

FIFTEEN CENTS

TIME

The Weekly News-Magazine



VOL. I, NO. 5

OBSERVED BY EUROPE
*First American to win the Grand National—
See page 25*

MARCH 31, 1923



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TIME

The Weekly News-Magazine

Vol. I, No. 5

March 31, 1923

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

THE PRESIDENCY

Watson, Plank-Builder

A week ago Attorney General Daugherty, in a curtain speech, said that Mr. Harding would appear in the great political production of 1924. Shortly afterwards Senator James E. Watson of Indiana allowed himself to be heard hammering down the planks which the Presidential feet will tread during the coming drama.

In comparative isolation aboard the *Pioneer*, Mr. Harding was apparently keeping his own counsel and making his own plans. It is understood, however, that in a nation-wide tour next summer the President will make 20 speeches—in which case he will have to have something to talk about. Inasmuch as the President seems by all odds the man most likely to head his party's ticket in 1924, Republican leaders are naturally interested. The subjects of the President's remarks will doubtless define in a general way the issues of the 1924 election.

At St. Augustine the day before Mr. Harding's arrival, Senator Watson announced the tentative plans for the President's speeches, as arrived at by "discussion with his advisors." According to the Senator:

The foremost of the proposed issues which the President will take to the people is the question of *lower railroad rates*. This program will probably include unification of the Railroad Labor Board and the Interstate Commerce Commission, and the merging of roads into sectional systems.

The President's second issue will be *opposition to the direct primary*. He is understood to favor, if not a return to the convention system of nominating candidates, at least no extension of the system to presidential elections.

The third proposal on the President's tentative program is a *discussion of the shipping problem*—the matter on which he met defeat in the last Congress.

A fourth possibility is the *World Court*. This point, Senator Watson admitted, Mr. Harding had not discussed with his advisors. It is evident that Republican leaders are at best lukewarm in seconding the suggestion for a World Court. They are evidently very dubious of the advisability of such a move. It yet remains to be seen whether the President will override their hesitancy and take the lead on his own initiative.

The trend of Republican opinion seems definitely to be that *domestic prosperity* will be the determining factor in the 1924 campaign. With this in mind, the railroad problem should be the most important issue, the question of tariff and taxes would be best left untouched and the World Court would be a very dangerous issue to meddle with. Upon this the "best minds" of the Republican Party seem agreed.

Crusaders and Apostles

While the "regular" Republicans were preparing a list of issues for the next campaign, Senator Borah, the leader of his own one-man bloc in the Senate, had something to say about the next election. Into a speech at Akron, Ohio, he ventured to inject two sentences—by a little rhetorical device dating back to the Roman Republic—two sentences that caused no little stir in political circles.

"I do not turn aside to discuss," said he with studied innocence, "third party movements. Such a movement is not impossible, not even improbable."

This declaration he made in a speech which was in reality an exhortation of the Republican Party for not having any real issues, for "a want of faith apparently in the willingness of the electorate to follow a bold and determined program." He said, in part:

"If I were to suggest the underlying fundamental vice of American politics at this time, I would unhesitatingly declare that it consists in playing the game on too low a standard—far below the level of both the intelligence and patriotism of the voter. . . . Let us give to the country a thorough and fearless program. . . . A Democrat in the days of Jackson was a crusader. A Republican in the days of Lincoln was an apostle."

THE CABINET

Minds That Agree

Within two days the Secretary of State and the Secretary of Commerce gave their opinions of what Russia under its present government means to this country. While very different in treatment, both statements coincided in one conclusion—that Russia must help herself before the United States can assist her materially by diplomatic recognition or any other means.

Secretary Hughes made his statement in response to an appeal from

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National Affairs—[Continued]

the Women's Committee for Recognition of Russia. But his remarks were doubtless designed also as an answer to Senator Borah and others who are demanding recognition for Russia. Admitting the stability of the Lenin-Trotsky régime, Mr. Hughes asked: "What good is stability in a policy of repudiation and confiscation?" The Soviet Government has repudiated \$187,000,000 lent to Russia by the United States. What is more, it is agitating for a "world revolution" in this and other countries. In other words, recognition would involve the ridiculous situation of our acknowledging a government as a legitimate ruler abroad which refuses in practice to regard our government as legitimate in this country.

Secretary Hoover, in a letter to the International Committee of the Y. M. C. A., gave his opinions, from an economic standpoint, on our relations with Russia. His points were: 1) that official recognition would not promote trade relations with Russia—other governments have tried the experiment and failed, 2) that all charitable relief can hope to do is "lift special groups from utter destitution up to the level of the general poverty," 3) that Russia must restore fundamental conditions of security and confidence before reconstruction can be undertaken.

CONGRESS

Majorities

The death on March 24 of Senator Samuel D. Nicholson of Colorado deprives the Republicans of another vote in the next Senate. In the new Congress the Republicans had, until the death of Senator Nicholson, 53 Senators; the Democrats, 42; and the Farmer-Laborites, 1.

Governor Sweet of Colorado, who must appoint a successor to Senator Nicholson, is a Democrat sponsored by the Nonpartisan League. Senators Ladd, Frazier, Shipstead, Wheeler, Howell, Brookhart and La Follette were also sponsored by the League. Consequently it is expected that a radical Democrat will be appointed to the vacancy caused by Senator Nicholson's death.

The resulting alignment will be:

Republicans 52
Democrats 43
Farmer-Labor 1

But if—as seems probable—the Progressive or Insurgent group of Republicans, numbering five or ten, and Senator Shipstead, the Farmer-Laborite, vote with the Democrats on

many questions, the alignment will be:

Republicans 42-47
Democrats, etc. 49-54

The Democrats will have a majority. Control of the Senate by the Administration will be at an end. This new state of affairs is likely to be felt as soon as the 68th Congress assembles. The chairmanship of the Finance Committee is left vacant by the retirement of Senator McCumber. This committee handles tariff and other financial measures; so control of it is very desirable to the La Follette bloc. Senator Smoot, who is classed as a reactionary, would, according to seniority precedent, natur-



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SAMUEL D. NICHOLSON

His death seriously jeopardizes the Republican majority in the Senate

ally become chairman. But next to Smoot in seniority is La Follette himself. It is entirely probable that the Progressives, using the fact that they control the balance of power, may attempt to elect their leader to the post.

BUDGET

Unbalanced

The Government is likely to come out at the end of the fiscal year on June 30 with a deficit of \$180,000,000, unless new means of saving are found. Director Lord of the Budget Bureau raised his former estimate of a deficit of \$117,000,000 on his last computation to the above figure.

Recent developments have indicated that the following revisions must be made in the original estimate of a \$117,000,000 deficit:

The deficit will be enlarged 1) because the British Government under the new debt agreement is expected to pay the interest installment of \$69,000,000 on its debt not in cash but in Liberty Bonds; 2) because of unexpected appropriations made in the closing hours of the 67th Congress.

The deficit will be cut 1) because of payments made by the Shipping Board and the Navy Department of \$6,000,000; 2) because the estimated return from the March 15 installments of the income tax will exceed by from \$25,000,000 to \$50,000,000, the expected \$400,000,000; 3) because the revenue from tariff duties is now expected to be in excess of the \$500,000,000 estimated.

SUGAR

The Corner

The sudden rise in the price of sugar from 7 to 10 cents a pound has created a great movement of protest throughout the country. Four Federal agencies and one non-partisan political organization have already begun inquiries into the alleged sugar corner, and all expect to find evidence of manipulation through monopoly which will be brought before a Grand Jury. The five agencies investigating the so-called "sugar steal" are:

The Department of Commerce, which is carrying on a world sugar survey with a view to exposing the methods by which manipulators have been able to make it appear that a sugar shortage exists.

The Department of Justice, which is now conducting an investigation under the Sherman and Clayton Acts to determine whether sugar speculators have been guilty of a conspiracy in restraint of trade.

The Federal Trade Commission, which, acting under the organic law which created it, is gathering data tending to prove that unfair competitive methods employed by sugar gamblers render them open to prosecution.

The Federal Tariff Commission, which is conducting an analysis of the sugar situation to ascertain whether the President is justified in exercising the sliding scale provisions of the Fordney-McCumber Tariff Law, whereby the tariff on sugar can be reduced by 50% at the President's discretion.

The People's Legislative Service, an independent, progressive political body, which is furnishing material to all Federal agencies to aid the exposure of the sugar corner.

National Affairs—[Continued]

COAL

"Fireproof" Fuel

The muck-raking campaign being waged against the anthracite coal operators by the Hearst Press is every day becoming more bitter. Photographs, affidavits from miners and dealers and special reports by staff correspondents are being used as propaganda artillery in every edition of the *New York American* and the papers using its syndicate service.

The percentage of impurities in virtually all new mined coal going to market, charges the *American*, runs from 25 to 40%. The normal rate of impurities allowed by decent trade custom and considered unavoidable when coal is honestly prepared for market is from 2 to 4% in the large domestic sizes up to 10% in the steam sizes.

Therefore, according to the Hearst argument, where domestic coal has been sold at an average retail rate of \$16 a ton, the purchaser has been swindled out of from \$4 to \$6.40 a ton.

It appears that there is more to the "fireproof coal" scandal than a mere Hearst *tour de force*. Senator Pepper of Pennsylvania has been enlisted in an aggressive war against a group of coal swindlers in his state. The names of 28 Pennsylvania producers and sellers of adulterated coal have been published under state authority.

Double Service

Henry Ford purchased 120,000 acres of undeveloped coal lands in Kentucky, containing a potential supply of 500,000,000 tons of bituminous coal. He plans to supply fuel from this huge virgin tract for all his own factories, the factories making Ford accessories and those other manufacturing plants that care to participate in his coal conservation scheme.

This conservation scheme embodies a plan to use the coal twice. Mr. Ford has announced that he will ask all industrial users of his coal to install furnaces that will remove only the gas, leaving a fuel unimpaired for domestic purposes. The coal, after this process, would be sold to heat the homes of hundreds of thousands of workers throughout the country. According to a technical explanation of this gas removing process, the fuel would then be more valuable than ordinary coal for heating.

While he is working at his mining plans, Mr. Ford will also devote his



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JAMES C. COUZENS

"Make the carriers earn their keep—and save \$465,000,000 a year"

energies to reforestation. There are half a billion feet of timber on his coal lands, but not a foot is to be cut at this time. It is Mr. Ford's idea to use the surface of the ground for scientific research work and experiments in timber conservation, while the miners are digging beneath the soil.

RAILWAYS

"Inefficiency!"

Senator James C. Couzens, progressive ex-Mayor of Detroit and successor to Mr. Newberry, declared in a public memorandum that demagogues throughout the country are magnifying the difficulties under which railways are operating. The public is being offered the choice of wage reductions for railway men or increased railway tariffs. Reduction of wages is an obvious saving for railway executives to suggest. "Why," suggested the Senator, "don't they do a little brain work to produce the necessary saving by increased railroad efficiency?"

In support of his contention that the railways can economize by efficient operation, Mr. Couzens offers statistics obtained from the Interstate Commerce Commission: The net ton miles per 1,000 pounds of tractive power in 1920 was exactly the same as in 1903. On the 10 most efficient roads freight locomotives average 77.2 miles of travel a day, but

on the 39 largest roads the average is only 63.4 miles. Coal consumption on the most efficient roads is 160 pounds per 1,000 gross ton miles, on the large roads it is 202 pounds. These figures suggest the possibility of economies which Senator Couzens estimates at upwards of \$465,000,000 if carried out. The railways have not yet replied as to the practical possibility of putting the suggestions into effect.

Co-operation

There are signs meanwhile that the railroads are not oblivious to the criticisms which are being levelled at them. The American Railway Association and the Association of Railway Executives will meet for a series of conferences in New York beginning April 3.

The American Railway Association will consider an invitation to join the United States Chamber of Commerce, which is striving for closer relations between the railroads, the shippers, and the public. The plans of the various conferences call for the formulation of a policy with regard to proposed railroad legislation by the next Congress.

Feverish January

A new January record for railroad traffic was set this year according to the report of the Bureau of Railway Economics. The total traffic was 37,668,000,000 net ton miles. This is not only a new high record for January—usually a poor month because of weather conditions—but exceeds the record of every month in 1921, and all but two months in 1922.

The factors in the increase are not easily separated. Mild January weather was doubtless a contributing factor. So was a general improvement of business conditions. If the unusual January record should be followed by similar high records for the Spring and Summer months, it may materially influence the decision of Congress in regard to the railroads during the next Winter session.

SHIPPING

Advice

The Shipping Board, faced with the problem of handling the Government's merchant vessels without a subsidy, turned to the American Steamship Owners' Association for advice. The Association replied with the simple formula: "Stop operating ships, scrap the poor ones, sell the good ones."

National Affairs—[Continued]

IMMIGRATION

From Great Britain

With reports now in on the number of immigrants to this country for the first seven months of the fiscal year which began on July 1, 1922, it is possible to foresee the general trend of the entire year's immigration.

Three-quarters of the countries from which immigrants come to the United States have already filled their maximum quota under the 3% law. Great Britain, Germany, Russia, Sweden, France and Austria are the principal nations which have not yet filled their annual quotas. But of these, all except Germany have filled more than seven-twelfths of their allotment, and will probably complete their quota before the year is out. Germany, with an allowance of 67,607, landed only about 21,500 immigrants in seven months.

The remarkable case, however, is that of the United Kingdom, which for the first time since the passing of the restrictive immigration law promises to fill its quota—the largest of any nation. English, Scotch, Welsh and Irish immigrants are now arriving at the rate of 2,800 a week. If this immigration should continue, it would twice fill the British quota of 77,342 in the course of a year.

OIL

Roxana Petroleum Case

The ruling of Albert B. Fall, former Secretary of the Interior, which would have kept foreign oil interests out of the rich Oklahoma fields, is not to be accepted without a fight. The Roxana Petroleum Company (of the Royal Dutch-Shell group), which, according to Mr. Fall's ruling, could not take over the oil lands of the Creek Indians, are to have their case reviewed by Hubert Work, the present Secretary.

Secretary Fall decided that the 1920 Oil Land Lease Law, whereby "citizens of another country, the laws, customs or regulations of which deny similar privileges to citizens or corporations of this country, shall not by stock control, own any interest in any lease acquired under the provisions of the act," debarred the Roxana Company, 65% of whose stock is foreign owned, from participating in the Creek land leases.

The oil company contended that the land involved in the leases was the property of individuals in the Creek tribe, and that, if the Indians decided that the Roxana Company

was acceptable to them, the Secretary of the Interior had no authority to disapprove the deals. Secretary Fall replied that all Indian affairs are under the control of the Department of the Interior, and that therefore his disapproval was valid.

Petition for a reopening of the case will be heard on April 16.

WOMEN

Miss Alice at Home

Miss Alice M. Robertson of Oklahoma, the second woman ever to sit in Congress, returned to her home in Oklahoma. She was defeated for reelection last Fall, and now she says that she is through with politics—except for writing an account of her experience in Congress. "I have permission to print it in the *Congressional Record* and my first move will be to lock myself in a room and finish it. It will be my farewell to politics."

The cafeteria business, which she abandoned at the time she entered Congress, she will not re-enter. She expects to live on her farm. The chief point that she is proud of in her Congressional career is the passage of a bill providing free transportation through the mails for publications for the blind.

"The Woman Voter"

A new weekly newspaper, *The Woman Voter*, run by women for women, began publication in Clarks-ville, Miss. Miss Minnie Brewer, daughter of former Governor Brewer of Mississippi, is the editor-in-chief. Declared Miss Brewer: "I expect the paper to fire the zeal of women to demand a higher order of things."

SUPREME COURT

No Rest

The serious condition which has been brought about in the Supreme Court by the overwhelming number and complexity of cases which the Court must hear, was called to the attention of the New York Bar Association by Solicitor General James M. Beck. According to Mr. Beck the Court literally does ten times as much work as it did in the days of Chief Justice Marshall. He regards the pressure under which the Court works as a dangerous condition.

A bill sponsored by Chief Justice Taft has already been introduced into Congress to relieve this condition. The object of the bill is to make all appeals, except those in certain kinds of cases, "as of grace and not of

right." In other words, the Court will have the right to go over the cases presented and select for consideration only those which it considers important. By this means the Court will be able to secure the leisure necessary for the proper consideration of its important decisions.

A Joke

Mr. Justice Sutherland was to have been entertained at dinner by the alumni of the Phi Delta Phi legal fraternity at the University Club in Washington. The dinner was cancelled at the last moment because the guests objected to the form of the invitations. Each invitation was issued in the form of a summons to which was appended a list of interrogatories dealing with the Volstead Law: "Have you a supply in your cellar or other place of concealment? . . . How much do you intend to bring? . . . Etc."

Instead of acceptances, protests began to flow in. The authors of the invitation insisted that it was "only a joke" and not intended to be taken seriously, but the entertainment was cancelled and Justice Sutherland missed a dinner.

INDIANS

Work, Don't Dance!

An appeal and a warning was issued to all Indians by Indian Commissioner A. H. Burke. His appeal was especially against holding tribal dances when their work was needed in the fields, against torturing their bodies and handling poisonous snakes, against giving away their clothing, horses, cows and other possessions at ceremonies, against drugs, intoxicants and gambling at dances.

His warning was, that unless these reforms took place within a year, his department would take action.

Following the Commissioner's message, two protests were immediately made. The American Indian Defense Society in Manhattan asserted that if the program is carried out, the Indians will be compelled to abandon traditions as old as their race, and will be denied freedom in worshipping the gods of their ancestors. The other protest came from the Yakimo tribe in the State of Washington. Its chief in announcing the usual spring dances declared: "You say, 'Farm as the white man does' and 'Save your money as the white man does.' . . . When you stop the white man from dancing we may also stop dancing."

National Affairs—[Continued]

ARMY AND NAVY Defeat

The Miraflores locks are in ruins, the Gatun spillways are broken, Gatun Lake is drained, the Panama Canal is dry land once more, our fleet is divided and our Pacific Coast is at the mercy of the "Black" Navy. These are the hypothetical results of the battle maneuvers of our fleet in the Pacific. The United States fleet under command of Admiral Jones put the Canal defenses to the most severe test possible and discovered weakness.

The story of the attack was this: The fleet divided into a "Blue" fleet defending the canal and a "Black" or "enemy" fleet attacking. It was assumed that strained relations existed between the "Black" government and the United States, and that the condition was further aggravated by the Black fleet cruising off the Pacific Coast, while the greater part of the Blue or United States fleet was being hastily overhauled in the Atlantic navy yards. The Black fleet, under Admiral Eberle, after refueling at the Galapagos Islands, 1,600 miles off the coast of Ecuador, proceeded toward Lower California. *En route* it received orders to attack the Canal without waiting for a declaration of war.

