

FIFTEEN CENTS

TIME

The Weekly News-Magazine



VOL. I, NO. 6

JOSEPH CONRAD
"Toward New Adventure"—See page 15

APRIL 7, 1923



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TIME

The Weekly News-Magazine

Vol. I, No. 6

April 7, 1923

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

THE PRESIDENCY

Political Inventory

On the fourth of March, when Congress adjourned, a nine months' period began in which the President is destined to be the cynosure of political eyes. The first of these nine months he has already utilized in taking a much needed vacation, free from political cares. His vacation was planned to terminate with his return to Washington on April 7, after a final week of rest at Augusta, Ga.

To be sure, the mirror-like tranquility of the vacation was disturbed momentarily by Attorney General Daugherty's announcement that Mr. Harding would again be a candidate in 1924. But the ripples died quickly away. Secretary Weeks since made a similar announcement—as Secretary Hoover had done previously—without arousing much comment. When the President really attracts the country's undivided attention, which he may do with Congress on vacation, it will doubtless be in his own person.

The occasion on which he will take the center of the stage is becoming more and more apparent—his speaking tour of the country next summer. Then, if ever, will Mr. Harding face the American people with an inventory of his accomplishments and his failures. As yet there has been no formal announcement that such a tour will occur, but inasmuch as certain details of it are becoming known—that it will contain 20 chief speeches, that it will cover the entire country from coast to coast, that it will include a trip to Alaska—it is considered a virtual certainty.

The impression which Mr. Harding makes on that tour will be an important factor in the election of 1924. The speeches he will deliver are being heralded as the basis of the Republican platform for 1924. Announcements by three members of his cabinet that he will run in that year certainly will make him appear as a prospective candidate campaigning for re-election. It is doubtful, how-

ever, whether Mr. Harding would not prefer to appear as the President of the United States explaining to the people the problems and needs of the country.

What to Say?

In any event, it is evident that he will have to deal with most of the leading issues—railroads, tariff, taxation, shipping—presenting his program and telling of his accomplishments. Republican politicians seem to be fairly certain of what his attitude will be in these matters.

The great matter on which his stand seems to be dubious, however, is the World Court. Will he advocate it strongly? Will he present the question but not press it? Will he ignore the issue? There is no unanimous answer to these questions, which seem to be the most important of all. It seems that Republican leaders are

afraid of the issue because it might involve against them anti-League of Nations sentiment. Senator Watson, in listing the probable questions on which the President will speak, avoided the World Court. Secretary Weeks declared it would not be an issue because the next Senate would approve the President's plan and the incident would be closed.

Even if Mr. Weeks is right, the Senate will not assemble before the President makes his tour. Meanwhile newspapers and political critics generally venture to say that since Mr. Harding has broached the subject of participation in the World Court he cannot now drop the issue.

A Ballyhoo Man

In a speech in Boston Secretary of Labor Davis declared: "President Harding is probably the poorest advertiser in the United States today. The smallest corner grocer in Boston could undoubtedly give him a big handicap and then beat him at the game of getting himself sold to the public. This is not the time of our old and respected friend, Theodore Roosevelt, who had the faculty of letting folks know what he was doing and how fast he was doing it."

Some of Mr. Harding's vacation friends have suggested (in all seriousness) that he appoint a "Director of Administration Publicity" with a rank of an assistant secretary of an executive department.

The President, however, is doubtful about the proposition of having a press agent, believing that it would not be approved by the country and that the director's functions would degenerate into propaganda rather than present the Administration's policies authoritatively. It is believed that the plan was originally broached by Mr. A. D. Lasker, Chairman of the U. S. Shipping Board, who formerly was head of Lord and Thomas (advertising firm) in Chicago and had charge of Republican advertising during the 1920 national campaign.

CONTENTS

	Page
<i>National Affairs</i>	1- 6
<i>Foreign News</i>	7-13
<i>Books</i>	14-15
<i>Art</i>	15
<i>The Theatre</i>	16-17
<i>Cinema</i>	17
<i>Music</i>	18
<i>Education</i>	19
<i>Religion</i>	20
<i>Medicine</i>	21
<i>Science</i>	21
<i>Finance</i>	22
<i>Sport</i>	23
<i>The Press</i>	24
<i>Aeronautics</i>	25
<i>Imaginary Interviews</i>	25
<i>Milestones</i>	26
<i>Miscellany</i>	26
<i>Point with Pride</i>	27
<i>View with Alarm</i>	28

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National Affairs—[Continued]

SUGAR

Axes to Grind

While the four Federal agencies are carrying on their four separate investigations of the alleged sugar gouge whereby the price of sugar was pushed up to 10 cents a pound, political factions are busy turning the scandal to account.

