them take what is coming to them!'"

MISCELLANY

"TIME Brings All Things"

Icebergs in the Atlantic Ocean are more dangerous than in any year since 1912, when the *Titanic* went down.

In Oklahoma City a woman shot and wounded her neighbor whom she suspected of "listening in" on a telephone conversation.

In Newark, the Collector of Internal Revenue received an unregistered envelope bearing an income tax return together with six one-thousand-dollar bills.

Mrs. Jessie Myers, Los Angeles, claims the world's record as the "youngest grandmother." She is just 31.

Proceedings were instituted by the United States District Attorney for Southern New York for closing and padlocking for one year Shanley's Restaurant, the Little Club, the Knickerbocker Grill. "Repeated violations of the Volstead Act."

J. C. Squire, English poet and critic, declared that the best line in all English poetry is: "The devil damn thee black, thou cream-faced loon." (*Macbeth*.)

Georges Marin, Paris savant, stated that the number of women having slight growths of hair on their lips and chins have increased 10 per cent. Cocktails, cigarettes and certain chemicals used as ingredients in cosmetics are the ascribed causes.

In Geneva, the infant daughter of a dealer in gems swallowed diamonds, rubies, sapphires, worth \$4,000, and choked to death.

The Near East Relief announced that it would give children in Greece daily doses of yeast vitamins.

Rodolph Valentino, subsidized by the company that manufactures Mineralava Beauty Clay and chaparroned by his wife, is touring the country "in search of the girl with the most radiant complexion."

The Warden of Allegheny County Jail, Penn., installed a radio outfit for the prisoners.

MILESTONES

Born.—To the Duke and Duchess of Brunswick (daughter of the ex-Kaiser), at Gmunden, Austria, a son. They have now four children, three of whom are sons.

Married.—Rodolfo Guglielmo, 27, (stage name, Rodolph Valentino) to Winifred Hudnut, at Crown Point, Ind. They were previously married in Mexico; the second marriage took place in order to make the union legal in California where Mr. Guglielmo was divorced.

Sued for Divorce.—Sebastian S. Kresge, of Detroit, owner of 5 and 10 cent stores, active prohibitionist, church worker, by Mrs. Anna Harvey Kresge. Charges not made known.

Died.—Former Queen Milena of Montenegro, 76, at Antibes, France. Born the daughter of an army captain, at 13 she married Prince Nicholas, who later became king. She had seven daughters, four of whom made royal matches—with the present King of Italy, the late King Peter of Serbia, Grand Duke Peter of Russia, the Duke of Leuchtenberg. It was announced that the marriage of her granddaughter, Princess Yolanda, of Italy, with Count Calvi, in which she was greatly interested, will take place on April 9, as previously planned.

Died.—James S. Coward, 75, of the shoe firm of that name, at Bayonne, N. J. For 40 years he took the 6:32 train every morning to his business in Manhattan, building one of the largest retail businesses in the country.

Died.—Mrs. Marie Bates, 75, actress, at Glenbrook, Conn. She attained her reputation as Topsy in *Uncle Tom's Cabin* and as Mrs. Murphy in *Chimmie Fadden*. She played in many productions with David Warfield.

Died.—Mme. Mary Plummer Clemenceau, 73, divorced wife of Georges Clemenceau, in Paris. She was a student in a girls' school at Stamford, Conn., when M. Clemenceau was an instructor there. They were married in New York in 1869, and shortly afterward went to France, where M. Clemenceau went into politics. They had three children, and were divorced in 1892. Her death occurred some time ago, but news of it has just reached this country.

Died.—Louis F. Payn, 88, in Chatham, N. Y. He was a delegate to every Republican National Convention since Lincoln's first nomination in 1860.

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.)

Mlle. Suzanne Lenglen: "I received an offer of \$13,000 for twelve matches in America and of only \$180 for a match at Durham, England, which must be near the Scotch border."

Lady Carnarvon: "When I learned that my husband was ill with blood-poisoning in Luxor, I immediately hired an airplane and a blood specialist and set out upon the 2,700 mile trip to Egypt."

Henry Ford: "In the coal mines that I picked up in Pond Creek, West Virginia, the other day, I am paying the miners 20% more than any other non-union field in the state."

The Prince of Wales: "At Hurlingham, the polo place, I wore a sweater which newspapers described as 'highly colored jazz material.' A style expert said I am like my grandfather, King Edward, independent in matters of dress."