Vice Admiral McDonald, in command of the Blue defending fleet, which had been hurried through the Canal to the Pacific, tried to locate the Black fleet, but because of a lack of scout cruisers, was unable to do so. The Black fleet slipped into Culebra Gulf, Costa Rica, without his knowledge. From there, Black aeroplanes made a quick 385-mile flight to the Atlantic end of the Canal. No defending aeroplanes were at hand and the Gatun Spillway was blown to pieces by an avalanche of bombs.

Then south from Culebra came the Black fleet, driving the Blue fleet before it down the Pacific Coast. Panama Bay was swept of mines and the Blacks proceeded to the bombardment. Laying down a smoke screen, the Black fleet battered the land batteries with its fourteen-inch guns from a range of 30,000 yards—5,000 yards beyond the range of the forts. Then, drawing closer, it destroyed the Miraflores locks with its longest range guns, while 82 fourteen-inch guns concentrated on the forts. The destruction was complete. The Canal lay useless.

Defense

Following the successful attack of the Black fleet, Admiral Jones delivered a lecture in the ward room of the transport *Henderson*. His audience consisted of Secretary of the Navy Denby and the Congressional party which witnessed the maneuvers.

With the maps of the campaign spread before him, the Admiral pointed out how the defenses of the Canal should be strengthened: the coast defense batteries should be more scattered so that ships may not approach to bombard the Canal from angles out of reach of the land guns. There should be several new batteries



ADMIRAL EBERLE
He made a hypothetical wreck of the Panama Canal

of 16-inch guns with a range equal to those mounted by any navy. Toboga Island, nine miles from the western entrance of the Canal, should be equipped with batteries to prevent an enemy fleet from approaching the Canal closely enough to bombard the Miraflores locks. There should be an adequate aeroplane force (100 or 150 planes) to drive off enemy bombers. The Navy should have light cruisers (of which it has none, although Great Britain has 60 and Japan approximately 30) to scout for the approach of enemy fleets. Ten of these craft are now being built by our Government, but it is thought that more will be necessary. Finally, we should have more and faster submarines to prevent bombarding fleets from approaching the coast.

Sixteen Minutes

Fighting Bob Evans' ship, the *Iowa*, used as a radio-controlled target by the *Mississippi*, was sunk on the second day of practice, while the fourth of the five contemplated tests was in progress. In the first test, the *Mississippi* fired 108 rounds of five-inch shells at six miles range and scored 16 hits. In the next test, with special ammunition, the *Mississippi* fired 80 rounds from her 14-inch guns and made four direct hits. Later in 162 rounds of the same type, 20 hits were scored. In the final test, at a range of nine miles, the regular armor-piercing projectiles were used. Only nine salvos were fired. Both smokestacks, the bridge, the radio control apparatus and the upper works were shot away. At the sixth salvo she began to list heavily. Sixteen minutes after the firing began she turned turtle and sank—in 75 fathoms of water, 55 miles off Balboa.

A Slight Error

The Navy Department recently secured a special appropriation of \$6,500,000 to increase the angle to which guns on 13 battleships could be raised, in order to extend their range. The reason given was that England was doing the same. Now the British Admiralty announces that the angle of the British guns was not raised and the range of their guns was not increased.

The Navy Department, however, is considering increasing the angle of our guns in spite of the Admiralty's statement. The British Navy already has a range about 3,000 yards greater than ours. The Japanese battleship *Mutzu* is reported to have a range of 35,000 yards—5,000 yards greater than that of any American or British ship. In addition, the Japanese are spending \$25,000,000 in modernizing their navy. These facts are considered sufficient to warrant the Navy Department project.

Whether the proposed change can be made under the Limitation of Armaments Treaty is a question which Secretary Hughes is said to be discussing with the British Foreign Office.

Although American Naval officers declare that we are fully within our rights under the Treaty in increasing the range of our guns, Representative Madden, Chairman of the House Appropriations Committee, announced that he would protest the right of the Navy Department to make the change. Secretary Hughes and President Harding will be consulted before action is taken.

National Affairs—[Continued]

LABOR

A Strike Forestalled

The first of the long expected wage increases in the textile industry was announced by the American Woolen Company, which has granted a 12½% increase to all workers, the new scale to take effect on April 30. It will apply to about 20,000 employees.

Labor leaders are of the opinion that the wage increase was promulgated at this time in order to forestall the textile strike which has been brewing in the New England mill towns for several months.

It has been the custom for other textile centers to follow the lead of the American Woolen Company in adjusting wage scales, so that a general rise in wages is predicted for the entire New England district.

RADICALS

The Foster Trial

A brief summary of the main features of the Foster criminal syndicalism case follows:

Last August the secret convention of the American Communist Party was raided by Federal officers in the sand dunes near Bridgman, Michigan.

Warrants were issued for 32 delegates, about two-thirds of whom were captured in the raid. The remainder surrendered voluntarily shortly before their comrades were to come to trial.

William Z. Foster, leader of the Steel Strike of 1919, and next to Eugene Debs the most prominent radical in the country, was the first of the Communists to be brought to trial. The specific charge was violation of the Michigan state criminal syndicalism law.

The prosecution contended that Foster was a member of an organization (the Trade Union Educational League, a subsidiary of the Communist Party) which advocated violence in overthrowing the Government of the United States. The star witness of the prosecution was "K-97," an agent provocateur in the employ of the Burns Detective Agency, who attended the convention as a delegate and turned informer on the defendants.

The defense, conducted by Frank P. Walsh, former joint chairman with ex-President Taft of the War Labor Board, attempted to prove that the defendant's advocacy of revolution and his revolutionary connec-

tions did not necessarily imply violence, and that his activities came within the Bill of Rights described by the Constitution.

Last week the trial was stopped for nearly half a day because it was rumored that the Civil Liberties Union had tried to tamper with the jury in the interests of the defendant.

A motion to dismiss the trial, made by Mr. Walsh, on the ground of insufficient evidence, was denied.

A verdict by the jury is expected as we go to press.

Complaints

While a Red trial takes place in Michigan, the names of 21 radicals have been placed before the Department of Justice for action. Five organizations presented a complaint to the Department, listing twelve radicals, including William Z. Foster and Rose Pastor Stokes, who are accused of criminal activities. In addition, they asked that Frank P. Walsh, Paxton Hibben, Max Eastman and six others be investigated.

Most of the complaints are made under the Logan Act, which prohibits criminal correspondence with foreign governments. The complainants are the Women's Constitutional League of Maryland, the Massachusetts Public Interest League, the Woman Patriot Publishing Co., the American Constitutional League of Newport News. Among the complaints against the Reds appears one for fraudulent use of the mails. Money collected for Russian orphans is said to have been secretly employed for fees and international conferences.

THE STATES

ARKANSAS: A grand jury is making an investigation and Governor McRae is submerged by protests because of the alleged maltreatment of mules in the oil fields. The mules, it is claimed, are worked twelve hours a day, seven days a week, and are often beaten to death in attempts to make them haul machinery through impassible roads.

CALIFORNIA: The first Chinaman ever to be impaneled on a jury in San Francisco was Frank H. Tape, 30, born and bred in America.

GEORGIA: In celebration of the Annual Peach Blossom festival, 25,000 people attended a barbecue at Fort Valley. The equipment included three miles of tables, 700 gallons of Brunswick stew, 22,000 pounds of meat and 1,000 gallons of coffee.

ILLINOIS: A conference of representatives of the Great Lakes states was held in Chicago to consider the Great Lakes-to-Gulf waterway which Illinois is constructing. Wisconsin and Michigan are opposed to it because they state it will lower the level of the Great Lakes, which, as they assert, has already fallen four inches because of the Chicago drainage canal. Illinois experts reply that the lowering of the lakes was due to shortage of rainfall.

IOWA: An ice jam eleven miles long is holding back the waters of the Missouri River at Sioux City. Floods in various quarters are already noted, and people in the lowlands down stream are fleeing to escape the flood which is expected when the jam breaks.

NEW JERSEY: While the 147th Legislature in its closing hours was passing 27 bills over the veto of Governor Silzer, a storm tore off a section of the State House roof and blew in the plate glass windows of the Senate gallery. Governor Silzer's only comment on the last work of the legislators was: "Praise God from whom all blessings flow. If they stayed they could not do any more good, and if they leave they cannot do any more harm."

PENNSYLVANIA: Representatives of 78 firms in business in Philadelphia for more than a century, met at a luncheon of the Chamber of Commerce.

RHODE ISLAND: The Providence County Jury refused to bring an indictment against newspaper men charged with libel by former Governor Robert L. Beekman. One headline quoted was: "Beekman and his tool caught in open bribery with payment of \$1,500 to Democrat."

UTAH: The arrest and detention of two Piute Indian sheep stealers was enough to send the whole tribe of 50 or 60 Indians on the warpath. They cut the telephone and telegraph wires to the town of Blanding and did some sniping without wounding any one. When a posse set out after them, they hid in the "Dark Tank" country. Two young Indians are reported killed, one of them known as Cowberry Charlie's boy. A reward of \$100 is offered for the capture, dead or alive, of Chief Old Posey, head of the Piutes.

WISCONSIN: The assembly passed a bill repealing the state law for physical examinations before issuance of marriage licenses. The state's marriage business is suffering because many couples go to Chicago to wed.

National Affairs—[Continued]

POLITICAL NOTES

Leaving Congress does not necessarily mean leaving the Capitol. Senator Gilbert M. Hitchcock of Nebraska walked out of the Senate chamber at the last session, but will re-enter in December through the door of the press gallery. As correspondent of his newspaper, *The Omaha World-Herald*, he will report the debates in which he will no longer participate.

The Democratic National Committee has its lighter moments. In an official bulletin for the week of March 24 it commented on the prospective Republican campaign in 1924:

"Charles D. Hillis, of New York, is reported to be in high favor for Chairman of the Republican National Committee in the event of Mr. Harding's renomination. Mr. Hillis, it will be remembered, is the Republican National Chairman who carried Utah and Vermont for Mr. Taft in 1912. The next time, it is thought, he may do equally as well—unless he shall lose Utah."

The committee evidently does not know its opponents too well. "Mr. Hillis" who—besides being former Chairman of the Republican National Committee—was Secretary to the President in the last two years of Mr. Taft's incumbency, invariably spells his name "Hilles."

"The United States has never sent a more eminent American to a South American diplomatic post," say the polished Peruvians in anticipation of the arrival of Miles Poindexter.

Senator Poindexter, who sails on April 5, will find other Americans to welcome him at Lima—an American naval mission which has been there for two years, and Dr. W. W. Cumberland, of the State Department, who is head of the Peruvian Reserve Bank.

"The roster of Democratic candidates for 1924 includes Senator Underwood—too conservative for the West; W. G. McAdoo—too much railroaded for the East; Governor Smith—too wet for the West; James M. Cox and Mr. Bryan—too shopworn for the country at large." So think "party leaders," according to Washington correspondence of last week.

The same political leaders are also reported to be looking askance at certain ranks and files who favor "a mild-mannered man in the flivver rampant."

Secretary of War Weeks, Newton D. Baker and Henry L. Stimson, his predecessors, and Will H. Hays, Senator Brookhart, Theodore Roosevelt, Jr., and Secretary of the Interior Work are in one respect all in the same category. They are reserve officers. Incidentally, the present Secretary of War is a Rear Admiral in the Naval Reserve. All the others are members of the Army Reserve Corps.



CHARLES D. HILLES

He might or might not carry Utah, think the Democrats

Former Senator Chauncey M. Depew, who lived in Washington for twelve years, vouches for this incident:

"I was present once at a dinner in the White House when a new Senator delayed the dinner a long time and caused much discussion because he refused to take in to dinner the lady to whom he was assigned. He loudly declared: 'When I eat I eat alongside my wife, or I don't eat at all!'"

At the Vice President's left, in the fourth row in the Senate chamber, used to sit a man who in 1920 was elected to the Presidency of the United States. In 1924 the occupant of that seat will be Senator Hiram Johnson of California—who also has Presidential aspirations.

William Jennings Bryan named his presidential candidate for 1924. He is William A. Ayres, a lawyer of Wichita, Kansas, elected last fall to be the only Democratic Congressman from his state. In addition to his other qualifications, Mr. Ayres is a Wilsonite, pro-Leaguer, prohibitionist.

"If," says Mr. Bryan, "the Democrats were as well supplied with newspapers as the Republicans are, a man like Congressman Ayres could soon be made known to the entire nation!"

A life on the rolling deep includes such experiences as arrest by a naval patrol. Representatives Albert B. Rosedale and Andrew N. Peterson discovered this when they went ashore after the fleet maneuvers at Balboa, Canal Zone, dressed in sailors' uniforms. A naval patrol arrested them at a cabaret for being ashore after 11 P. M. They were held until wireless explanations came from the battleship *New York*.

"The self-starting candidate, William Gibbs McAdoo, halted at El Paso and addressed the cattle men in convention assembled."

"His appearance was the occasion of a real ovation—until he spoke! . . . His assault on the Federal Reserve Board was a 'flivver,' and when he attempted to defend his railroad management record the assembly blew up. . . . Mr. McAdoo may be able to have the self-starter looked over by an expert political mechanic, but to us the case does not look hopeful for son-in-law."—From an editorial in *The New Orleans Times-Picayune*.

A national party convention does more than nominate a candidate and draw up a platform—it advertises the city at which it is held. Cleveland, St. Louis, Chicago, Minneapolis and San Francisco are already in the field for either or both of the conventions.

"If 100,000 people give \$5 now and \$5 on January 1 next they will contribute \$1,000,000"—these are calculations of the Democratic National Committee. For the campaign of 1924 it has ordered the formation of "Victory Clubs" of 20 members each in 5,000 communities—"the greatest army of organized Democrats ever mobilized."

FOREIGN NEWS

THE RUHR

Obstinacy. The third Marquis of Salisbury, father of Lord Robert Cecil, once made a speech at Oxford, in which he referred to his countrymen as the "English." The speech was interrupted by loud cries of "British!" "What about the Scots!" But Salisbury went doggedly ahead and continued to say "English."

In the same spirit France continues her policy in the Ruhr. She pays no heed to the economic consequences of her occupation of Germany's great industrial area, and, as obstinate as was the Marquis of Salisbury in saying "English," France is obstinate in believing that she will get what she wants in the Ruhr.

Opinion. Unbiased opinion does not castigate the French for wanting reparations from unwilling Germany, and it does not question the justice of their claims. Much criticism has been hurled at France over her invasion of the Ruhr, but the comment is not intrinsically pro-German. It is usually a disapproval of the French method. It seems unlikely that France will get as much as she expected from the Ruhr; but if she does win through, and succeeds in forcing the Hun to his knees, many voices will unite in shouting: "Vive la France!"

Policy. The damage caused to France during the war is an old story. It hardly needs repetition. The French claim that 85,750,000,000 francs worth of damage was done and say that what they want now is reparation for that damage and nothing more. Quite rightly they insist that if anyone is to suffer as a result of the barbaric war, it must be Germany—not France. To those who have not seen the awful horror of war this may sound short-sighted; but when the steel wall of need intercepts the vision, no one can tell what is on the other side.

Resistance. The effect of increasing the military forces in the Ruhr by 20,000 men and tightening their control in the occupied area is leading the Germans from passive to desperate resistance. Last week the Reichstag voted a credit of 400,000,000,000 marks to the German Coal Syndicate to strengthen resistance in the Ruhr. The German resistance is so strong now that the French have been obliged to give more attention to running the railways than to getting coal from the pitheads.



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WILLIS H. BOOTH

Elected President of the International Chamber of Commerce

ROME CONGRESS

At Rome the Congress of the International Chamber of Commerce assembled, "moved and recommended," adjourned.

Before the session was over two generalissimos of industry met in secret conclave. One was Judge Elbert H. Gary, Chairman of the Board of Directors of the United States Steel Corporation; the other was Herr Hugo Stinnes.

What did steel say to coal? Nobody knows. But it is thought that the subject of their discussion was reparations. It is known that Herr Stinnes favors a world conference to be called by the International Chamber of Commerce, and has suggested that it should be held in America, where the deliberations would be untainted by the influences of contending parties. Both Judge Gary and Herr Stinnes refused to make statements to the press, so their parley remains as mysterious as it is significant.

At the Chamber of Commerce Congress:

The Finance Section under the Chairmanship of Willis H. Booth, Vice President of the Guaranty Trust Co., New York, approved a resolution presented by the American delegation calling upon the Governments of all countries to form an international conference, to which the world's business men would

be invited, to settle the outstanding European financial and economic problems. Fred I. Kent, Vice President of the Bankers Trust Co. of New York, made a strong speech in favor of this resolution.

Mr. Booth was elected president of the International Chamber. It is the first time that an American has held this office. Five years ago he was elected vice president of the Chamber of Commerce of the United States. Later he became a member of the Senior Council and is now an honorary vice president of the Chamber and chairman of its Foreign Commerce Department Committee.

THE NEAR EAST

British, French and Italian experts came to an agreement at London on most of the disputed points of the Lausanne Treaty raised by the Turkish counter-proposals. It is, therefore, probable that negotiations will be re-opened with the Turks in the near future.

The commission is at present deciding the issues presented by ex-Premier Venizelos, who set forth the views of the Greek Government on indemnities and safeguards for Hellenic subjects. Lieutenant General Sir Charles Harington, Generalissimo of the Allied forces in the Near East, also gave the Allies a survey of the present military and political situation in Turkey.

There are three main concessions to which the Allies will not agree:

1) They will not consent to detaching the financial and economic clauses from the Treaty.

2) They will insist on adequate safeguards for foreigners in Turkey.

3) They will insist that the Turks give up all claim to the Island of Castelloriza, at present under the sovereignty of Italy.

The Allies are in perfect accord with one another, but are keeping their weather-eye skinned for signs of Turkish double dealing. Possibly they have in mind the Treaty of London, May 30, 1913, in which Turkey-in-Europe was driven east of a line drawn from Enos (on the Aegean Sea) to Midia (on the Black Sea). When a commission of the Powers arrived to delimit the boundary, the Turks said: "Ah! We agreed to a line between Enos and Midia, but a curved line to take in Adrianople!" And they won their point!

Foreign News—[Continued]

BRITISH EMPIRE

"No Propagandist"

"I am not on a 'mission,' I am not a 'propagandist,'" writes Lord Robert Cecil, referring to his visit to the United States. His purpose in coming to America is to talk about the League of Nations, but in no sense does he propose to give advice.