First, the high tariff on sugar (a Republican measure) gave Chairman Cordell Hull of the Democratic National Committee a chance to abuse the Republicans for passing it and thus making sugar speculation behind the tariff wall both tempting and safe. President Harding, alert and cautious fearing that there might perhaps be something rotten in the state of Fordney-McCumberism, promptly ordered an investigation of the situation by the Federal Tariff Commission (which had already started one of its own) to see if he would be authorized to reduce the sugar duty as provided by the law. As the investigation will occupy from 40 days to six months, according to high and low estimates, Mr. Harding has been accused of "postponing the issue in masterly fashion."

The Republican National Committee was not so tactful. Replying to Mr. Hull's remarks, it issued a public statement saying:

"To assert that an increase in tariff of a cent a pound causes an advance of 6 to 8 cents a pound in the price of sugar is to give utterance to clotted nonsense!"

But Republicans and the Democratic National Committeemen, pure and orthodox, are not the only politicians with an axe to grind on lumps of sugar. Senator Capper of Kansas saw an opportunity of capturing credit for the farm bloc. "Unless the sugar raiders are punished, Congress will be compelled by the farm and progressive blocs to take over the job!"

The high tariff and a conspiracy by sugar manipulators are the most frequently alleged causes of the rise in sugar prices, but the Federal Reserve Board, having political enemies, too, has had to take its share of the blame. Says Representative King (Rep.) of Illinois: "The present high price of sugar is due almost entirely to financing of speculators through the Federal Reserve System. This financing enabled the speculators to hold sugar off the market and boost the price."

Finally, we have the Socialists welcoming the "sugar steal" as Exhibit A in the machinery of capitalist business and capitalist government.

"While we are being skinned to a frazzle for another six months," laments the *Socialist Call*, speaking of the Federal inquiry, "another investigation is being carried out in the interest of our glorified oligarchs."

ARMY AND NAVY

Secrets

The error in the Navy Department's information which led to an appropriation of \$6,500,000 to increase the angle of guns on our battleships has rebounded on the Department's information system. Congress passed the appropriation on information that Great Britain was making similar alterations. All the Government files of information on the navies of the world are now to be gone over and all data from unofficial sources is to be separated, as is also all information that cannot be substantiated, so that in the future, if the Secretary of State makes a statement about a foreign navy, he will not later have to retract it.

This seems a step which should have been taken long ago. From its very nature naval information is hard to check—every nation tries to conceal its naval secrets. Naval attachés make such observations as they can, but it is practically impossible to get direct information from a foreign government.

Can We or Not?

Following the controversy over the right of the United States to increase the angle of its naval guns comes information from France that the range of French battleships is being increased. The implication which generally goes with this information is that what France has a right to do under the Limitation of Armaments Treaty (which she has not yet signed) we have also a right to do.

The cases are not parallel, however, since there is a special provision of the treaty allowing France and Italy to reconstruct their capital ships in respects not permitted to other powers. But raising the angles of naval guns is nowhere specifically mentioned. The treaty is unfortunately vague both in specification and intent as regards the whole matter.

American naval experts assert that we should not violate even the spirit of the document in increasing the angle of our guns. Representative Madden, Chairman of the House Appropriations Committee, is sure that to do so would be a grievous violation

of our good faith. The President himself must make the final decision. Three factors will probably be involved: 1) Whether the change is a violation of the treaty in spirit or letter; 2) Whether it would have undesirable consequences in the attitude of foreign nations to us; 3) Whether it would have any military value if Great Britain and France should make similar alterations.

Homeward

The American flotilla of 20 destroyers in the Near East is refueling, supposedly in anticipation of orders to return home. The ships were sent to Asia Minor when the Turks routed the Greek army last September. They took part in transporting many thousands of refugees to Greece and other points of comparative safety. That work is done.

Unprotected Guam

Rear Admiral William S. Sims, now retired, made a number of speeches in California severely criticizing our Government's naval policy. He laid stress on the need for an efficient force of aeroplanes and submarines, and in more than one of his speeches he mentioned the island of Guam.

Our failure to fortify this island is causing no little concern to our naval experts. Within the terms of the Limitation of Armament Treaty, Japan is building a large number of fast light cruisers with great cruising range. These vessels would be effective for a naval offensive in the Pacific. But by the terms of the same treaty we are forbidden to fortify any of our insular possessions in the Pacific except Hawaii. It is this state of affairs to which Admiral Sims strongly objects.

Versatile Officers

Military men are something more than soldiers, according to Secretary of War Weeks. In a recent issue of the *Army Recruiting News* he gave statistics of the records of 2,371 graduates of West Point who during the first century of the Academy's existence went into civil life.

They include two Presidents, one of the United States, one of the Confederacy; three Presidential candidates; four Cabinet members; one Ambassador; 14 Ministers to foreign countries; 24 members of Congress; 16 State Governors; 17 Mayors; 46 College Presidents; 87 Presidents of railroads and other corporations; 14 physicians; three artists; 179 authors.