Charles M. Schwab: "I arrived in Manhattan on the *Aquitania*, having cut short my trip to Europe because of illness. Although I was ill most of the time, I got the impression from informal chats with Lloyd George, Bonar Law, and Marshal Foch that Europe will come out all right."

Jack Pickford: "Prohibition agents arrested two men leaving my Los Angeles home and entering an auto carrying liquor. Two checks from me were in their pockets. I guess I shall be summoned to testify before the Grand Jury."

William Howard Taft: "Discussion in the Canadian House of Commons brought out the fact that I was paid \$75,000 for acting as an arbitrator for the Grand Trunk Railroad."

The Duke of Marlborough: "When the will of the late William K. Vanderbilt was probated, it was made known that at the time of my marriage to Consuelo Vanderbilt, from whom I am now divorced, Mr. Vanderbilt set aside \$2,500,000 in railroad stock from which I and my heirs are to receive the income. These arrangements create what statesmen call 'indissoluble Anglo-American ties.'"

Christy Mathewson, greatest baseball pitcher of all-time: "Bucknell University, my alma mater, has notified me that my son, Christy, Jr., may matriculate there next fall."

Premier Poincare: "I cannot eat but little meat. My stomach is not good. I dine instead on cheese and bread, and vegetable food."

Lord Leverhulme, soap magnate and ex-Minister of Munitions: "Thomas Kennedy, Secretary of the Social Democratic Federation, contested my statement that a man can earn £100,000 a year. I pointed to Henry Ford and said '£2,000,000!'"

Henry Morgenthau, former ambassador to Turkey: "Syud Hossain, the Ghandist, questioned the accuracy of some of my statements from the platform of the Community Forum. I shook my finger under his nose and told him it was a dirty, contemptible trick."

Mrs. Morgan Robertson, widow of the author: "I established a fund out of the royalties of my husband's books to take care of writers who go on the rocks."

Dr. Chaim Weizmann, President of the World Zionist Organization: "At a dinner in New York, I suggested that Jerusalem might become the seat of the League of Nations."

Sir Hamar Greenwood, former Chief Secretary for Ireland: "The *London Daily Sketch* published a detailed account of an Irish plot to assassinate Bonar Law, Lloyd George, myself, and others high in the British Government."

David Lloyd George: "Some months ago I planned a trip to America. I now consider the political situation here and no longer plan the trip."

A French Sea Captain: "I tried to sight Easter Island in the South Pacific Ocean and saw nothing but water. Some people think that the island sank in the recent earthquake; others point out that I am a French skipper."

Mr. Gallagher: "We received an offer to go into the movies at a reported salary of \$5,000 a week."

Mr. Shean: "We accepted it."

The Internal Revenue Collector, Columbus, Ohio: "President Harding, Attorney-General Daugherty, Controller of the Currency Crisinger, and Secretary George B. Christian, Jr., filed their income tax returns through my office. The president will pay \$17,990 tax on his \$75,000 salary."

Rene La Montagne: "My three brothers and I are model prisoners in the Essex (N. J.) jail where we are serving sentences for being bootleggers de luxe. We have asked only one favor—that we be allowed to join the other prisoners in shoveling snow and dirt out of the prison yard."

Samuel A. Story: "I arrived in New York to face trial for bootlegging under indictments returned against me with the four La Montagne brothers. I was in Europe for my health when the indictments were found."

Upton Sinclair, brass-check novelist: "I was nominated for Congress by the Labor Party to represent the Tenth California District."

Dr. Frank Crane: "I wrote to Harry Weinberger, Manhattan attorney, to say that I saw nothing immoral in the recently indicted play, *The God of Vengeance*."

Thomas J. Johnson, new Circus Czar: "I issued this statement to the public: 'I am going to make circuses safe, sane, reputable!'"

Hugo Stinnes: "Last year I made 80% profit on my concerns in the Ruhr. The French will probably be jealous."

Prince Christopher of Greece: "With my brother, Prince Andrew, and his wife, Princess Alice, I called on Mayor Hylan to thank him for our kind treatment in America."

William McAdoo, Chief City Magistrate, New York: "My friend, the Rev. Dr. Karl Reiland, recently returned from Japan, brought back with him the following traffic rules issued in English by the Police Department of Tokyo:

"1) At the rise of the hand of policeman stop rapidly.

"2) Do not pass him or otherwise disrespect him.

"3) When a passenger of the foot hove in sight tootle the horn, trumpet at him melodiously at first, but if he still obstacle your passage, tootle him with vigor and express by word of the mouth the warning, 'Hi, Hi.'