Edgar Algernon Robert Cecil was born on Sept. 14, 1864, and grew up like any ordinary boy, but in the historic environment of Hatfield House, country seat of the Cecils. He was educated at Eton, and later migrated to Oxford, where he entered University College. Even when within the precincts of England's oldest university he took a lively interest in politics, and since his college days his whole life has been devoted to his country; for, as A. L. Kennedy wrote of his father, Lord Salisbury, he was "born of a class which habitually thinks of the interests of the State as identical with their own." Lord Robert, facing the increased difficulties of more modern days, has kept faithfully the best traditions of his great family. It is, perhaps, interesting to note that he is a great-grandson of a grandson of Charles II. The first Cecil to be Prime Minister was "the Great Lord Burleigh," the one statesman who never lost the confidence of Queen Elizabeth.

Strikes

With more than 1,300,000 unemployed, Britain is gripped by two strikes and menaced by a third.

The first is a farm laborers' strike, involving 10,000 hands, in Norfolk. The farmers say that they cannot pay the present scale of wages and escape bankruptcy. The farm laborers state that they cannot exist on the present wages, and demand an increase. In the meantime milk maids and policemen are doing the farm work. King George, who farms one of the largest estates in Norfolk—the Sandringham estate—has sided with the laborers, as have some of the other large landowners. The King has refused to give notice of a wage reduction, and has intimated that if the result of the farmers' and workers' parley is abortive, he will make separate arrangements with his men.

The second is a strike about the employment of non-unionists in South Wales. The dispute is purely an inter-union affair, but 17,000 miners are idle. It is feared that they may repudiate the national miners' wage agreement of two years ago.

The third strike is threatened by building operatives, who have rejected their employers' offer of increased hours and decreased wages by a majority of three and a half to one. There will be further negotiations before an actual stoppage occurs.

Snowden's Bill

All other parliamentary business was overshadowed by Philip Snowden's bill against capitalism. In a few words, it is an evolutionary elimination of the capitalist system. There was nothing revolutionary about Snowden's speech; he picked out the flaws in the present system and advocated a remedy in general terms.

Sir Alfred Mond took the floor against him. The gist of Sir Alfred's remarks was that it is easy to pick holes in any system. He accused the laborites of using economic language too vaguely. The bill will come up again for discussion after the Easter recess.

Snowden is a labor member of Parliament, and author of several books on socialism. He is a determined and intelligent man, and can in no sense be termed a fanatic.

Alarm

Sir Samuel Hoare, Air Secretary, created considerable excitement when he spoke of French air supremacy in presenting his estimates in the House of Commons.

Commenting on the Secretary's statements, Lord Birkenhead, the former Lord Chancellor, stated that France could, if she wished, destroy London and almost every center of industrial population in England. The usually conservative Viscount Grey in a debate in the House of Lords said that unless a sense of security could be attained in Europe, England could not possibly rest content with her present inability to defend herself against attacks in the air. The entire British press is discussing the problem and urging an increased air program. Even A. G. Gardiner, editor of the liberal *Manchester Guardian*, criticizes France for building up an air force superior to the combined air forces of the world, while refusing to pay a penny of her war debt.

Premier Law announced in the House of Commons that Great Britain will cooperate in enforcing disarmament of Germany under the terms of the Treaty of Versailles, despite French invasion of the Ruhr.

Prince Albert

Although the wedding of Prince Albert with Lady Elizabeth Bowes-Lyon is not to take place until April 26, wedding gifts are beginning to pour in.

The King is presenting the young couple with a complete set of household silver, comprising hundreds of pieces. The Queen is giving jewels to her prospective daughter-in-law. The Prince of Wales' gift to the future bride is a set of sables, composed of the rarest and finest pelts. The blushing bridegroom will present his prospective spouse with a bracelet adorned with gems. From an unknown source comes a cheque for £2,500, which is now being distributed in London, Glasgow, York, Cardiff and Belfast for the purpose of giving poor children a good time on the wedding day.

Irish Pot Pourri

¶ Eamon de Valera, President of the "Republic," narrowly escaped arrest at the hands of Free State soldiers. It is stated that so close was he to being taken that he left several important documents behind him.

¶ In Dublin there was intermittent revolver, rifle and machine gun firing, following an explosion which blew up the entrance of a cinema theatre.

¶ General Boffin (known as the Irish De Wet), one of the irregular leaders, was captured by Free State troops operating from Sligo.

¶ The Republicans ambushed a military party at Kyle. Three Free Staters were wounded and four irregulars killed.

Rhodesia

In contradiction to the report that Southern Rhodesia was about to enter the Union of South Africa, it is now understood that it has elected to become a self-governing colony entirely independent of the Union. Until recently the whole of Rhodesia was under the administration of the British South Africa Company.

India

Nawab Syed Nawab Ali Chaudhuri Khan Bahadur, speaking at a meeting of the Bengal Legislative Council, said that Bengal is committed to participation in the British Empire Exhibition to be held at Wembley. A lively discussion took place over the appropriation of 300,000 rupees (about \$94,000).

Foreign News—[Continued]

FRANCE

Dislike the Treaty

The Deputies do not want the Washington Naval Agreement, now before the Chamber, and it seems likely that they will ask for amendments before they vote for ratification.

The press in particular shows a strong front against acceptance of the treaty as it stands:

Le Matin: "One hundred and seventy-five German submarines held in check the greatest naval coalition in history. How much would 175 submarines cost us? The same price as 6 battleships."

Pertinax in the *Echo de Paris*: "Without consulting us the representatives of England, America and Japan, sitting behind closed doors, decided that we could not have any more capital ships than a ratio of 1.75."

A Parliamentary Scene

Turning to the Left to promise them a discussion on the Ruhr policy, M. Poincaré, the Premier, said: "Were I only sure of your wisdom . . ." "We are sure your policy in the Ruhr is folly!" said M. Vaillant-Courtourier, communist deputy. "You are a prisoner of Daudet [royalist leader]. I would like to know what chantage [political blackmail] he exercises on you!" cried communist Deputy Berthon. "That word shall be your shame!" retorted Poincaré. "No agent of Germany can insult me," yelled Daudet; and the air was rent with cries of "Slacker!" "Liar!" "Traitor!" "Blackmailer!"

Then Berthon addressed Poincaré: "Knowing the habits of Daudet, aren't you afraid he will renew the campaign he led against you when you were candidate for President?" Poincaré: "You are an abominable scoundrel!" Pandemonium broke loose, and it was some time before the Premier could again address the Chamber: "This man has dared to say that there exist against me letters which I fear may be published. He is a liar!" At this point the President of the Chamber was obliged to suspend the session.

Half an hour later the Deputies re-assembled and Berthon, in stating that he did not mean to insult the Premier, unfortunately brought the name of Paul Deschanel into his invective against the royalists. A storm of protest broke out the moment the dead President was mentioned. When this outburst had been

quieted the communists framed a motion to censure Poincaré, and he left the Government Bench.

The defence was now taken up by M. Maginot, War Minister, who questioned Berthon about the letters. Berthon denied that he had ever mentioned them. "You lie!" hissed the Minister of Mars. This was the signal for a general rush of the communists to the Government Bench. An usher venturing to interfere received a black eye. The attack was repulsed by the President of the Chamber, who again suspended the session. When the Chamber was re-occupied by its members Berthon apologized, and the incident closed.



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GENERAL LUDENDORFF

"A solitary phantom strides the earth with noiseless, slippery, dreadful steps"

The Governors of the Banks of England and France are conferring in Paris over the \$310,000,000 debt owed by France to England.

GERMANY

Public Opinion

In the March number of *Foreign Affairs* a parallel is drawn between the possible trend of French policy and Napoleon's Moscow campaign: "They (the Germans) see two alternatives for France—retreat from an untenable position or a further advance into unoccupied Germany, perhaps to Berlin or even to Königsburg. This possibility, galling as it would

be to their pride, they foresee with equanimity . . . it would mean a repetition of Napoleon's Moscow campaign. Passive resistance would make the maintenance of scattered bodies of troops so far from their bases quite out of the question."

"Rid Me of This Man!"

In a recent address to the Prussian Diet, Herr Severing, Minister of the Interior, mentioned Ludendorff by name on several occasions. He charged him with what was tantamount to conspiracy against the Republic, and thereby intimated that Ludendorff's part in the reactionist activities is understood but not appreciated.

The aims of the royalist organizations are delightfully naïve; re-establishment of the monarchy, expulsion of the French and Belgians from the Ruhr, progressive negotiations with Poland in order to keep the front door to Russia wide open and suppression of all revolutionary elements in the country!

The aims of the Government are diametrically opposed to the royalists: consolidation of the Republic, war of attrition against the French and Belgians, negotiations when possible with Poland and suppression of overzealous reactionary organizations in the country.

Between the two factions the whole of Germany is plunged into wildest pandemonium, which is in turn aggravated by the radicals fighting against all comers—for peace!

In a country gone sick with misery a solitary phantom strides the earth with noiseless, slippery, dreadful steps—Ludendorff. This crafty man is the leader of the monarchists. He moves but is not seen. From Munich he directs the operations of his reactionary adherents in much the same way that he directed the army supplies when he was Quartermaster General in the Imperial Army. He writes, make speeches, acts for the cause of royalism; but in all this he makes sure that his pen, his tongue, and his actions do not betray him. A double interpretation can be put upon everything he does; he moves for the restoration of the monarchical system of government, but he is always seen with legal eyes as a good republican.

A storm is breaking above his head and, republican or monarchist, he is playing a dangerous game.

As Henry II of England once said of Thomas à Becket, Germany now says of General Ludendorff: "Will no one rid me of this troublesome man?"

Foreign News—[Continued]

ITALY

Fire

Fire destroyed the Central Post Office in Rome, causing damage to the extent of more than 5,000,000 lire. Communications with northern Italy, France and England were interrupted for many hours. Five hundred telegraph instruments were destroyed, but there were no casualties.

The Post Office was situated in the monastery of San Silvestro de Capite, which was built in 761 by Pope Paul I on the site of his own house in honor of a piece of the skull of St. John the Baptist, preserved there.

The sacred relic was kept in the chapel, and news dispatches do not tell whether the chapel was destroyed. The cause of the conflagration has not yet been discovered.

Questions of Money

¶ In the interests of economy the Italian Cabinet decided to abolish four courts of cassation, four courts of appeal, 57 tribunals, and 550 minor courts.

¶ Premier Mussolini in a statement to the members of the Cabinet said that the revision of the estimates of the Ministries of Finance and the Interior had effected a saving of 512,000,000 lire.

¶ The parliamentary committee of investigation of war contracts issued its second report. It was stated that many firms were paid for goods that were never delivered, that some bills were paid twice, that many companies never repaid capital loaned by the State. In all, the committee estimated that many million lire are owed to the country. One of the worst offenders, according to the report, is the Ansaldo Company of Genoa, which owes the State 89,000,000 lire for shipping charges.

RUSSIA

Lenin's Health

The last official bulletin issued by eight doctors states that Lenin may recover from his malady:

"Recognizing applied methods as correct, the consultation finds that the illness, judging by the course of treatment and the results of the examination, belongs to a category where complete restoration of health is possible."

Regular bulletins are to be discontinued owing to the improvement in the Premier's condition.

Mme. Kalinin

Mme Ekaterina Kalinin, wife of Michael Ivanovitch Kalinin, peasant President of the Soviet Republic, is coming to the United States on a visit. It is understood that the United States Government has accorded her the necessary permission and has cabled the Consuls at Riga and Reval to visé her passports.

Mme. Kalinin insists that no political capital will be made out of her visit. She is coming in response to the invitation of the American Committee for Relief of Russian Children to make a two months' tour of the United States, as representative of the Central Committee of the Russian Red Cross Society. Her purpose is to appeal for aid for the famine stricken orphans of Russia.

"Firstly and chiefly," said she, "I want to thank the people of America. . . . We have millions of orphans who need clothes, medicines, education, books — everything — as well as foodstuffs, and Russia is so poor. Then I want to see your newest schools and hospitals for children, and study the best American systems."

Mme. Kalinin is expected to sail shortly. She, like her husband, is a simple peasant. A woman of about 35 years of age, she is the mother of three children and the foster mother of two famine orphans.

New Canal Route

Goods will soon be transported through the entire length of Russia at a fraction of the railroad charges. This is the result of a newly formed Russo-German company for "conducting and development of freight transportation through Russia to and from Persia, and also for the accomplishment of all kinds of commercial operations connected therewith."

The company will develop the inland waterways of Russia with a view to forming a direct service between the Baltic Sea in the North and the Caspian Sea in the South. It is stated that the new route, which will follow the River Volga most of the way, will need only a small outlay for the purpose of deepening canals and small waterways.

The undertaking is of considerable potential importance, since it will open new means of communication with the Central Asian caravan routes of the southern shore of the Caspian, and so stimulate trade with the Middle East.

Whose Property?

The Soviet Government has a hard row to hoe. The sum total of the Communist Party is only an infinitesimal part of the Russian population, who, may it be said, give the Bolsheviks more trouble than is generally supposed. The Government has another task hardly less difficult: the efficient governing of Russia. This requires money. One way of getting it is by the sequestration of church property.

Thus, the latest horror of the Bolshevik régime is the trial of Archbishop Zepliak and 15 other priests of the Roman Catholic Church. The case for the prosecution is that the priests occasioned the use of violence by resisting Soviet agents in the course of their duty, which was to confiscate church property. The defense is that the church treasures neither belong to the Roman Catholic Church in Russia nor to the Russian people, but to the Church in Rome.

In the course of the trial testimony was given that a priest had protected a cupboard containing valuables with his body, saying: "Only when you have cut your way through this body can you get to the vessels." It also transpired that the Pope had authorized resistance to the Bolshevik régime, stating that the Soviet regulations were unacceptable. Archbishop Zepliak admitted issuing circulars denying that the Government had authority over the Church; but he declared that he did not carry on anti-Soviet propaganda.

Pot-Pourri

¶ Seventy thousand tons of grain were sent to Germany as a donation from the Soviet Government to the workers in the Ruhr.

¶ In one year the Russian State Bank has built up a gold reserve of \$10,000,000. This sum has accrued largely from the 5% discount charged on all foreign exchange. Foreigners can cash cheques in their national currency, but minus 5%. Even this is more desirable than receiving a cartload of Russian rubles.

¶ The Council of Labor and Defence, according to the *Economic Life* of Moscow, has resolved, in the interest of protecting domestic electrical industry, to prohibit the importation of all kinds of electrical materials.

¶ The American Express Company announced that, in view of the improved Soviet banking facilities, their money orders will now be made payable in Russia.

Foreign News—[Continued]

MONACO

"It is my earnest wish to abolish gambling at Monte Carlo. We have the most beautiful harbor in the world and I would like to see people sail out of it without heavy hearts occasioned by losses.

"Since coming to the throne on the death of my father, I have uncovered an incredible condition of affairs at the Casino. I cannot describe it now, but I solemnly promise my people that they will soon be relieved of the dreadful situation of living on other people's misfortunes. Monte Carlo came near breaking my heart."

These are the words of Prince Louis, present ruler of the minute principality in the south of France. Recently the Prince refused \$2,000,000 as his share of the Casino profits until his own auditors had examined the Casino books. The accountants discovered that Mme. Chinon—well known to Monte Carlo habitués—had been in the habit of borrowing large sums of money with which to play. If she lost it was impossible for her to repay the money; if she won, she never bothered about her debt. Closer inquiry revealed the fact that Mme. Chinon had been implicated in the ruin of rich visitors. Prince Louis promptly banished her from his domains.

The Prince, formerly a Colonel in the French Army, succeeded his father, Prince Albert, on June 26, 1922. He was born on July 12, 1870, and is the son, by his father's first marriage, of Lady Mary Douglas Hamilton. His coronation took place early in the present season and great fêtes were held in celebration.

It is common knowledge on the Continent that a majority of the shares in the Casino are in the hands of Sir Basil Zaharoff, the mysterious European banker, whose millions are legion, and who has, it is reported, financed Emperors and Kings, wars and rebellions.

The next largest shareholder is Gregory Vagliano, adventurer and gambler. On the night of March 12 of this year at the Sporting Club he won 2,000,000 francs, the bulk of which was so great that it had to be carried to his hotel by Casino porters in ten waste paper baskets crammed to the limit of their capacity.

Mme. Chinon, the deposed "Madame Pompadour" of Monaco, wielded unlimited power over the Casino. No employee was hired or dismissed without her approval. No prizes were given for any competi-



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PRINCE LOUIS OF MONACO
He narrowly escaped a broken heart

tion unless she had been previously consulted.

Four hundred million dollars is said to be the yearly revenue of the Casino, the Hotel de Paris, the Sporting Club, the Café de Paris, all of which are controlled by the same company.

LITHUANIA

The Lithuanian Government has refused to accept the decision of the Council of Ambassadors giving Vilna to Poland. It is thought that Lithuania urged on, and perhaps materially aided, by Russia, may declare war against Poland.

POLAND

As a precautionary measure against an attack by Lithuania, the Poles are massing an army in the Vilna area.

The Government forwarded a note to Germany protesting against her maintenance of official relations with former officers and soldiers in the German Army, now Polish citizens.

It has been discovered that decrees of advancement in the German Army, promotion in decorations and authorizations to wear the German uniform have been sent to men who have attained the right to Polish citizenship. The authorities have stated that they cannot tolerate such disregard of Polish sovereignty.

FINLAND

The Government of Finland was authorized through its President, Kaarlo Juho Stahlberg, to arrange the funding of Finland's debt to the United States, according to the terms laid down in the tentative agreement reached with the American Debt Funding Commission by the Finnish Minister at Washington.

The amount of the debt, inclusive of interest to Nov. 15, 1922, is \$9,294,362. The terms under which Finland will repay her indebtedness are similar to those granted to Britain.

HUNGARY

During celebrations of the Revolution of 1848 held by the awakening Magyars at Budapest the offices of the newspaper *Az Est* (The East), which has been friendly to the Jews, were raided. Seven students were wounded in the fighting, which was finally terminated by the police, who were obliged to use their swords.

The situation has become so grave that the Government has been obliged to bar Jews from attending the high schools and universities. In the meantime Premier Count Bethlen is conferring with Admiral Horthy—Regent of Hungary—at Castle Gödöllő.

Many more anti-royalist newspapers have been attacked and many cold-blooded murders have taken place. The whole trend of events points to the fact that anti-Semitism is not the only object of the demonstrations, and that the disorders are definitely taking on a new complexion in the shape of pro-royalism. Leaders of the opposition have warned the Government that the students are preparing for rebellion. Count Bethlen has retorted by threatening to enforce martial law if necessary.

The anniversary of the 1848 revolution, which started the present trouble, commemorates the year in which Louis Kossuth established Hungary as an independent state connected with Austria only through the Emperor. A long period of negotiations they started between the Emperor and the Hungarian Diet, which culminated in a declaration of war between the two countries. The House of Habsburg was only saved in this instance by the opposition of the Slavs to the Magyars and the consequent state of civil war. At the end of 1848 the Emperor Franz Josef I ascended the throne on the abdication of Ferdinand I, and early next year the Hungarians were defeated and deprived of all constitutional rights.

Foreign News—[Continued]

YUGO-SLAVIA

Balkan Politics

The recent Yugo-Slavian elections demand a closer inspection than the mere tabulation of results. This is the first Parliament to be elected in the new State of the Serbs, Croats and Slovenes since the elections for the provisional Constituent Assembly in November, 1920, and is therefore of some importance in Balkan politics.

Pashitch, Premier of the last legislature, made an ostensibly sweeping victory in the parliamentary elections by capturing 120 seats out of a possible 318, which will form the new Assembly (Narodna Skupshtina). His program is to strengthen the unity of the State, now threatened by a separatist movement by Croatia; to improve further relations with Bulgaria; to keep a watchful eye on the Magyars; and to make Yugo-Slavia the strongest military power in the Balkans. This is not a peaceful policy, and success is purely hallucinatory.

Pashitch is Serbia's veteran politician and chiefly remembered in Western Europe for his connection with the arch-schemer Venizelos in forming the Balkan League. Pashitch was formerly a radical, but since his rise to power he has been gradually forced to relinquish his radical tendencies in favor of conservatism.

The greatest man on the opposition is Radich, the radical peasant leader, or leader of the Croatian Agrarians. He is in favor of the separation of Croatia from the rest of Yugo-Slavia and setting his country up as an independent republic. His success not only in Croatia but in Dalmatia and Slavonia has alarmed the Government. In the last elections his party secured 49 votes, whereas, when the full returns from the present elections have been received, it is expected that he will have secured more than 70 votes.

The election campaign throws light on the measures adopted by the Government to suppress unwelcome factions. In the first instance, the Magyars, unwillingly incorporated into Yugo-Slavia, together with hundreds of Turks and Macedonian voters, were swept off the voters' list. Next, opposition manifestoes were confiscated by the Government and unfavorable newspapers suppressed. Lastly, the whole gendarmerie was combed out before the elections and reduced as far as possible to the faithful supporters of the Government.

CHINA

Internal Conditions

"You must remember that there are sections in China where people aren't interested in the fighting, and, for that matter, don't even know that there has been a revolution. I don't doubt that there are thousands of people who do not even know the Emperor has been overthrown. You see, the large majority of Chinamen aren't interested in self-government—have no conception of the idea. So long as things move along smoothly and taxes aren't heavy, they don't care who rules." So says a returning traveler from Shanghai.

It is true that the Government of China at Peking does as much good as a drop of oil on a stormy sea. It tries to exert its calming influence over the whole 3,913,560 square miles of Chinese territory, but the angry waves of resistance caused by the warlike Tuchuns rapidly dispel the feeble efforts of a still more feeble Government.

The Tuchuns—military governors—are literally heads of warring factions. The estimated number of armed men is roughly 1,000,000, who are scattered over the vast face of China and among an estimated population of 320,650,000. General Wu, believed by many to be the real hope of China, is a militarist, but his aim is to destroy militarism. This aim is shared by the President, Li Yuan-Hung, but obscure forces make it impossible for Wu and the President to join together against the other Tuchuns.

In the South, Dr. Sun Yat-Sen is ostensibly trying to lead a movement to effect the reunification of China.

There is one other party that deserves attention and that is the Chang-Tso party, who want a return to the old monarchy. Their political machinations are like the wind, they are felt but not seen.

JAPAN

Trays and Inkstands

Parliamentary fights are all the rage in these enlightened modern days.

From Japan comes the news that the Diet had to be prorogued on account of a free fight which was started by a motion of the opposition to impeach the Government. Trays and inkstands were flying through the air when, in the small hours of the morning, the Speaker declared the session closed.

LATIN AMERICA

Pan American Conference

World Opinion. The eyes of the world are upon the fifth Pan American Conference now in session at Santiago de Chile. Secretary of State Hughes, in a message to the Conference, made a plea for a better understanding between nations, the removal of suspicion, distrust and hatred. Every chancellery in Europe it watching the deliberations at the Chilean capital with the keenest interest, with curiosity, with envy, with hatred. Opinion is graduated: there are expressions of genuine good-will; of mathematical what-will-it-all-come-to. Some see in the Conference the rich New World pitting itself against the war-ruined Old World; others view an American League of Nations in direct opposition to the "European" League—and they are angry. They point to the "egoistic isolation" of the United States and say: "The power of the United States is great enough to prevent the Conference from doing anything which goes against their imperialistic interpretation of the Monroe Doctrine."

Canada. John Barrett, former Director General of the Pan-American Union, stated that the question of Canada's entrance into the Union has more popular appeal than any other point of the program. The entrance of Canada will make the Union actually Pan American and not "semi-American."

Uruguay. It was officially announced that the Uruguayan delegation will not move the formation of an American League of Nations, as was originally intended. The change of Uruguay's attitude is said to be due to an informal communication to that country that the United States and a majority of the delegations were opposed to considering such a plan at the present Conference.

U. S. Delegation. The American delegation headed by Henry P. Fletcher arrived at Valparaiso last Sunday morning, and left in the afternoon for Santiago. The delegates and their wives were met by many notables, including Senor Agustin Edwards, Chairman of the Chilean delegation and President of the Third Assembly of the League of Nations.

Present. Eighteen nations are taking part in the Conference. Absentees are Mexico, Peru, Bolivia.

BOOKS

Crumbs*

A New Novel By The Author of Miss Lulu Bett

The Story. By the death in unexpected poverty of her father, Leda Perrin was left at the mercy of her cousins, the Crumbs, of the town of Prospect. The Crumbs are "good folk who are wicked." They need no description. There are Crumbs everywhere—the intolerable product of the standardization of humanity. They think the same thoughts, eat the same food, do the same things and do them always in groups. A Crumb, finding himself alone in anything would very possibly go mad. They are gross, suffocating vulgarities.

Among them are Orrin, the Gideonite salesman, bristling with *esprit de corps*; Tweet, his wife, "a fair thick being"; Mama Crumb, passive housewife; Pearl, "a lovely, listless sister, a too mellow fruit"; Richmiel, sleek and perfumed, "whose body had seemed nine-tenths of her being"; Grandfather Crumb, old, defeated, hopeless, ignored by the other Crumbs, but rising above them.

Leda's defenses were being beaten down by the sheer gross weight of the Crumbs when Barnaby came. He was the divorced husband of Richmiel, and he came to take from her silken clutch their boy Oliver. It was inevitable that Leda should find in the imaginative nobility of Barnaby a possible release. And it was equally inevitable that Barnaby should find in the clear glass of Leda's sensitive beauty the reflection of his need.

Richmiel, feline in her jealousies, refused to let Barnaby have his son unless he would go away, leaving Leda behind. He goes. But he comes back, just as the Crumb morass is closing again over Leda's head, and in the end they find happiness in a spiritual union.

The Significance. Miss Gale has made her study by taking two extremes, the extremely sensitive and the extremely coarse, and putting the former at the mercy of the latter. There is in this book something more than a minute and ruthless picture of Babbitts at play. Miss Gale is more romantic than realistic. She likes to look at the other side of the picture, even though it may be turned to the wall. There is no tragedy here except the unconscious tragedy of the Crumbs. The beauty of Leda and Barnaby, and the "faint perfume" of their love, rises above all

* *Faint Perfume*—Zona Gale—Appleton (\$1.75).

the reek and crassness of the Crumb materialism. If anything, Miss Gale errs on the side of the sentimental. She does not allow the Crumbs the inevitable victory of the harsh over the delicate.

The Critics. Dr. Henry Seidel Canby, of *The Literary Review*, calls *Faint Perfume* "one of the interesting books in the history of American fiction." Heywood Brown remarks in *The New York World*: "We do not know any modern novelist who has achieved such admirable compression." Other commentators have protested at the "happy ending." But the book has generally been received



(c) Hoppe

ZONA GALE

She has uncovered a race of lesser men than Babbitts

as a masterpiece of its kind and as in most respects greatly superior to the much-praised *Miss Lulu Bett*.

The Author. Miss Gale was born in 1874. She began in newspaper work first on Milwaukee papers, later on *The New York World*. Her most successful work heretofore was *Miss Lulu Bett*, a dramatization of which was awarded the Pulitzer prize of \$1,000 as the best play produced in New York in 1920. Her present home is her birthplace, Portage, Wis.

She is an occasional contributor to periodicals. As a rule she is classified, rather astonishingly, as a "romantic realist," or a "sentimental satirist."

Some books to have read: *Many Marriages* (Anderson); *Black Oxen* (Atherton); *Things That Have Interested Me* (Bennett); *The Enchanted April* (Elizabeth); *Faint Perfume* (Gale); *Essays at Large* (Squire).

The Intimate Touch

The Obstacle of Unreality in Fiction

When old Mrs. Plunkett dropped her grandchild accidentally from the second story window of her house on South Main Street, the episode was a source of considerable satisfaction to her neighbors. They gathered in little agitated groups to discuss the child, the grandmother, the window, the space between the window and the street, a crack in the pavement supposed (erroneously) to be due to the sudden contact of child and concrete. The whole town, from barber shop to post office, buzzed with commentary.

Not that there was anything extraordinary or particularly significant about the occurrence. If he had merely read about it in the papers, no one would have given it a second thought. But inasmuch as every one knew Mrs. Plunkett, knew that she liked spinach for lunch and suspected that a square bottle figured prominently in her evening's routine, inasmuch as they had all sworn at and played with and tripped over the infant, the whole incident gave them talking material for weeks.

This is just another of those unexpected parallelisms between life and literature. In a book, if the characters are themselves real to you their smallest gestures will be of interest. If in Mr. Babbitt you recognize Uncle Ted or Cousin Ephraim, the process of Mr. Babbitt's morning toilet will take on new beauties.

In the ordinary popular novel, characters have very much the aspect of vague and distorted shadows on a distant horizon. It is hard to be interested in a vague and distorted shadow, as long as it does nothing more than brush its shadowy teeth, kiss its shadowy wife good morning, spank its shadowy children and scratch its shadowy itch. If on the other hand the shadow suddenly seizes eight Colt .45's in as many sinewy hands and begins popping away at an army or two of shadowy redskins, the procedure begins to awaken a certain interest.

That, roughly, is why the works of Zane Grey, Edgar Rice Burroughs and Ethel Dell share the best-seller lists with those of Sinclair Lewis, Zona Gale and Anzia Yezierska. It is a question of emphasis. When the character is not in himself interesting, interest must be developed by underscoring his doings.

A real cow in a field is interesting. But so is any cow, real or unreal, jumping over the moon. J. A. T.

Kathleen Norris

A Lady of Importance

The Kathleen Norris of today is a strikingly handsome woman who looks like a duchess and, fortunately, isn't one. "The greatest fun in life," she told me, "is being forty." One of the most highly paid and the most popular of American women writers, she has pleased the critics as well as the public with at least two of her books, *Mother* and the recent *Certain People of Importance*.

This tall, aquiline-featured, dominant woman is of literary family. Her husband, a brother of Frank Norris, is Charles Norris, whose *Salt* and *Brass* are both American novels of worth, and she is aunt to the children of William Rose Benet, the poet.

Her life has been a varied one, and it shows in her keen understanding of women's hearts and minds, and in her unfailing observation of detail.

About to be a débutante in San Francisco, the death of her father and mother, and a reversal of family fortune, made her seek independence. She tried various occupations—with a hardware house, as a librarian, as a reporter. At twenty-three, however, she had made her first successful effort as a writer. She sold a story. From then on in the field of journalism and of fiction she has been progressing steadily.

For most of the year the Norrises live on a ranch in California. What an amazing pair they must be to be able to exist in the same house! One writer in a family is difficult enough, I hear; but not so with the Norrises. They not only work well in the same house, but they help each other. Apparently their methods of procedure are quite different. Mr. Norris is hard-pressed during the period of creation. He fights for the right word. Mrs. Norris, on the other hand, says that she enjoys every moment of putting pencil to paper.

At her best Kathleen Norris can present a fine, moving, startlingly real picture of life. At her worst she becomes caught in describing the minuiæ of daily routine. A blue pencil would greatly have improved *Certain People of Importance*. Possibly Mrs. Norris knows this now. She is working, in addition to her usually generous output of short novels and short stories, on a new long novel. It will be all about the Irish, not the Irish question, and by the time it is finished she will perhaps have learned not to tell us every piece of meat and every slice of vegetable that goes to make up the daily Irish stew!

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:

POOR PINNEY—Marian Chapman—*Boni* (\$2.00). Poor Pinney is an inoffensive, pathetic and extremely objectionable little commuter. He is a tyrant in his own home and keeps up a brave front over his abysmal internal hollowness. He looks up to the local Babbitts with a marked awe, which he refuses to acknowledge to himself. His ship is always on its way in and never docks. His story is told with meticulous attention to the detail of his vulgarisms.

THE GIRL NEXT DOOR—Lee Wilson Dodd—*Dutton* (\$2.00). Mr. Dodd calls his book "the crabbed chronicle of a misanthrope." That is an authoritative statement of what it isn't. It is one of the pleasantest, most amiable of melodramas—an account of the life and opinions of an incomparable quartet in a suburban "Garden City" built over an unwholesome marsh.

ESSAYS AT LARGE. BOOKS REVIEWED—Two books by J. C. Squire—*Doran* (\$2.00, \$2.00). Mr. J. C. Squire (Solomon Eagle), Editor of *The London Mercury*, is at once distinguished poet, parodist and critic. With the lightest possible touch, he conveys the most penetrating criticism. In *Essays at Large*, he gives unlimited scope to his varied interests. In *Books Reviewed*, as the title indicates, he restricts himself more closely to themes literary.

THE FLOWER IN DRAMA—Stark Young—*Scribner's* (\$1.50). Mr. Young, critic for *The New Republic*, observes the current drama with a more leisurely eye than the critics of the daily press. His speculations are always interesting, frequently fundamental. Among other phases of the drama under his analysis are acting in general, that of Ben Ami, Charles Chaplin and Duse in particular, the cinema, the effect of poetic drama on the actor, the Theatre Guild's production of *He Who Gets Slapped*.

THE TYRANNY OF POWER—D. Thomas Curtin. *Little, Brown* (\$2.00). This book is valuable chiefly as a study of melancholy conditions existing in the West Virginia coal mines. It is a careful and considered examination of the problems of Labor and Capital. Unfortunately, there is also a good deal of love interest, which does not seem to be the author's chief concern and is no concern whatever of the reader's.

A R T

Lost Rembrandt Found

Rembrandt's wonderful light has been revealed glowing beneath the dust of centuries, a famous panel lost for nearly 400 years. It was part of a sale at auction in Prague, and was discovered by Dr. Gustav Weil, collector, through an obscure Persian inscription and a signature almost buried in grime.

The "light that never was on land or sea" was painted by Rembrandt, if by any one. His pictures glow with a peculiar mellow intensity that can hardly have existed in the actual scene before him. While the light from Rembrandt's brush falls on them, they are people in a dream, creatures of imagination as much as Hamlet, Pickwick, Lear. If the light were turned out there would remain only burgomasters, doctors, old women paring their nails, painted with marvelous, sometimes brutal, truthfulness to actual life in 17th century Holland.

In the panel recently discovered, which represents the marriage of Alexander the Great with Roxane, five sources of light are introduced—the greatest number ever observed in a single picture. Rays of evening sun from an invisible window to the left fall on Roxane and the court ladies. Daylight enters at a door and an open window above. Lamps glow dimly in the background. A sacrificial fire, tended by priests, flares dusily at the right.

Rembrandt van Rijn (1606-1669), greatest of the Dutch School, was born to wealth, married to an adored wife, Saskia, but ended in the bankruptcy court, a widower. The charming Saskia was the subject of countless pictures.

A new art center, which will contain no school of instruction, will be established in Paris, as a gathering place for American artists in France. The site will be the Hotel de Lausun, a large and fine building on the Ile St. Louis, in the Seine. The purchase will be arranged by the National Academy of Design.

In the opinion of Edwin M. Blashfield, President of the Academy, this marks the "coming of age of American art."

A painting by "El Greco," 15th century Spanish painter, brought the largest price, \$9,000, at the auction of the Marius de Zayas collection in New York; not a large price, considering what is often paid for contemporary work.

T H E T H E A T R E

First Nights

The Adding Machine. The play deals with a man who kills his boss. That in itself is comprehensible, possibly even commendable. Mr. Zero (Dudley Digges) has spent 25 years adding figures. Then his employer tells him that an adding machine will take his place. You don't see the murder. You see the inside of Zero's head in the course of it. The two men and the furniture all start whirling. Figures dance fantastically against the background. Through a sudden darkness stab flashes of red fire. That is the killing.

At the trial Mr. Zero tells what it means to have a life made up entirely of adding and then to have the adding taken away from you. But Justice, a carved figure in a twisted courtroom, is relentless. Mr. Zero is executed and buried. There is a grave-yard scene, indelicately begun and somewhat gruesomely sustained. There is a scene in the Elysian Fields, where all that Zero has missed in life is his for the asking. But he finds the moral code of Heaven dubious and the company disreputable. He leaves and turns up in another quarter of the hereafter, consisting largely of a great adding machine, with which Zero is having the time of his immortal life. But he is unexpectedly packed off to Earth again, with the news that he will have to live the same old life over and over again until his soul gets worn out.

The play at times seems to touch on something rather magnificent.

John Corbin: "... best and fairest example of the newer expressionism."

Heywood Brown: "A little is cheap, some is muddled, but it is all alive."

Alexander Woolcott: "... a play worth seeing."

The Guilty One. This is about a man who tells his wife (Pauline Frederick) that he has murdered her prospective lover. For almost three acts you think he has and keep hoping that the police will come and take him away, thus stopping the play. They don't. There wasn't actually any murder at all. It was just a sly device to make the wife stay home. The joke is on her. Not even the authors are really murdered. But they will be.

Kenneth Macgowan: "... badly managed ... theatrical absurdity."

Alexander Woolcott: "... an odd opus."

Jack and Jill. If the Moscow Players were to venture into musical comedy, this would be an ideal vehicle. Nothing would be lost to the English-speaking spectator by its translation into Russian. And he would be spared a certain degree of pain.

It is an excellent thing to watch. There are pretty faces, there are Ann Pennington's dimpled knees, there



DUDLEY DIGGES

In *The Adding Machine*, he kills his employer

are some settings of real beauty, there are curtains by R. Marsh, there are notable costumes.

And the music is not offensive. Brooke Johns wields his voice and his banjo to good effect. Unfortunately there is also a plot—something about a magic chair that makes you tell the truth. The heroine injudiciously sits in it just before getting married. That, of course, makes the wedding impossible, and it is some time before she can get started all over again on another one.