"4) Beware the wandering horse, that he shall not take fright as you pass him by. Do not explode an exhaust blow at him. Go soothingly by.

"5) Give big space to the festive dog that shall sport in the roadway.

"6) Avoid entanglement of dogs with the wheel spokes.

"7) Go soothingly on the grease, mud and avert the skid demon.

"8) Press the brake of the foot as you roll around the corner to save collapse and tie up."

The man in the street and the man in Bradstreet's

FIRST MORTGAGE securities have always been a favorite investment of the man in Bradstreet's! Today they are also accessible to the Man in the Street—the man of small means through the medium of 5½% PRUDENCE - BONDS. That is why we issue them in the denominations of \$100, as well as \$500 and \$1000.. You may even buy them on a Partial Payment Plan. And because safety is just as vital to a small investor as to the big one, every Prudence - Bond is guaranteed as to interest and principal by the pledge of our entire resources!

*It will be a pleasure to
tell you more about them
Write for booklet T-350*

The PRUDENCE COMPANY, Inc.

*Under the supervision of N. Y.
State Banking Department*

New York
31 NASSAU STREET

Brooklyn
162 REMSEN STREET

DENOMINATIONS
\$100 - \$500 - \$1000

POINT with PRIDE

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

Those Yale professors who are still carrying on the fight for Latin and Greek as admission requirements. (P. 17.)

The fastest fighting plane in the world. (P. 25.)

Senators McNary, Harrison, Moses, Couzens, and Fletcher, who will tend up to business even during their recess. (P. 2.)

The fact that the well known English words, "interview" and "gentleman," have been incorporated in *la langue française*. (P. 10.)

President Li, who, undaunted by adversity, continues to wage fierce war against the Tuchuns. (P. 13.)

"Li'l Arthur" Johnson, who—well past his heyday—knows how to prevent able, active Luis Angel Firpo from harming him. (P. 24.)

Noiseless street cars for St. Paul and Minneapolis. (P. 6.)

Ex-Ambassador Page, whom the British have enshrined not only in their hearts, but in a niche in Westminster Abbey. (P. 9.)

Jessie Conrad, who made Joseph C. what he is today. (P. 15.)

Mike McTigue! He knocked the silver lining out of a black cloud. (P. 24.)

Men who respect the feelings of the festive dog who sports in the roadway. (P. 27.)

Three football elevens who banqueted with no speakers present. (P. 24.)

Nature who "with lavish hand moulds throughout our land the most magnificent and awe-inspiring scenery." (P. 2.)

The American golfer who can shoot a regulation length course in 62. (P. 24.)

Guglielmo Marconi. He aims to make the radio as private as the telephone. (P. 21.)

The Hylan administration's record of service to the people of New York—soon to be demonstrated at a cost of \$493,500. (P. 6.)



A book of reminiscences that set the whole of England chuckling **THE NINETEEN HUNDREDS** By HORACE WYNDHAM

Here is a book of memoirs not about people who are dead and gone, but about our contemporaries; a vivid, lively, deliciously humorous panorama of our own generation by a good-humored member of it. The raconteur will find it a mine of good stories and anecdotes—about almost every one you can think of, Oscar Wilde, Mark Twain, J. M. Barrie, Lord Northcliffe, Somerset Maugham, Compton Mackenzie, H. G. Wells, Arnold Bennett and any number of others. *S. Morgan-Powell*: "A brilliantly pungent volume. The writing has the effect of a powerful tonic upon a jaded system. It stirs the blood. I have read the book through and through again."

Handsome octavo, \$2.50

Portrait sketches as entertaining as stories

MIRRORS of MOSCOW

By LOUISE BRYANT

With Portrait Illustrations and Colored Wrapper by Cesare

If you could, wouldn't you like to know Lenin, Tchicherin, Father Tikon, Alexandra Kollontay, Trotsky, Enver Pasha and the rest through and through, as you know not even your best friend, but as authors know the people they write about in their novels—the humanity of them, the feelings and ambitions that stir them, their ways and habits of life, their relation to other people, their whole character in short.

When you have been through this portrait gallery, you feel you have seen a composite picture of the whole of Russia. The author's method is nonpartisan.

N. Y. Times: "Curiously satisfactory."

Handsome 8vo, \$2.50

The story of a typically modern young woman

SPILLED WINE

By G. ST. JOHN-LOE

Vivid, true, real, yet poetically beautiful in parts.

N. Y. Times: "Those critics are right who affirm Miss St. John-Loe to be one of the most promising of the younger English writers."