There are also a few clearly indicated wheezes. They would be funnier in Russian. Lennox Pawle is really comic as a stage Briton.

Kenneth Macgowan: "... John Murray Anderson's loveliest production."

Alexander Woolcott: "... Good looks ... 100; music ... 50-50; gayety ... 4."

Heywood Brown: "... pretty, but laughter has been largely omitted."

...
The Love Set. The comic burglar who turns out to be the girl's father is not as bad as the rest of it.

Sarah Bernhardt

A Vital, Beloved and Incomparable Mystery

It is one of the tragedies of the art of acting that when the last curtain falls there is nothing to hold the expression of a great personality for future generations. Sarah Bernhardt is gone, and those who do not hold the impress of her dynamic genius on the tables of reminiscence can know her only as a cloudy legend, obscured by time and by the many puzzles presented by her career.

The divine Sarah represented the highest achievement in emotional acting. She was handicapped with an appearance which, while preserving its youth with phenomenal tenacity, was never strictly beautiful. Her art was not one of interpretation. Instead of losing herself in a character—Camille, for example—she used it simply as a mold in which to pour her own glowing vitality.

She was born 78 years ago. Her father was French, her mother of mixed Dutch and Jewish origin. Her first great triumph came at the age of 22, as Cordelia in *King Lear*, at the Théâtre Français. Later, feeling her intense individuality cramped by the rooted traditions of the Français, she left it after repeated quarrels. Her greatest part was probably that of Zanzetti in Coppée's *Le Passeur*. She has appeared in over 200 roles, among them Hamlet and her other celebrated masculine part, l'Aiglon.

Bernhardt was almost fanatically patriotic, and engaged extensively in war work both in the War of 1870 and the World War. It was during the latter that she was forced to have her leg amputated, an operation to which she submitted with spirits unimpaired.

She died cheerfully, jesting with those about her, discussing the details of her burial. She had always been fascinated by the idea of death. Among the fantastic tales centering about her is one of a skull in her possession inscribed with verses by Victor Hugo. Another is of a coffin lined with faded letters, rose-petals and other symbols of her reminiscence, in which she slept from time to time. Little beyond rumor is known of her love affairs. She herself used a horsewhip on a rival who published a malicious account of them.

Her personality is wrapped in mystery and quaint anecdote. Through it all is felt the sharp impact of a great and noble spirit, a supreme artist and a magnificent woman.

Notes

La Garçonne, the novel by Victor Margueritte which occasioned his expulsion from the Legion of Honor, is first to be picturized and then dramatized. The alleged indecency of the book is the chief topic of the day in French literary circles.

The Mountebank, a dramatization of Locke's novel, is soon to appear in Manhattan, with Norman Trevor in the leading role.

If Winter Comes, a dramatization of A. S. M. Hutchinson's recent best seller, is to open on April 2. Cyril Maude, who will be recalled in *Grumpy*, is to appear as the much misunderstood Mark Sabre.

David Belasco's production of *The Merchant of Venice*, with David Warfield as Shylock, is to be produced in London. The *Music Box Revue* is also about to be offered to the London public.

The San Francisco Theatre Guild has disagreed amongst itself and disbanded. In the course of its existence it produced six plays: *Miss Lulu Bett*, *The Truth About Blayds*, *Heartbreak House*, *S. S. Tenacity*, *Enter Madame*, *A Doll's House*. Seventy performances in all were given.

One of the recent personal triumphs of this season is that of Dwight Frye. He appeared in *Six Characters in Search of an Author* as the legitimate son; then in *Rita Coventry* as the piano tuner, who also was a musician. The latter was his most conspicuous success. He is at present receiving much praise for his work in a small part in *The Love Habit*.

The Poincaré Government has decided to do something about the morals of the Paris stage. "Foreign disparagement of French ethics must be stopped." Its first move is to oppose the display of women in the nude. It does not insist that women shall not appear unclothed, but if they do they must do no more than appear. They are not to be allowed to move around. They must be stationary and must be employed only as part of the beauty of the scenic picture.

Partly in answer to the urging of Jane Cowl, Ethel Barrymore, David Belasco and others of prominence, *Anathema*, Andrejev's powerful drama now at the Yiddish Art Theatre, is to be translated and brought uptown.

The Best Plays

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

PEER GYNT—Ibsen's fancy is permitted to wander all over a fantastic globe. Joseph Schildkraut, as the vainglorious Peer, has to pass from youth to age in two moves.

ROMEO AND JULIET—Jane Cowl and Rollo Peters put new life into old romance. Juliet's charm captivates not only Romeo but the entire audience.

MOSCOW ART THEATRE—The Moscow players have bred in the theatre-goers a fine contempt for barriers of language. The inspired realism of their acting conveys their meaning almost as adequately as words. In this last week in New York they are presenting a complete repertory.

THE GOD OF VENGEANCE—The daughter of the keeper of a brothel succumbs to her environment in a powerfully explicit scene with a Lesbian. Rudolph Schildkraut gives a poignant performance as the agonized father. The producers and cast have been indicted because of its alleged immorality.

MERTON OF THE MOVIES—Through no will of his own, a movie-struck youth becomes a film comedian. The process is attended by no little disillusionment.

RAIN—A spirited attack on the big stick missionary. Jeanne Eagel is the persecuted, somewhat unevenly virtuous instrument of the Rev. Davison's eventual fall. Realistic rain falls intermittently.

SEVENTH HEAVEN—There is a tremendous moment when Helen Menken, as the submissive sister of an absinthe-soaked shrew, turns on her with a courage restored by love, and beats her with her own whip.

LOYALTIES—John Galsworthy's somewhat theatric demonstration that conflicts in loyalties may be disastrous. A wealthy Jew, persecuted by amiable clubmen, wins a doubtful point.

KIKI—Aside from holding the Broadway endurance record, Lenore Ulric is as brightly captivating as ever in the part of the just barely virtuous little Parisienne.

The best current musical shows: *Caroline*, *Chauve Souris*, *Greenwich Village Follies*, *Little Nellie Kelly*, *Liza*, *Music Box Revue*, *Ziegfeld Follies*.

C I N E M A

The New Pictures

THE LITTLE CHURCH AROUND THE CORNER. The cast is split in half. Half of it are capitalists, dancing and frittering away their time and their millions. The other half are coal-miners, holding up the ballroom floor for them to dance on. Eventually, when the mine caves in, the work of rescue is carried on very effectively by the mine owner's prospective son-in-law, who is also a minister.

THE LEOPARDESS. There are two kinds of collectors in this picture. One, a man named Quaigg (Montagu Love), collects leopards and women. Another, Croft, collects butterflies. Quaigg, touring the South Seas with his leopardess, gathers up a little half-caste (Alice Brady). He does not believe in altering methods once successful, so he treats the girl and the leopardess very similarly. When the butterfly collector, Croft, tries to see what kindness will do and explains to her that Quaigg is taking advantage of her aboriginal innocence, Quaigg throws him overboard. Later on, in America, Croft bobs up again. Quaigg turns the leopardess on the captive girl, but, seeing a whip in her hand, the animal hastily changes her spots and disposes of Quaigg instead. Croft and the girl head back for the South Seas again.

SUZANNA. There is a considerable confusion of babies and husbands in this picture. Suzanna (Mabel Normand) is a little Mexican lady who was changed in her cradle in order that she might be poor for the first part of the picture and rich at the end of it. She is just getting herself married to the villain, a dashing bull fighter, while the hero marries Dolores, who is not a particularly nice girl, when everything gets balled up again. The hero bolts at his altar, seizes Suzanna from her altar, and gallops off at a terrible rate. Follows a duel on horseback—with the girl hanging on at some cost to her dignity—and a final readjustment and exchange of mates.

GRUMPY. Theodore Roberts does to perfection the part in which Cyril Maude triumphed on the legitimate stage—that of Grumpy, fussy old super-sleuth, with his shawl about his shoulders, his shrewd eyes and his big magnifying glass. The plot is comparatively unimportant. It is about the stolen diamond and how Grumpy followed it to the shoe-heel of the amiable villain. The chief clue is a gardenia with a woman's hair wrapped around it.

MUSIC

Kansas City

John Powell, the American composer who has used American Negro tunes so extensively in his compositions, has given to *The Kansas City Star* a statement that will seem to many a strange pronouncement. Powell does not think that Negro music can figure considerably in the development of an American national school of music. Says *The Star*: "At any rate, Powell does not believe they (Negro spirituals) can justly be made the basis of a national American school—because, he declares, there is not the least kinship between the Negro and the descendants of the first English settlers, who still are presumed to boil highest in our melting pot. Mr. Powell favors using the 'Lonesome Tunes' of the Tennessee and Carolina mountains for the basis, if such there is to be. The strange melodies are genuinely of 'our people,' he points out, and of a strange and lasting fascination."

New York

The Friends of Music are interesting people. Their program consists of those many fine out-of-the-way compositions that rarely or never get performed anywhere else. Last Sunday afternoon they presented Schubert's Mass in E Flat, the most charming of ecclesiastical music, an excellent example of old Schubert's ingratiating sweetness. Which recalls that a good deal of the world's very loveliest composition is to be found in that superb art form, the Mass.

It is difficult not to grow lyrical in praise of the Friends of Music. Not only is their aim a very pretty one, but it is splendidly carried out by their conductor, Arthur Bodanzky. This musician, who also directs the orchestra at the Metropolitan Opera House, is distinctly a great personality. Tall and gaunt, with the characteristic long face and high forehead of a musician, he is a bundle of nervous energy and fire. He is by temperament a scholar, even an austere scholar, whose greatest devotion is unearthing gems out of the dust and debris of music. As an example: He is giving a year's work to the orchestration for performance of an opera of the old English composer, Purcell, of which only the piano score remains. The scholarship of the task lies in an inductive recreation of Purcell's instrumentation, such as may be determined from a study of the few

scraps that remain of orchestra scores of that remote composer's other works. Bodanzky is, at the same time, the gayest and jolliest of companions, who gives huge laughter to comic tales and sits like a great paladin to watch a game of cards.

. . .

The metropolis is to have another symphony orchestra. The conductor will be Mr. Stransky. The organization will be on a democratic, coöperative basis. It is this last phase which arouses the human heart. Certainly democracy is noble, and coöperation the delight of humanitarians. In this new and aspiring venture of idealism and art, the musicians—the actual workers—will divide among themselves the deficit. They will no longer permit the rich and aloof to lose money on orchestras. The fiddlers and trombonists themselves will take over this exalted function as their just and well-earned due. Will they be content to remain wage-slaves at union rates? Not they. They will divide the box office receipts among themselves, and the fact that such a division will make mighty small wages for them will merely increase their elation.

Beneath this surface of madness, as the critic of *The New York Times* pointed out last Sunday, there must be certain subtleties of method. Mr. Stransky as conductor seems to give the clue. This musician recently resigned or was "forced" out of the conductorship of the Philharmonic—both explanations were given. The new movement seems at bottom a process of providing him with an orchestra. Mr. Stransky is a persuasive personality and has a devoted following among the highly placed. There may be angels in this new heaven. And it may be that the musicians of the coöperative enterprise will practice coöperation by way of dividing among themselves donations from wealthy patrons, which is precisely what the musicians of other orchestras are doing in the process of getting a decent wage to live on.

. . .

Humperdinck's fairy opera, *Haensel and Gretel*, was in many respects the feature of the past week at the Lexington Opera House. Probably more children have gained their first acquaintance with the operatic and theatrical stage through this than through any other piece. The audiences at the current performances have consisted largely in young folk averaging about four or five years. The production was welcomed by them with complete and uncritical enthusiasm.

The last concert of the New York Symphony Orchestra's 38th year under Walter Damrosch was one of their best. The program included an early Mozart Symphony, a suite by the American, Edward Burlingame Hill, and selections from the modern French composers, Duparc and Ravel. Mr. Damrosch did not, as last year, make a speech at the close of the concert.



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ARTHUR BODANZKY

"He sits like a great paladin to watch a game of cards"

Detroit

Mr. Gabrilowitsch, with the Detroit orchestra, enters loudly into the Mahler controversy. The conductor is busy, with augmented orchestra and large chorus, rehearsing the Bohemian composer's huge "Resurrection" symphony, which will be performed early next month. The outcry of the people who dislike Mahler's music will arise in as great a fortissimo as any in the symphony.

. . .

Paris

The 50th anniversary of the Colonne Concerts is being celebrated in Paris. The founding of these concerts by Edouard Colonne marked a new epoch in musical appreciation in France. To the general French public music had never meant anything more than opera. Symphonic music was unknown to them. In the first place they were afraid of it. Colonne, then relatively unknown even in musical circles, educated the general public of Paris not only to an appreciation of the work of the old masters, but he also introduced to them the work of the young Frenchmen of their own time. The orchestra is at present being led by M. Gabriel Pierne.

EDUCATION

Cui Bono?

To Train for Success is to Invite Bankruptcy

The private school, says John Dewey, may exist for such special training as it pleases, but the public school must serve the purpose of the community as a whole. Hence it must teach "those subjects which are found to be, first, necessary, and, secondly, highly useful in serving this purpose of developing good citizenship, industrial and political, for leisure as well as for work, good members of the family and the neighborhood as well as of the political state and the workshop and farm."

The difficulty with this formula is that it makes the present state of society the standard of sound education. Translated into terms of individual education it means that that individual is educated who is prepared for success in the world as it stands. And stated thus the formula partially justifies the point of view of Dean Heilman of the Northwestern University School of Commerce who is reported to have said: "The interest of education and the interests of business, to a considerable extent, are identical and mutual. Business must rely upon our educational institutions to conduct a large part of the scientific investigation and research, the results of which are broadly utilized in business. Business must depend upon education for teaching, directly or indirectly, all of those who receive any form of schooling."

If there ever was a time when the insecurity of an education based upon success in the preceding generation was apparent, it is now. Children educated in pre-war Russia upon such a scheme would be, and are, helpless in revolutionary Russia. The only education which could conceivably be valuable in a period of violent change would be an education which enabled the individual to so far free himself from the immediate prospect as to orient himself and measure tendencies and probabilities. To train for nothing but success in the present business world is to invite intellectual bankruptcy. There were men of the older generation in England who faced the war on Greek literature better than some of their fellow citizens faced it on the soundest economic education.

President Hibben apparently stands half-way between. "In the final analysis," says he, "the power of the student to grasp the essential features of problems is the great differentiation between the educated

and the non-educated man." But it may be said truthfully that the power to know what problems to wrestle with, and when, is a differentiation equally profound. Intense application to the essential features of the problems of violin technique during the combustion of Rome is hardly the mark of a sound education.

Yale and Mexico

Yale is to have a scholarship, endowed by John Hays Hammond, available for the Mexican making the highest grade in the College Board Entrance Examinations which the Yale Club of Mexico has successfully instituted in the City of Mexico. The scholarship covers expenses and travel from the Mexican border. The Mexican Department of Public Instruction is to provide transportation to the border.

Self-Help

In what American college can the undergraduate most readily support himself? Apparently Syracuse. At least Syracuse has the largest number, 2,000, of students wholly or partially earning their own way. It is well ahead of its nearest rival—Columbia.

Morons?

Students of the Louisiana Girls' College, Newcomb, having failed in an "intelligence test to determine their knowledge of every day subjects," instituted a similar examination of 23 members of the Faculty. The results were discouraging. Al Jolson was found to be a wrestling champion; sequins were fish; Maraschino, well-known cherry, was a premier of Russia; and Filet Mignon was an opera by Puccini. It is understood that intelligence is not a popular subject at the college.

Good Brainless Wives

Having quashed the idea of Progress for all time, Dean Inge of St. Paul's, London, has nothing left to deplore but the unwillingness of college girls to marry. This he did at a meeting to support the endowment of four women's colleges at Oxford. He reported himself as astonished to learn that of 12,607 women "who have passed through Oxford" only 657 have married. He concluded that the rest were hardhearted. The principal of Newnham College, Cambridge, denied the charge. Miss Underwood of the Women's Freedom League retaliated that there was little in marriage to attract highly educated women. And Dr. Joshish Oldfield agreed that brainless women make the best wives.

Modern History

Bowdoin College at Brunswick, Maine, announces an Institute of Modern History to be held from April 19 to May 1. President Harding approves, saying: "We shall from this time forward have a much more adequate conception of the essential unity of the whole story of mankind. . . ."

In Australia

Australia proposes a Federal Education Bureau to coördinate education in the commonwealth. At the same time, projects for education by travel are being much discussed. Thirty day travel trips covering New Zealand, South Africa, New Guinea, Ceylon and the islands, interstate tours and tours around the world have been suggested. The impetus is supposed to come from the success of the Rhodes scholarships and the experience of Australians overseas during the war. There are about 4,500 Australians at school in England this year.

More Politics

The case for endowed universities has been considerably strengthened by the Legislature of Wisconsin. That body, controlled by friends of Senator La Follette, has passed a resolution denouncing the members of the faculty of the University of Wisconsin, who signed a document criticizing the attitude of the Senator toward the war. The University and its faculty are rather more dependent on the generosity of the State Legislature than any endowed institution upon the generosity of its private benefactors. And no private benefactor has ever publicly prohibited the expression of political views hostile to his own. Furthermore, private benefactors, wicked though they may be, are consistent in wickedness. Not so State Legislatures. The next House in Wisconsin will have full power to repeal the opinions of the entire University.

"Expansion, Progress"

The Yale University Faculty is to be reorganized so as to place the administration of Yale College, the Sheffield Scientific School and the Freshman year under an Undergraduate Faculty of Arts and Sciences. The purpose is to increase the elective field by making easier interchange between the College and the Scientific School. It will undoubtedly result in a further disintegration of old Yale College as an entity complete in itself.

RELIGION

Papini

The Life of Christ, by Giovanni Papini, was published in Italy in the second year of "the peace"—1921. It rapidly ran through six large editions. The sixth edition is an English translation recently published.*

In 1911 Papini shocked even the ultra radical thinkers of Europe by his *The Memoirs of God*, a book of such extreme atheism that it was considered the last word in blasphemy. The author was the son of an atheist and confessed that he had an extreme dislike for the church from earliest childhood. His mother had him baptized secretly. He became one of the leading literary men of Italy because of his brilliant attacks on even such philosophical systems as Haeckel or Nietzsche could construct. He was known as an atheist, an anarchist, a nihilist. Then financial troubles drove him to leave his native Florence and live within the confines of a poor little mountain village. Here he became acquainted with the lowly, the humble and those that labor and are heavy laden. Here he opened the four gospels, and with these and the help of a few modern books as his only sources he wrote his *Life of Christ*.

Papini's aim is "a book specially written for those who are outside the Church of Christ; the others, those who have remained within, united to the heirs of the apostles, do not need my words." He declares his absolute acceptance of all four gospels as authentic and of equal value, despising the words and theology of the higher criticism. He wishes to write of the Christ whom he sees in the gospels, without let or hindrance. His style is somewhat wordy, but of unsurpassed brilliance in some parts, as, for example, where he describes the utter lowliness of the manger. Another characteristic of the book is its succession of keen historical settings. In three short pages he traces the history of Israel from the days of the slavery in Egypt to the later slavery under Rome. And he does it with such vividness that the reader really lives in the time of Christ.

Renan, Stalker, Edersheim and any number of others have written the life of Christ. Renan's opening sentence is: "Jesus, the son of Joseph and Mary, was born in Nazareth." In some theological seminaries it is almost an aphorism that every man must write his own life of Christ.

Papini lived a life apart from Christ for many years. His interpretation is thus all the more fresh

*The Life of Christ—Giovanni Papini—Harcourt (\$3.50).

and appealing, and will have a tremendous effect on all men who, like him, have lived, doubting, in an un-Christ-like generation. Many men, both inside and outside the church, will see in this book of the ex-atheist a living gospel, wrought out of a fiery experience.

The Phoenix

Assumption College, at Worcester, Mass., suffered \$200,000 fire loss, after an anonymous letter had been sent to the president of this Roman Catholic institution. In a previous issue TIME gave an account of the unprecedented number of fires in Canadian Catholic churches. These losses seem insignificant when compared with the great building plans of Roman Catholics. Fifteen million dollars' worth of contracts have been signed for the coming year. The Knights of Columbus have invested \$1,000,000 for a site on 51st St., Manhattan, where they will erect a great building for recreation and other institutional activities.

Those Protestant missions which suffered such a severe check in the recent revival of Turkish nationalism are again taking heart. Robert College and the Women's College at Constantinople are open, though carrying on with a reduced student body. The International College at Smyrna has just been reopened. The buildings were rifled, but not burned. The American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions (Congregational) has no disposition to withdraw from the Turkish Empire, despite its dangers and handicaps.

Trends

A Chapel Car: Under the charge of the Rev. Eugene J. McGuinness, a Pullman car has been fitted up with an altar, organ, and seats for 75 people. The car will start this month from Washington, D. C., and hold services in isolated portions of the country.

Anton Lang, who will visit this country with 100 other actors of the Oberammergau Passion Play, earned 27,000 marks after rehearsing eleven months. Shoes cost 50,000 marks a pair, with other living costs in proportion. The players are forced to their American tour by their financial straits. They have again refused a \$1,000,000 movie contract.

Boys: Superintendent O. J. Milliken, of the Cook County (Ill.) Commission on Public Institutions, stated that juvenile delinquency has decreased 30% in the last three years. (Cook County includes the city of Chicago.) He attributes the decrease to the work of the Boy Scout movement, the churches, the Y. M. C. A.

LAW

Soviet Court System

The reorganization of the court system of Soviet Russia, according to the latest reports from Moscow, abolishes the special workmen's tribunals set up in the early days of the Revolution, and also does away with the Cheka, the most notorious of the terrorist institutions for enforcing Communist dictatorship.

The tribunal which will now take the place of the Cheka is a criminal court, in which many Communist features are still retained. There will be two jurors who will sit beside the judge and the fate of the prisoners brought before them will be decided by a vote of these three.

The old Russian legal code, disrupted by the abolition of private property, and made still more unstable by the recent partial restoration of property rights, is now considered to be incomprehensible to lawyers and Communists alike.

A Close Point

A case which it is estimated will ultimately involve close to \$100,000,000 and will certainly affect tremendously the housing situation in New York City was decided by Mr. Justice Tierney of the State Supreme Court.

In *Hermitage Co. vs. Goldfolge* he held that the tax exemption law of 1920, one of the Emergency Housing Laws of that year, is unconstitutional. The statute became a law September 27, 1920, and has been twice amended, but never challenged. All building in New York City since its passage has been done upon the belief that the structures erected would be non-taxable for 10 years.

In the Judge's opinion the law violated the provision of the State Constitution which prohibits "granting to any person, association, firm or corporation an exemption on real or personal property" by means of "a private or local bill." While his stand must have required an admirable degree of courage, there is considerable substance to the accepted opinion that he fell into error and there is an ample basis for expectation that the law will be sustained on appeal.

The legal point is a close one. The statute, as amended, authorized the legislative body of any town or city to grant tax exemption until January 1, 1932, to the owners of all buildings used for dwelling purposes which were completed after April 1, 1920, or commenced before April 1, 1923, and completed within two years there-

after. Thus, unless all counties or cities availed themselves of the privilege granted by the law, it *might* have a local application. But ordinarily for a bill to be considered a local or private bill it *must* be limited to a particular locality, individual or thing. As tax exemption might be general or local, according to the action taken by the counties or cities, the law is not a purely local one, and there is reason to believe that the appellate units will not consider it to be such. It has already been referred to favorably by a higher court.

"No Divorce, Ever"

In the April number of *Columbia*, the Knights of Columbus magazine, Mr. Justice Joseph Morsehauser (also of the New York State Supreme Court—who presided at the Stillman case and other divorce suits) advocated the abolition of divorce in the United States. "Divorce," said he, "is a cancer in the vitals of American life. . . . From my experience on the bench I know that halfway reforms are ineffective. The only way to cure the evils of divorce is to completely abolish divorce." This he proposes to do eventually by Constitutional amendment, but more immediately by refusing to recognize decrees granted to Americans in foreign countries, and by taking the power to perform the marriage ceremony out of the hands of irresponsible people, such as County Clerks and Justices of the Peace, who will marry almost anyone at a moment's notice. Justice Morsehauser advocates this reform only as a measure to protect the home and national morality, and would still allow separation, which he believes is sufficiently well provided for in the present New York State marriage laws.

"Decency Outraged"

The exhibitor of a painting depicting Mr. Bryan and other prohibitionists interrupting the "marriage at Cana of Galilee"—where Christ turned water into wine—was held guilty in a Manhattan magistrate's court of an act which "openly outrages public decency."

The decision was based upon a proposition which most lawyers regard as long ago abandoned—that Christianity is "part of the common law of the land." From this it was deduced that there was at least an outrage on public decency within the meaning of the law, because, to paraphrase the court's language, "it seriously offends the religious beliefs and sensibilities of the adherents of the Christian faith and tends to undermine and weaken religious and moral restraints."

MEDICINE

A New "Wassermann Test"

Dr. August von Wassermann, distinguished German serologist, who developed the so-called "Wassermann test" for syphilis, announced another achievement in preventive medicine—a method of determining the presence in the body of latent tuberculosis before it becomes active in the lungs. This will enable physicians to weed out the probable victims of the disease. A régime of appropriate diet, rest and fresh air, applied in special schools and at home, will then go far to prevent tuberculosis from claiming those who would formerly have been its prey.

Dr. Wassermann's method—he refuses to call it a discovery—is the result of long research based on the groundwork of American and French investigators, during which he tried out more than 500 different serums. He gives credit to the United States for first rank in the world-wide fight against consumption. Most human beings carry the tubercle bacillus in their systems from early childhood, but the majority are able to throw off the disease through their natural powers of resistance. Others fail to develop this immunity and the infection flares up and becomes pulmonary. The new test consists of a serum which is mixed with a sample of the patient's blood. This serum reacts positively only when the tubercular process is still actively present, and not when it merely has existed in the past. It is not affected by syphilitic toxins. While he does not claim that his test will make possible 100% accuracy in diagnosis and complete cure of the disease, Dr. Wassermann believes that it will enable the forces which are already fighting tuberculosis with well-understood methods to get a strangle-hold on it in its earliest stages and greatly reduce the present death rate.

"Juice" and Pneumonia

Several acute cases of pneumonia have been alleviated by passing a high-frequency alternating electric current through the lungs. The treatments were conducted at St. Mary's Hospital, Hoboken, New Jersey, under the direction of Dr. H. V. Broeser, X-ray specialist, after the method had been introduced by Dr. Harry E. Stewart, of Yale University, in a series of twenty cases at the United States Marine Hospital, Staten Island.

The use of electric currents internally, known as "diathermy," is no

novelty in many diseases, and external heat-producing agents, such as mustard plasters, have been well-known old-fashioned remedies in pneumonia treatment, but this particular application is still in the experimental stage, although several New York specialists are using similar methods. The current is applied through two electric plates, one fitted to the back and one to the chest. The current flows directly through the lungs without burning the skin or causing dangerous fever elsewhere in the body, and is believed to raise the temperature within the lungs themselves to about 115 degrees. The effect is to reduce the congestion, just as gelatin is melted. After a few treatments the heavy breathing subsides and the lungs are able to absorb more oxygen. Twenty-minute treatments are given twice a day. In unskilled hands the treatment is dangerous, and the use of a direct current might be fatal.

Another Anaesthetic

No sooner have the anaesthetic merits of ethylene been successfully demonstrated by Chicago physiologists than another candidate for sleep producing honors arises in Germany. A writer in *The London Lancet* describes an anaesthetic discovered by Professor K. Gauss, of Freiburg, composed of 40% purified acetylene and 60% oxygen, deodorized by oil of pine. Already more than 500 operations are said to have been performed under it with no harmful results.

Typhoid's New Low

The steady decline of the death-rate from typhoid fever in the United States for the last twelve years still continues. In 1922 a new low record was reached in the large cities of the country, which averaged 3.15 deaths from this disease per 100,000 population—less than one-sixth the rate (19.59) for 1910. Three cities with an aggregate population of 473,975 were without a single death from typhoid in 1922. The two great sources of typhoid infection—polluted water and raw milk—have been practically eliminated by chlorination and pasteurization in cities over 100,000. Typhoid is no longer an urban disease, and chief efforts for its prevention are now being directed to rural sanitation, picnic grounds, etc.

A picture of the physician to the Emperor of Japan appeared on the Medical Page of *TIME* last week. Through an error, the name of Dr. Yoshihiro Takagi was given instead of that of Dr. Kinnosuke Muira.

SCIENCE

Pasteur the Great

This is the year of Louis Pasteur. Although the exact date of his birth was December 27, 1822, celebrations of the centenary have been going on in all parts of the civilized world for many months, and will continue throughout 1923, culminating in a great international exposition of hygiene at Strasbourg this summer. The medical and scientific press of every country is full of paeans of laudation. It is becoming increasingly clear that Pasteur's influence on science has been greater than that of any other man of the 19th or 20th centuries, with the sole exception of Charles Darwin.

The cottage at Dôle, in the Vosges, where Pasteur was born, the son of a poor tanner, has been purchased for 40,000 francs by John D. Rockefeller and others as a centenary gift to the people of the commune. It will be remodeled by the French into a public museum.

Henry Miller's production of Sacha Guitry's play, *Pasteur*, brought his personality vividly before the American public. [But the American public failed to support it, and the inspiring production lasted only two weeks.] Few who have not made a study of the man's life realize the universality of his genius or the variety of his contributions to medicine and industry. A brief catalog of them includes at least the following:

1.) He determined the symmetry and asymmetry of crystals by rotation of light.

2.) He discovered the true nature of fermentation as a life process and devised practical methods of preventing it in wine, milk, etc., by heat (pasteurization).

3.) He gave the death-blow to the theory of spontaneous generation of disease by the first clear statement of the modern microbic theory.

4.) He cultivated anaerobic organisms, i.e., germs which live without air.

5.) He saved the silk industry by solving the problem of silk worm disease.

6.) He established the theory of immunity by attenuated viruses, i.e., the use of small doses of a disease-bearing organism to forestall acute cases of the disease.

7.) He successfully combatted cattle anthrax and chicken cholera by vaccination.

8.) He revolutionized surgery and obstetrics by aseptic methods, inspiring the work of Joseph Lister.

9.) He devised the preventive treatment for human rabies (hydrophobia).

10.) He founded a research institution of world-wide influence, the Pasteur Institute of Paris.

Good Books on Pasteur

René Vallery-Radot (Pasteur's son-in-law), *Life of Pasteur* (Paris, 1900; London and New York, 1911). Translated by Mrs. R. L. Devonshire. The standard biography.



LOUIS PASTEUR
He saves thousands of lives daily

Émile Duclaux, *Pasteur: the History of a Mind*. (Paris, 1895; Philadelphia, 1920). Translated by Erwin F. Smith and Florence Hedges. A fascinating account of his scientific development.

L. Descours, *Pasteur and His Work*. (London and New York, 1922). Translated by A. F. and B. H. Wedd. The latest book on Pasteur.

Undaunted

Rain in practicable quantities cannot be made by any of the artificial schemes which have been suggested, says the United States Weather Bureau in a statement apparently called forth by the plan of Dr. Wilder D. Bancroft, professor of physical chemistry in Cornell University, and L. Francis Warren, who have been conducting experiments at Dayton, Ohio, in connection with the army air service. Enormous natural forces are required to elevate moisture above the earth before it can be precipitated, according to the government meteorologists. For instance, 73,320 tons of moisture would have to be drawn into

the air to cause a rainfall of only one inch over an area of even one square mile, an amount which would be negligible in an arid region like Arizona. Widespread drought is due to lack of water in the air, and obviously no device can bring down what is not there. Proposals to cause precipitation by sprinkling dust particles in the air to condense the moisture are futile, say the Washington experts. It is admitted that small amounts of moisture can be precipitated by special equipment in laboratories, but no means is yet known of producing such effects on a large scale or of otherwise affecting atmospheric behavior.

In rebuttal, Professor Bancroft telegraphs: "No use arguing with Weather Bureau. Prefer to wait for results and let them do the explaining."

It was not claimed for his scheme that it would have great rainmaking powers, but merely that, by showering clouds and fogs with electrified sand, moisture already in the air could be made to fall over limited areas. The experimenters are continuing their work, undaunted, and important developments may still be looked for.

American street lighting is ornamental at the expense of utility, say a number of prominent psychologists, including Dr. Raymond Dodge, Dr. Shepherd I. Franz and Dr. R. M. Yerkes, who have been studying the problem. Large white globes waste two-thirds of their illumination upwards, are injurious to the eyes, endanger motor traffic. Properly directed lights would make the roadways and sidewalks stand out more clearly.

Albert Einstein, the German, arriving at Kantara, Egypt, after a trip to Japan with his wife, announced that he had made a new discovery which may create a greater sensation than his theory of relativity. He is not telling what it is yet, except that it concerns the relation of the earth's power of attraction to terrestrial magnetism.

Of H. G. Wells' ten "most important books" in their effect on history and civilization, four are distinctly within the field of science: Aristotle's *History of Animals* (about 354 B. C.); Copernicus' *The Revolution of the Heavens* (A. D. 1543); Bacon's *New Atlantis* (1624); Darwin's *Origin of Species* (1859); while Plato's *Republic* (about 393 B. C.) and Marco Polo's *Travels* (1299) might easily be tagged as sociology and geography.

FINANCE

A Lesson Learned?

That the lesson of 1920 has been remembered, if not thoroughly learned, by the average American business man has been obvious from recent occurrences in the financial markets. The economic signs of a boom have continued, yet tempered by a spirit of caution. Not merely bankers, but leaders in mercantile circles too, are advising against recklessness. The speculating public has grown cautious in the Stock and Cotton Exchanges. In general, Mr. Babbitt is willing to put up enough additional chips to draw to a pair of treys, but he isn't "raising" any one while he holds merely a bob-tailed flush.

The Reserve rate is unchanged, despite Wall Street predictions of an advance. Evidence of increasing firmness for money was seen in the establishment of a 5½% rate for time loans. It is also generally believed that member banks are becoming fairly well "loaned up," and will soon have recourse to the Reserve banks to a greater extent. Hitherto they have been able to avoid rediscounting by selling the large amounts of bonds accumulated during 1921-1922—this has been an important factor in the decline of Liberty Bonds to a new low price for this year. Taking it as a whole, however, the money market shows no signs of the much-dreaded "secondary inflation," although everywhere revealing greater activity and expansion in trade.

The halting irregularity of stock prices also suggests that the financial community feels that the high level recently attained had somewhat overdiscounted the admittedly bright trade outlook. The Daily Trade Service points out that since 1921 automobile stocks have advanced 80%; automobile accessories, 100%; coals, 50%; coppers, 72%; electrical machineries, 53%; railroad equipments, 52%; farm machineries, 23%; railroads, 27%; public utilities, 55%; tobaccos, 32%; sugars, 80%; steels, 48%. These figures make it evident that the stock market can well afford to halt now, before a slower and more cautious advance is resumed.

Piggly-Wiggly

The somewhat rhetorical aftermath of the Piggly Wiggly corner has been of interest in the Street. President Saunders' fulminations against "Wall Street" in the press must be taken as a rather overdone attempt to terrify the shorts into covering at an admittedly manipulated price. To

those not short of Piggly Wiggly, the episode is not without humor. Mr. Saunders was evidently quite serious when he declared that he would never permit his stock to be traded in upon the Stock Exchange. As the financial editor of *The New York Times* declared, "This is a body blow, but the Stock Exchange will recover from it." Commenting upon the speed with which the authorities struck Piggly Wiggly from the Stock Exchange list, the latter authority also remarks, "Necessary discipline of the kind always suggests the query, exactly how such exigencies would be met, with Stock Exchange procedure either dictated by a political bureau on the Lockwood Committee's plan, or subject to that bureau's veto." Incidentally, the Lockwood bills here referred to, for the incorporation of the Stock Exchange and the licensing of stock brokers, perished by an overwhelming vote in the New York State Assembly last week.

A final question, often asked, is how profitable such corners in the stock market really are to their manipulators. Press estimates of Mr. Saunders' profits range between 2½ and 7 millions. But this profit is, of course, on paper, not cash in the bank. Mr. Saunders, as the result of his operations, now owns most of the stock of his company. The southern banks will probably tire of carrying this stock for him indefinitely, especially as there is no good market for it. When he comes to sell it, his present paper profit will be greatly reduced by the operation, if not wholly wiped out.

Cotton

Despite the fact that the estimate for the 1922 cotton crop has been considerably reduced, cotton futures declined in active trading, again showing that the speculative markets have apparently overdiscounted future conditions. In the steel industry, however, no such let-up has come. Production is, if anything, increasing, prices generally are still rising, and premiums are reported for early deliveries, especially of sheet for automobile manufacturers. The larger mills are said to be declining additional business for the time being. New railroad equipment orders for 1923 are estimated as very large, comprising 6,000 engines, 150,000 new freight cars and 800 new passenger coaches.

The Bankers Trust Company of New York elected Seward Prosser to be its first chairman of the Board; A. A. Tilney will succeed him as president.