\$2.00

A delicate study of unsophisticated girlhood

THE HOUSE OF THE BEAUTIFUL HOPE

By ROBERT STUART CHRISTIE

N. Y. Times: "Sheer romance from beginning to end."

\$2.00

A new rogue and mystery story

OUT OF THE FRYING PAN

By C. NINA BOYLE, author of

"What Became of Mr. Desmond?"

A most ingenious plot, drawn on a Dickensian canvas.

Bookseller and Stationer: "It makes you positively squirm with excitement."

\$2.00

JUDGE GEORGE W. SIMPSON

rendered the following verdict upon the three books below attacked by the New York Society for the Suppression of Vice:

"I have read these books with sedulous care. I find each is a distinct contribution to the literature of the day. Each deals with one or another of the phases of present thought."

WOMEN IN LOVE

By D. H. LAWRENCE

This great masterpiece, formerly \$15, in a new, unabridged edition.

\$2.50

CASANOVA'S HOMECOMING

By ARTHUR SCHNITZLER

Formerly \$10. In a new, unabridged edition.

\$2.50

A YOUNG GIRL'S DIARY

Send for our complete list \$5.00

Thomas Seltzer, Publisher
5 W. 50th Street - NEW YORK

VIEW with ALARM

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

Cooks who pour poison in the rice and slay 27. (P. 13.)

Icebergs in the North Atlantic—worst since 1912. (P. 26.)

The *Gray Ghost*—terror of Block Island. (P. 6.)

George Marin's statistics relevant to the increase of bearded ladies. (P. 26.)

An impending textile strike of considerable magnitude. (P. 4.)

"Non-violent non-cooperation" in India. (P. 9.)

The direct cost of Congressional and Senatorial eloquence—especially that of Mr. Heflin. (P. 2.)

The forthcoming production of the world's possibly worst opera. (P. 15.)

The questionable sanity of Mr. Chesterton. (P. 18.)

Somalilanders and other smuggled aliens. (P. 4.)

Our tariff policy, shaped not by industrial needs, but by international prejudice. (P. 4.)

The "serious condition of affairs" in our Army Air Service. (P. 25.)

Krolikowski, sentenced to three years' imprisonment and reprieved through election to the Diet. (P. 12.)

The Boston bobby on strike since 1919. (P. 6.)

Enigmatic ambassadorial affability. (P. 13.)

An unveiled attack upon all princelings and kings by a New York newspaper. (P. 22.)

Mental sweatshops. (P. 17.)

Emotional debauches in the theatre. (P. 16.)

500,000 Travelers Used in 1922
5,000,000 A·B·A Cheques
Worth Nearly \$100,000,000



More travelers use, more banks sell, more hotels, shops, transportation lines and banks accept

A·B·A American BANKERS Association **Cheques**
"TRAVEL MONEY"

making them the most popular travelers' cheques in the world.

Being certified, they are the ONLY travelers' cheques accepted by the U. S. Government in payment of customs duties.

Self-identifying, safer than money, more convenient than letters of credit.

Ask for A·B·A Cheques at your bank.

The Agent of the American Bankers Association for these Cheques is

BANKERS TRUST COMPANY
NEW YORK PARIS

Teacher in exclusive private school will take five young ladies on eighty day European summer tour, including Algiers. Experienced traveller. Attractive offer. References exchanged.

CATHERINE L. TIDGEWELL
1172 Chapel St.
New Haven, Conn.

The Brick Row Book Shop
Inc.

New Books
Rare Books
Modern First Editions

19 East 47th Street
NEW YORK
NEW HAVEN PRINCETON

TIME, the Weekly News-Magazine. Editors—Briton Hadden and Henry R. Luce. Associates—Manfred Gottfried, Thomas J. C. Martyn, John A. Thomas. Weekly Contributors—Stephen V. Benet, Prosper Buranelli, Edward W. Bourne, John Farrar, Kenneth Gould, Willard T. Ingalls, Louis H. Levy, Archibald MacLeish, John S. Martin, E. E. Paramore, 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 East 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 East 40th St., New York; 645 No. Michigan Ave., Chicago. Advertising Manager, R. L. Johnson; Circulation Manager, Roy E. Larsen. Vol. I, No. 4.

To Subscribers:

TIME should reach you Saturday of every week. Will you kindly notify us if you receive this copy later than Saturday, March 24?

Roy E. Larsen
Circulation Manager, TIME
9 East 40th Street
New York, N. Y.