The Building Boom

The nation-wide building boom continues. Mr. Hoover recently recommended that the Federal Government refrain from building operations, as material prices are high and labor fully employed. The Federal Reserve Board has similarly voted to halt new construction of banking offices. Everyone in the trade seems to be making every effort to halt the rise in building costs, which has caused some uneasiness among mortgage companies and building and loan associations. In New York confusion has followed Justice Tierney's opinion that the Building Tax Exemption Law is unconstitutional. Appeal will be taken; meanwhile New York builders are bewildered.

Foreign Exchange

Recent trends in foreign exchange have been interesting. The franc, after a rise practically to 7c, broke sharply, when the rumor of a Ruhr settlement was dissipated. Marks are still stabilized by German government operations, despite a current note increase of 401 billions, and the report of a deficit in the Reich budget of 7,100 billions. Invitation to American investors to participate in a 50 million dollar German government loan, non-interest bearing but retirable at 120, seems to have obtained little response here. Proceeds of the loan will be mainly used for combatting the French in the Ruhr.

The cost of living among wage earners' families was 57% higher in February, 1923, than in July, 1914. —(National Industrial Conference Board.)

Analysis of the business situation by the *Chicago Journal of Commerce* tends to show that while there is a vigorous boom in all basic lines of industry, and while wholesale trade is 20% ahead of last year, retail volume is not running parallel in its increase with the growth of wholesale business.

It has been made known through the Federal Reserve Bank by the Federal Government that all uncalled Victory notes maturing on May 20 can be redeemed now.

These notes are outstanding to the value of \$820,000,000 and bear the distinguishing letters G, H, I, J, K or L prefixed to their serial number.

A corner of the sulphur market is reported to have been effected by an agreement between American and Sicilian producers.

THE PRESS

Belloc in Arms

Declaring that newspapers abroad are in the hands of a few men "of a peculiarly base and odious type," and that the press has become an engine of political action more to be feared than any other organism in the community, Helaire Belloc nevertheless stated that the power of the foreign press is waning. He was addressing the Calvert Association on the 289th anniversary of the landing of Catholic pilgrims in Maryland.

He said that the British antidote or "prophylactic" for the sensational newspaper was the independent paper, usually a weekly.

"There came a great change in the early nineties, when it was suddenly discovered that the owners of the newspapers were the masters, that the editor was only a man who was hired and that the owner of a great newspaper was in a position to exert influence over government affairs. The old function of the editor disappeared. He became the servant of the owner, paid far more, writing far worse and not writing what he sincerely believed."

News Value of Murder

Every once in a while a murder is committed that unites in one "news story" all the sleeping romantic fancies of human nature. Such a murder is the Dorothy King case. It has love (and illicit love—which is always more fascinating), riches, social prestige, an underworld motif, intrigue and violence. It appeals to snobbery, outraged morality, pity, terror and man's appetite for the human hunt. Thousands of plain people, reading the lurid three-page account in the Hearst press, can imagine themselves either the beautiful Broadway butterfly, Dorothy King; the rich and socially prominent "angel" and man of mystery, John Mitchell; the dark and debonnaire South American cave man, Guimares; the tragic mother, Mrs. Keenan; the crafty sleuths hot on the scent of the blackmailing murderer; the poor, humiliated wife in Palm Beach; or even the colored maid, Billie Bradford, discreet and loyal confidant of the white beauty and her "important" lover.

A brilliant yellow journal like the *New York American* will play the story for all it is worth from every angle. Editorially committed to the adulation of the common man (the "Mr. Dubb" of its cartoons), it commercializes the fact that the vice

of riches lay at the bottom of the tragedy. It breaks through the tacit and decent understanding between "respectable" papers whereby Mr. Mitchell's family was shielded and exposes him with picture and headlines, thus: "Here is 'Marshall' unmasked. The respected John Kearsley Mitchell of Philadelphia, New York and Boston clubdom, a member by marriage of the famous Stotesbury family of high society, and a millionaire. He is the 'Jack' of the fervent love letters," etc.

The *Socialist Call*, on the other hand, uses the scandal as revolutionary propaganda. Speaking of the District Attorney's attempt to keep "Marshall's" identity a secret, it says: "This servility and crawling before a millionaire justifies the hot anger of workingmen, who always find the 'majesty of the law' flaunted in their faces."

So long as human nature is made up of emotions that cannot be satisfied in real life, love, ghosts and blood will continue to crowd religion and politics off the front page.

The Journals Are Bitter

The little eight-page newspapers of Paris, brilliant, powerful and many, continue their diurnal animadversions against the United States. Leading the field are the *Matin* (edited by Stephen Lausanne, a welcome guest in many American homes), the semi-official *Temps*, the *Midi*, the *Liberté*. The text, as a rule, is either the Washington limitation of armaments plan or the debts. Exhibit "A" from the *Liberté*: "We were the victims at Washington of an Anglo-American combination and two questions of money prevent us from escaping."

The general talk might be summed up thus: "We will accept the Treaty since it is only for ten years. We will pay the debts, if you insist; but not now."

Icebergs

This is the introductory paragraph of a *New York Tribune* editorial:

"If passengers were sailing under a captain who announced the opinion that icebergs were good for a ship, and who thereupon steered his vessel for the nearest berg, what would they do? Would they argue that the important thing was to teach him a jolly good lesson—give the old man rope to hang himself, and so on, and let the ship drive on? Or would they do everything in their power to block him and incidentally save the ship?"

Mayor Hylan is the captain. And New York City the ship.

A Classic Example

About two months ago nearly every newspaper editor in America committed the sin for which (in the eyes of the profession) there is no forgiveness. They allowed themselves to be "played for suckers" by a press agent.

Harry Reichenbach juggled the names of Otto Kahn and the Green Room Club, and thereby got free publicity for *Reigen*—columns of it in every paper. *Reigen* is a play by Schnitzer, a great dramatist, but the point which Reichenbach took pains to "put over" was that it was immoral. How many of the millions who read the "story" knew that it was manufactured news?

Most editors are sorry it happened. Coming so soon after the Chaplin-Negri wedding stunt, it may at least serve to increase editorial caution.

Straight Publishing

The full-page advertisements of the *Saturday Evening Post* stated that the *Post* had never been sold with "premiums" of books or other merchandise, and that it has never made price-cutting "clubbing" offers. This is a challenge to every publisher to sell his periodical solely on the basis of editorial content. It is a challenge few can meet.

Dr. Crane's Magazine

One of the best news-pictures in the April magazines is in *Current Opinion*: Hindenburg, Stinnes and Bertha Krupp von Bohlen conversing on the streets of Essen. The magazine is edited by Dr. Frank Crane, public philosopher. A good example of his work is the usual "Easter" editorial.

Informalcy

In his *Emporia Gazette*, William Allen White makes this suggestion:

"The President in the White House is having a sad time getting himself across to the people who have yanked him onto a pedestal and coated him with a plating of austerity because he has vast power. If they only would think of him as WARREN!"

In his series of articles on American newspapers, appearing in *The Nation*, Oswald Garrison Villard last week described the Hearst press. Journals previously treated have included *The Kansas City Star*, *The Public Ledger* (Philadelphia), *The New York World*, the *Jewish Forward*.

S P O R T

The Grand National

An American Wins Where Kings and Peers Have Failed

The nine days' talk of London is Stephen ("Laddie") Sanford, American sportsman. Sanford's 13-year-old gelding, Sergeant Murphy (by General Symons, out of Rose Craft, English bred) won the Grand National, the steeplechase classic of the world, over the Aintree Course, near Liverpool, the most hazardous four miles known to the racing turf. It was the first time (and this was the 83rd Grand National) that an American horse has won. Out of 28 starters only seven horses finished. Sergeant Murphy went to the pole at odds of 100 to 6 against and finished three lengths beyond the field.

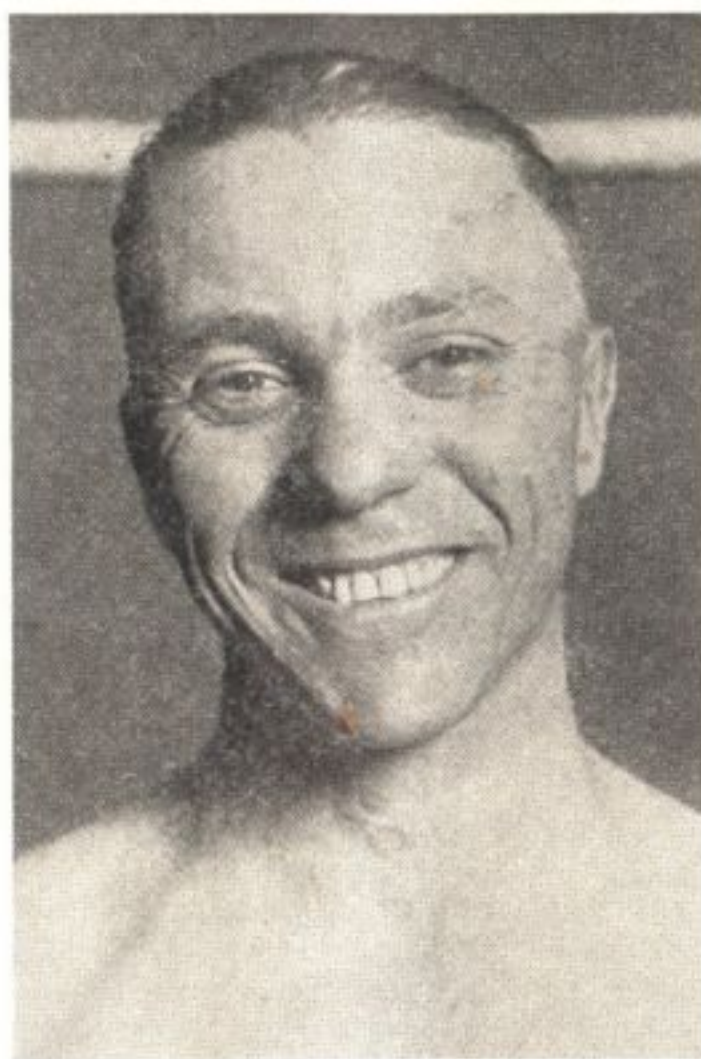
The King and Queen with English citizenry to the number of 100,000 assisted at the Grand National. Crowds clogged the mist-streaked course, restless with suspense and excitement. Sixteen jumps obstruct the Aintree Course, 14 of which must be twice crossed before the finish. Annual efforts are made by well-intentioned groups of the British public to reduce the number and the rigor of the hazards. At the 82nd Grand National only one horse finished without a fall.

Through the morning the sun shone brightly, but just before the horses went to the barrier fog fell, and the mists blew fitfully across the course throughout the running. Sergeant Murphy, handled by Captain G. H. Bennett, an amateur rider, got away well and fencing boldly struggled for the lead with Shaun Spadah, Sir Malcolm McAlpine's winner of the race in 1921. Over half the field fell in the first round, and the American-owned gelding started for home in the van of the twelve remaining jumpers. Two fences from the finish Sergeant Murphy came up with a rush to steal the lead from Shaun Spadah and increase it to three good lengths across the line.

The Significance. The classic story of Rosebery illustrates the place of the Grand National in British thought. In 1868, when the young lord was expelled from Oxford for keeping a racing stud, he proclaimed to his young friends three ambitions: to marry the richest woman in England; to be Prime Minister; to win the Grand National. He married Hannah, only daughter of Baron Meyer Amschel de Rothschild. He became Queen Victoria's Prime Minister in 1894. He won the Derby three times. He is alive today (one year younger than Chauncey Depew)

with one chief regret: no horse of his ever won the Grand National.

English tradition not uncommonly associates the amateur sportsman with the public servant: "They who hunt also serve," "Every Englishman loves a lord," etc. Now the shift of economic power to the United States brings to America the problem of aristocracy. The modern world has known, generally speaking, two types of aristocracy: the English, based on obligation with honor; the French (of Louis XV), based on privilege without obligation. Which tradition is being accepted by rich Americans? The answer will come from the sons of Rockefellers, Vanderbilts, Stotesburys, Armours, Mellons, Bakers, Biddles, Fords, who can, if they like, win Grand Nationals. This is the purport of considerable serious comment across the water.



JOIE RAY © Underwood

"Six world's records in a single season"

"A Greatest Season"

The indoor track season, which hurries away into history with the advent of spring, has been called by experts the greatest of all times. Eighteen new world's records are inscribed on the books. Joie W. Ray, of the Illinois A. C., was the featured performer with six new records to his credit in distances ranging from the half-mile to 5,000 meters.

For the second successive year Cornell won the intercollegiate wrestling championship, Eastern colleges, defeating Penn State by one point. The final score: Cornell 17, Penn State 16, Yale 14, Lehigh 12, Princeton 4, Pennsylvania 2.

An English Holiday

Oxford and America combined to make an English holiday when the Dark Blue crew, with two Americans in the boat, defeated Cambridge in the Thames classic, and the Oxford track team, also with two Americans, took the annual track meet 7 events to 4.

W. P. Mellen, of New York—age 20, weight 155—stroke of the Oxford crew, was the hero of the four-mile drama on the Thames. Mellen sat in his first shell at Middlesex School and received his earliest training under Dr. R. Heber Howe, recently resigned as director of rowing at Harvard. He was the smallest man in either boat and was rowing his first intervarsity race. Stroking with judgment and rhythm, he held his crew to a safe lead after the first quarter mile and helped win the first victory for Oxford since 1913 by two lengths of open water.

Keith Kane, former Harvard football captain, requires no introduction. Pulling a strong oar at No. 4 in the Oxford boat, he did his job for Oxford on the English Thames as he did for Harvard on the Thames that passes Red Top.

Tevis Hume, formerly of Princeton, and F. K. Brown, of Washington, were the Americans who assisted at the Oxford track victory at the Queen's Club, London. Hume won the 220-yard hurdles in 25 $\frac{4}{5}$ seconds and Brown took the shot put with 42 feet 8 inches—a 'varsity record. H. M. Abrahams, of Cambridge, with victories in the 100-yard dash, the quarter-mile and the broad jump, was the most brilliant individual of the afternoon.

Walter Hagen, who recently created a world's record of 62 strokes for 18 holes of golf in tournament competition, broke the course record at the Asheville (N. C.) Country Club with 66 in open tournament play.

The hockey team of the Boston Athletic Association won the championship of the United States by defeating St. Paul, champions of the West, in a post-season series, three games in four. Since the Granites of Toronto, amateur champions of Canada, did not fulfill their obligations in international competition with the B. A. A., the Boston team were officially declared the amateur champions of America.

Eugene Criqui, featherweight boxing champion of Europe, arrived on the *Paris* to enter training for a fifteen-round fight with Johnny Kilbane, world's champion, scheduled for the Polo Grounds June 2.

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.)

Calvin Coolidge: "I was present at the annual gathering of The Dutch Treat Club at the Waldorf-Astoria. They gave a show about Sex and Mr. Sumner that came within an inch of making me laugh."

Rabbi Stephen S. Wise: "In a sermon on 'Reconciliation,' which I delivered in the Madison Avenue Methodist Church, I criticised the Oberammergau Passion Play as a cruel injustice to the people of which I am a member and of which I am privileged to be a teacher."

Miss Abigail V. Harding, sister of the President: "I toured Greenwich Village incognito and viewed the night life accompanied by Secret Service and Department of Justice men."

Dean Baillie of Windsor, chaplain to King George: "After visiting America, I found I was unable to sum up my impressions. America is too complex for that. New York and Virginia are as different as Paris and Vienna, Chicago and Boston as London and Edinburgh."

Queen Marie of Roumania: "I have always wanted to visit America, and now it seems as though I shall realize my hope. I do not want my visit to be a hurried one. I intend to see the States from coast to coast."

John F. Hylan, Mayor of New York: "During a Board of Estimate meeting a tax-payer objected to a dump being so close to his house. I asked him how close it was, and he said: 'About 1,700 feet.' 'Well,' I answered, 'That's about a mile.'"

Mme. Colette, French authoress: "I am soon to be a candidate for membership in the French Academy. If elected, I shall be the first woman ever made an 'immortal.'"

Alvin Owsley, national commander of the American Legion: "When I heard that the Crown Prince of Germany is thinking of making a lecture tour in the United States, I made a speech in Jacksonville asking Americans to tell their own story of the war before welcoming any enemy aliens."

Andrew Bonar Law: "In reply to a question asked me in the House of Commons, I replied that estimates in the War Office are based on the assumption that no great war is to be expected within a decade from 1919."

Marie Corelli: "I wrote to *The New York World* implying that in my opinion Lord Carnarvon's illness is the result of an ancient curse laid upon those who desecrate the tomb of an Egyptian king."

Prof. Albert Einstein: "I resigned as a member of the League of Nations Commission on Intellectual Co-operation. In a letter to the Secretariat I said that I thought the League lacked both the strength and the good-will to accomplish its task, and, as a pacifist, it was necessary for me to resign."

Samuel M. Vauclain, President of the Baldwin Locomotive Works: "In a speech to the British Empire Chamber of Commerce (in Manhattan), I stated that unless English business men attained the American ideal of price, quality and service, I would continue to favor a tariff wall so high that the sun would not shine in New York until 10 o'clock in the morning."

Governor Smith of New York: "Lonely, my own children being away, I invited about 40 children who live near the Executive Mansion to pay me a visit. I entertained them with ginger ale, ice cream and a movie show."

Seward Prosser, Chairman of the Board of Directors of the Bankers Trust Company, Manhattan: "I missed a trip to Palm Beach in order to act in the movies with Dwight W. Morrow and Thomas W. Lamont of J. P. Morgan & Co. The picture was for the benefit of the Englewood Hospital, so we did our best to register anxiety about the finances of the baby ward."

Henry Ford: "The men at my Detroit factory broke another record. They turned out 5,759 cars and trucks in one day, beating their former mark by sixty."

Frank A. Vanderlip: "In Pasadena I addressed the Caldron Club and told them that America's foreign policy is in the hands of amateurs and that the United States should enter the League of Nations."

Sir Arthur Conan Doyle: "When interviewed in regard to my proposed trip to America, I remarked that Americans are too interested in table-tipping and other material phenomena and not in the real message of spiritualism."

Myron T. Herrick, Ambassador to France: "In an article which I wrote for *The New York Times* I said that the French are a race of investors, two out of every five having a savings account."

Secretary of the Navy Denby: "While watching the old ship *Iowa* go down in naval target practice off Balboa, I said: 'She served her country in dying as she served it living. God bless her!'"

Lady Elizabeth Bowes-Lyon: "My wedding gown of chiffon moiré, with silver thread and pearls, is being made in the famous Nottingham factories. The train will be made of tulle and beautiful old lace, lent me by Queen Mary."

Princess Yolanda of Italy: "Fascisti ideas of economy have come even into the palace. I am making my own bridal dress for my wedding on April 7."

Mrs. Anne U. Stillman: "I intend to have my hat-shop running by July. 'Fifi Potter Stillman, 379 Madison Ave., Hats.' The Ritz is just across the street."

"Uncle Joe" Cannon: "Cigar manufacturers of New York presented me with the largest smokeable cigar ever made. It was twenty-eight inches long and a foot in circumference. It weighed five pounds. Just the thing for a heavy smoker."

John J. McGraw, Manager of the World's Champion New York Giants: "Some of my ball players have been throwing gin parties on the southern training trip. I fined and threatened to suspend Jack Scott and Earl Smith."

Herman H. Kohlsaat, author of *From McKinley to Harding*: "I spent my 70th birthday at the Biltmore, Manhattan, receiving the congratulations of old friends. *The New York Times* gave a luncheon in my honor and presented me with a birthday cake with 70 candles."

President Livingstone Farrand of Cornell: "After touring the country I stated that in my opinion our politicians are generally engaged in framing prohibitive statutes, tyrannical in their restriction of personal liberty."

John D. Rockefeller: "I played around the Ormond Beach golf course with my grandson, John D. Rockefeller, 3rd, who is a student at Loomis Institute in Windsor, Conn."

President Ebert, of Germany: "My daughter is engaged to Wilhelm Jenecke, a young man in the Foreign Office. She has an ex-saddler for a father and her fiancé's father used to make the Kaiser's boots."

MILESTONES

Engaged: Gerald F. Warburg, son of Mr. and Mrs. Felix M. Warburg of New York, to Miss Marion Bab. Miss Bab is a resident of Vienna, where Mr. Warburg has been studying music. [Felix Warburg, member of the banking company of Kuhn, Loeb & Co., is president of the Federation of Jewish Charities.]

Married: Mrs. Katherine Elkins Hitt, daughter of the late Senator Stephen B. Elkins of West Virginia, to her former husband, William F. R. Hitt, from whom she was divorced in 1921.

Sued for Divorce: Edgar Lee Masters, poet, the author of *Spoon River Anthology*, by Helen Jenkins Masters. They had previously separated, and had later resumed living together.

Divorced: Carl Akeley, hunter, explorer, naturalist, and Curator of the American Museum of Natural History, by Mrs. Delia G. Akeley. She charged desertion and cruelty.

Died: Milo D. Campbell, 71, of cerebral hemorrhage, while playing golf at Washington, D. C. He was recently appointed to the Federal Reserve Board as the "dirt farmer" member. He had been President of the National Milk Producers' Association and had held many state offices in Michigan.

Died: Samuel D. Nicholson, junior United States senator from Colorado, of cancer of the liver, at Denver. (See Page 2).

Died: Leonard R. Steel, 45, of Buffalo, of cerebral hemorrhage, while on a train near Toledo. He was the founder of the L. R. Steel corporations which went into the hands of the receiver on March 8.

Died: Henry Edward Krehbiel, 69, dean of New York music critics. He came to New York in 1879 as music critic of *The New York Tribune* and remained with that paper until his death. He was the author of more than 28 volumes, including his translation of Thayer's *Life of Beethoven*.

Died: Washington Bissell, 102, "oldest college graduate in the United States," at Great Barrington, Mass. He graduated from Union College in 1846, and would have been 103 on April 16.

Died: Sarah Bernhardt, 78, of an infection of the kidneys, at Paris. (See page 16.)

AERONAUTICS

Transatlantic Mail

The new \$5,000,000 corporation formed by Great Britain for the expansion of her airways has under consideration a plan for expediting urgent transatlantic mail.

Under this scheme urgent letters—on payment of special rates—will be carried in a specially constructed seaplane, capable of a speed of 120 miles an hour, to overtake liners which have left New York harbor for English ports.

Guided by wireless, the seaplane will alight near a liner and be hoisted aboard. The wings are to be of the folding type, which reduces considerably the space required for storing. When the ship is still hundreds of miles from the English coast the plane will be hoisted overboard and will fly away with the mail.

Fast Flying

In a blinding sandstorm, Major Leo G. Heffernan made the fastest flight on record, when he achieved an average speed of 250 miles an hour, according to an announcement of the War Department dated March 24. Major Heffernan flew in a DH-4B plane from Columbus, N. M., to Fort Bliss, Texas, a distance of 75 miles, in eighteen minutes. During the flight, which was aided by a following wind, the plane was surrounded by clouds of dust, out of which it was unable to climb.

Two days later, on March 26, at Dayton, Ohio, Lieut. R. L. Maughan established a new world's speed record of 233.87 miles an hour, exceeding the former record made by the French flyer, Sadi Lecoq, by 86 miles an hour.

90 Minutes

"Leave New York at 2:30 p. m.; due at Newport at 4 p. m.," is the schedule published for the first of the flights of the New York-Newport Air Service, Inc. This new service will cut down the time required to make the trip from six hours (by railroad) to 90 minutes.

Beginning June 29, six flights will be made each week-end until September 1. The fare per passenger will be \$30, either way.

Vincent Astor and T. Suffern Taler are the committee in charge for the underwriters.

MISCELLANY

"TIME Brings All Things"

In Eshington, Northumberland, a new non-stop dancing record was established by Victor Hindmarch, who kept at it for 25 hours. His partner, Miss Della Dunn retired after 22 hours and 21 minutes, but the untiring Hindmarch continued with a woman spectator.

In Chicago a pair of twins were christened Adam and Eve.

In Berlin, where butter costs 6,500 marks a pound and is no longer served in the restaurants, pocket butter-boxes are in vogue.

The Department of Agriculture horse-census shows that there are 20,550,000 horses in the United States. There were 23,145,000 in 1914.

There are registered in the United States 12,238,375 motor vehicles of various sorts, 10,000,000 of which are passenger cars.

Washington, D. C.'s, Pennsylvania Avenue equestrian statue of George Washington, damaged by the elements, was shipped to Brooklyn for repairs.

The Eifel Tower broadcasting station was opening with the first strains of a concert of classical music when a Yankee voice remarked: "Classical music is no good. Let me give you some real music." Then the ether was shattered with *Casey Jones*. The police are after the joker and have already determined "approximately" where he lives. The gendarmes describe him as having "a disjointed sense of humor."

In the spring rush to the Yukon the old-fashioned dog sledge has been generally supplanted by caterpillar tractors.

Hornets are swarming to the mausoleum of Tut-ank-Amen in the Valley of the Kings—evidently attracted by some ingredient used in treating the objects taken from the tomb.

Two physicians advanced upon a patient in Clinton, Iowa, to determine his blood pressure. He opened fire with two revolvers, wounded one doctor, shot himself. He then died.

"The man I want is preferably between 25 and 45, married, has perhaps worked his way through college, has successfully sold something, taught, done "Y" or similar work, or shown leadership qualities. He has character, stability, ambition and energy, but has not yet found his life work. We can offer thorough training and an opportunity for large service with an adequate and growing income to several men of this type.

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POINT with PRIDE

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

Giovanni Papini—he looked into
his heart and wrote a brilliant his-
tory. (See Page 20.)

The *Saturday Evening Post*—clean
business. (P. 24.)

A royal wedding gown of chiffon
moiré, silver thread, pearls, tulle and
borrowed lace. (P. 26.)

Finland, paying her debts. [To-
gether with Great Britain and Czecho-
Slovakia, she may make this custom
fashionable once more.] (P. 12.)

Jolly Dean Baillie of Windsor who
realizes that neither America nor
Americans are all of a piece. (P. 26.)

M. Poincaré's equivocal tact in the
matter of stage morals. (P. 17.)

Plans to expedite transatlantic
mail by means of planes which fold
their wings at will. (P. 27.)

Mr. Ford's men. (P. 26.)

Rabbi Wise, orating in a Metho-
dist Church. (P. 26.)

Gilbert M. Hitchcock—not too
proud to be a journalist. (P. 21.)

Rear-Admiral Weeks. (P. 7.)

Brainless women—who make the
best wives. (P. 19.)

An average speed of 250 miles an
hour—in a blinding sandstorm. (P.
27.)

Victor Hindmarch—when his non-
stop dancing partner retired a-faint,
he continued with a woman spectator.
(P. 31.)

"Laddie" Sanford — American
sportsman. (P. 28.)

A Supreme Court potent enough
to do "ten times as much work as
it did in the days of Marshall." (P.
4.)

The Oxford crew and the Oxford
track team—and Hume, Brown, Mel-
len and Kane. (P. 20.)

VIEW with ALARM

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

Sir Basil Zaharoff—again the
shadow of his name crosses the news.
(See Page 12.)

Coal Profiteers (even though
William Randolph Hearst is their
most active foe.) (P. 3.)

A tiger hunter who is divorced on
grounds of desertion and cruelty.
(P. 27.)

Indications that the recurrence of
universal war after 1928 will not sur-
prise the British War Office. (P. 26.)

What Miss Abigail Harding may
have expected to find in Greenwich
Village. (P. 26.)

The resignation of a pacifist from
the League of Nations Commission
on Intellectual Coöperation. (P. 22.)

A matter of naval geometry which
has fluttered the chancelleries of
Europe and endangered the solidity
of an American Cabinet. (P. 5.)

Murder of the authors of *The
Guilty One*—momentarily expected!
(P. 16.)

Great American business men who
can so far deny their sense of dignity
as to be found playing Piggly-
Wiggly. (P. 23.)

The Yank who ventured his unso-
phisticated humor upon the subtle air
of Paris. (P. 27.)

A budget deficit that is likely to
approximate \$180,000,000. (P. 2.)

Free-for-all fights in the French
Chamber and the Tokyo Diet. (PP.
10 and 13.)

Toboga Island—the Achilles' heel
of Panama Canal. (P. 5.)

Minds that list Maraschino, well-
known cherry, as a Premier of Rus-
sia. (P. 19.)

WE have received a most interesting communication from a subscriber. He took the last issue (March 24) of TIME, ran hastily through it and marked a sentence here and there, which he later asked his stenographer to copy. He then crossed out a word or two in each sentence and had the sentences retyped exactly as they appear below. In this censored form he submitted the sentences to his partner who had previously refused to subscribe to TIME because: "I read the papers every day—at least two." When the partner discovered that he could not supply several of the omitted words, he ordered TIME to be sent to his home for the rest of the year.

For the man who—"reads his paper every day"

¶ At the moment, _____ is acting in the place of Lenin as Premier.

¶ Memel is a seaport on the _____ that formerly belonged to _____. After the war it was put under the administration of _____, but was seized last month by _____, allegedly at the instigation of _____.

¶ The President will pay \$17,990 tax on his \$_____ salary.

¶ At present _____ is the only country in the world which is entirely dry—except the United States.

¶ The call was returned by Cardinal Pompili, who as Vicar of Rome, administers the diocese in the name of its Bishop, _____.

¶ The United States delegation is headed by Henry P. Fletcher, ambassador to _____.

¶ Dr. Alfred Sze, having been refused a cabinet post in Peking, is returning to _____ to resume his duties as _____.

¶ The Woman Suffrage Alliance will meet at _____ in May to choose a successor to its president, _____.

¶ Léon _____, editor of the *Action Française*, is the energy of the Royalist movement.

¶ The Camelots du Roi, literally the king's _____.

¶ In the full glory of ancient pomp Caliph _____ crossed the Bosphorus in a fourteen-oared caique painted with a frieze of flowers and arabesques, its carved gilt prow surmounted by a silver image of a strange bird.

¶ J. C. Squire, English poet and critic, declared that the best line in all English poetry is: "The devil damn thee black, thou _____." (_____.)

¶ Vice President and Mrs. Coolidge quietly departed for their home in _____.

¶ Chancellor _____ ruled Syracuse (University) with a Roman discipline.

¶ 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 _____ Republic. The latest decision is to the effect that the present government of Russia _____ sue in our courts.

¶ _____ also leads in air transport.

¶ Senator _____ of New Hampshire, considered by political experts to be the spokesman of the Eastern Republicans.

¶ Although Great Britain has one new capital ship and the United States has three, only one of these (the _____) is in commission.

Try this on the next man who picks up your copy of TIME; if he is a little "wobbly" show him the coupon and lend him a two-cent stamp.

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How Ten Minutes' Fun Every Day Keeps Me Fit

By Walter Camp

Famous Yale Coach's "Daily Dozen" Exercises Now on Phonograph Records

ONE night during the war I was sitting in the smoking compartment of a Pullman sleeping-car when a man came in and said, "Mr. Camp?"

I told him I was, and he continued, "Well, there is a man in the car here who is in very bad shape, and we wondered if you could not do something for him."

"What is the matter?" I asked.

"This fellow is running up and down the aisle in his pajamas," the man said, "trying to get them to stop the train and let him get some dope because he hasn't slept for four nights."

I went back in the car and found a man about 38 years old, white as a sheet, with a pulse of 110, and twitching all over. I learned that he had been managing a munitions plant and had broken down under the work because he had transgressed all the laws of nature, and given up all exercise, and had been working day and night.

"For God's sake," he said to me, "can't you put me to sleep? If somebody can only put me to sleep!" He was standing all bent over.

"Don't stand that way, stand this way!" I said, and I straightened him up and started putting him through a few exercises to stretch his body muscles. Pretty soon the color gradually began to come back into his face, and the twitching stopped. Then I said to him, "I am going to put you through the whole set of 'Daily Dozen' exercises once. Then I am going to send you back to your berth."

So I did that and didn't hear any more from him, but the next morning he came to me in the dining car and said:

"You don't leave this train until you've taught me those exercises. I slept last night for the first time in five nights."

I taught him the "Daily Dozen" and two months later I got a letter from him, saying:

"My dear good Samaritan, I am back on the job all right again, and I am teaching everybody those exercises."

The "Daily Dozen" was originally devised as a setting-up drill for picked young men—the boys who were in training during the war. But its greatest value is for those men and women who are hemmed in between four walls most of the time and are beginning to realize that their bodies aren't as fit as their minds.

I applied it to middle-aged men, and men past middle-age too, during the war—including members of the cabinet in Washington—who simply had to do much more work than they were used to doing, without breaking down. In the "Daily Dozen" I soon found I had something that would actually increase their reserve power. They grew progressively more fit as we went along.

People think that they can take an orgy of exercise and make up for a long period of neglect when they do not take any exercise at all. You can not do that. Do not go to a gymnasium. That tires you to death. That is old-fashioned. We do not have to do that any more. A man or

woman can keep himself or herself fit with six or seven minutes a day. There is no reason why a man at 50 or 60 or 70 should not be supple; and if he is supple, then he grows old very slowly—but the place where he must look after himself is in his body muscles.—Walter Camp.

Mr. Camp is famous as a great Yale football coach and athletic authority, but



WALTER CAMP

Originator of the Famous "Daily Dozen" System

few people know that he is also a successful business man. Although sixty years old he is stronger and more supple than most younger men, and he uses his own "Daily Dozen" exercises regularly in order to remain so.

Since the war, the "Daily Dozen" has been making busy men and women fit and keeping them so—and the exercises are now proving more efficient than ever—due to a great improvement in the system. This is it:

With Mr. Camp's special permission all the twelve exercises have been set to music—on phonograph records that can be played on any disc machine.

In addition, a book is included—showing by actual photographs the exact movements to make for every one of the "commands"—which are given by a voice speaking on the record. So now you can make your phonograph keep you fit.

With these records and the book a man or woman can keep himself or herself fit with only a few minutes' exercise a day—and it is so much fun that some of the "Daily Dozen" fans go through the whole twelve exercises to the spirited music twice every morning—just as a matter of sheer enjoyment.

Mr. Camp says that the place where we must look after ourselves is in the body or the trunk muscles.

This is so because we are all in reality "caged animals." When a man stops hunting and fishing for food and earns it sitting at a desk he becomes a captive animal—just as much as a lion or a tiger in the Zoo—and his trunk muscles deteriorate because

they cease to be used. Then comes constipation and other troubles which *savage* men never have.

The remedy is to imitate the "exercises" of caged animals. They know how to keep themselves fit—and they do it too.

How? Simply by constantly stretching and turning and twisting the trunk or body muscles! When Mr. Camp discovered that men and women can imitate the caged animal with enormous profit to their health, he devised the "Daily Dozen" to provide this indispensable exercise—the only exercise people really need to keep in proper condition.

Many people have written to the Health Builders telling them of the benefits they have received. Here is part of one letter:

"We wish to express our satisfaction and delight with our set of records and exercises. Our entire family of eight, including the maid, are taking them. The children are fascinated with them and bring the neighbors' children to do them."—MRS. CHARLES C. HICKISCH, 828 Vine St., LaCrosse, Wis.

The Health Builders' improved system now includes the entire "Daily Dozen" exercises, set to specially selected music, on large 10-inch double-disc phonograph records; a handsome book, printed in two colors, containing over 60 actual photographs illustrating each movement of each exercise; and a foreword by Walter Camp explaining the new principles of his famous system.

Any man or woman who exercises with this system regularly, even if it is only six or seven minutes a day, will feel better and have more endurance and "pep" than they have had since they were in their teens—and they will find those few minutes the best fun of their day.

TRY THE COMPLETE SYSTEM FREE—FOR FIVE DAYS

You cannot fully appreciate the real joy of doing the "Daily Dozen" to music until you try it. So we want to send you, absolutely free for five days, the "Daily Dozen" on phonograph records and the book which illustrates the movements. These full-size, ten-inch, double-disc records, playable on any disc machine, contain the complete "Daily Dozen" Exercises, and the 60 actual photographs in the book show clearly every movement that will put renewed vigor and glowing health into your body—with only ten minutes' fun a day. A beautiful record-album comes free with the set.

No need to send any money. Simply mail the coupon below and get Walter Camp's "Daily Dozen" on phonograph records. Enjoy the records for five days, and if for any reason you are not satisfied, return them and you owe nothing. But if you decide to keep the records, you can pay for them at the easy rate of only \$2.50 down, and \$2 a month for four months until the sum of \$10.50 is paid. Thousands of people have paid \$15 for the same system but you can now get it for only \$10.50 if you act at once.

Simply mail the coupon and see for yourself at our expense, the new, easy, pleasant way to keep fit. You'll feel better, look better, and have more endurance and "pep" than you ever had in years—and you'll find it's fun to exercise to music! Don't put off getting this remarkable System that will add years to your life and make you happier by keeping you in glowing health. Mail the coupon today. Address Health Builders, Inc., Dept. 1033, Garden City, N. Y.

FIVE DAY TRIAL COUPON

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Please send me for five days' Free Trial at your expense the Complete Health Builder Series containing Walter Camp's entire "Daily Dozen" on five double-disc ten-inch records; the book containing the 60 actual photographs; and the beautiful record-album. If for any reason I am not satisfied with the system, I may return it to you and will owe you nothing. But if I decide to keep it, I will send you \$2.50 in five days (as the first payment) and agree to pay \$2 a month for four months until the total of \$10.50 is paid.

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