National Affairs—[Continued]

LABOR

For a World Court

The American Federation of Labor will back President Harding's proposal for membership in the Court of International Justice at The Hague, according to an editorial in the *American Federationist*, official organ of trade unionism.

While the *Federationist* states that it would be "much better by far to do our full national duty and enter the League of Nations as full partners," it holds that our participation in the World Court will serve as an "entering wedge and lead us on to greater spheres and fuller service."

Another Bank

The formation of an investment banking corporation by a group of prominent officials of international labor unions, in order to "mobilize labor's financial and credit power" was announced by Guy H. Oyster, former secretary to Samuel Gompers. The corporation will be known as the H. W. Morgan Co. and will maintain headquarters in Washington.

The organization of an investment concern carries a step further the invasion by labor of capitalistic fields of enterprise. The movement began with the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers who were the first to organize coöperative labor banks and who now have six going establishments, not to speak of a share in the Empire Trust Co. of New York.

Textile Wages Rise

Wage increases already granted to 50,000 woolen mill operatives in New England were followed by advances of 12½% to some 25,000 cotton mill workers. These advances marked the first action by the cotton manufacturing interests to meet the higher wage levels set by the woolen mills throughout all the northern textile centers. When the general advance in wages in New England is completed it will affect about 250,000 workers.

The textile centers which have already granted the wage advances include Fall River, Lawrence, Lowell, New Bedford, Passaic, Manchester, Providence, Pawtucket.

Less Unemployment

Coincident with a Department of Commerce report that business conditions and industrial activity continued to improve during February, came the announcement of the United

States Employment Service that unemployment has been reduced to normal. February is a month during which there is usually a seasonal decline in employment on account of weather conditions which affect out-



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GREGORY WEINSTEIN

May he come back? Women patriots say: "No!"

door operations. But this year more workers were on the payrolls in February than in January.

In 52 out of 65 cities, according to the U. S. Employment Service figures, unemployment has decreased. The Service regards this as a sure herald of coming national prosperity.

RADICALS

"Bar the Door!"

Protests against the readmission of Ludwig C. A. K. Martens, self-styled Ambassador of Soviet Russia, who was deported in 1921, and his associate, Gregory Weinstein, reached the State Department. Copies of the protest, which emanated from women's patriotic societies, were sent to Senator Borah of Idaho, who favors political and diplomatic recognition of Soviet Russia.

Weinstein, who much resembles one of Ding's cartoons of a crazy anarchist, is actually an amiable, talented, and witty Jewish revolutionary. He was one of Ludwig C. A. K. Marten's ablest assistants during the comic career of the Soviet "Embassy" in New York two years ago, and both he and his chief left America together under the impression that they had been deported. The Department of Labor subsequently denied that the

deportation order had been given, and blamed the New York Legislature's Lusk Committee, "which had no authority." This affords the loophole through which Martens and Weinstein hope to get back into the country.

The Foster Trial

Issues in the trial at St. Joseph of William Z. Foster, charged with violating the Michigan criminal syndicalism law, have narrowed down to a single point, namely, that he "assembled with an organization advocating the use of force and violence to accomplish governmental reform."

Who Is W. Z. Foster?

Now that Eugene Debs has been forced into semi-retirement because of ill-health, William Z. Foster is probably the most active and prominent radical leader in the United States.

He was born 42 years ago in Staunton, Mass., and as a boy of ten went to work for a sculptor. His next job was in a fertilizer plant, but, loving outdoor life, he soon beat his way to Oregon, where he worked as a lumber-jack until the age of 24.

Unable to conquer his wanderlust, he next went to sea and spent three years before the mast. Then he returned to Oregon and took out a homestead claim in the woods, where he lived until 1909. At this time he became interested in the I. W. W. movement and, selling his land, went abroad to study law, languages and the labor problem.

In two years' time he had become disillusioned with the I. W. W., and, returning to Chicago, worked for a railroad until 1915, when he became business agent for the Brotherhood of Railway Carmen, holding this position for a year and a half.

In 1917 he undertook his first important work in labor agitation, that of organizing the workers of the Chicago packing plants. Successful in this enterprise, and having gained a reputation in the labor movement as the father of the "boring within" strategy, he was put in charge of the great Steel Strike of 1919. Almost single-handed he directed the entire work of agitation, publicity and relief for 24 craft unions comprising nearly half a million strikers of all nationalities.

Since the failure of the Steel Strike, Foster has been a director of the Trade Union Educational League, an organization whose aim is to "bore within" conservative unions.

National Affairs—[Continued]

POLITICAL NOTES

A "special senate for foreign affairs" is what Frank A. Vanderlip, the New York banker, proposed in a speech on the Pacific Coast. Instability and ignorance are the faults for which Mr. Vanderlip blames our present system of conducting foreign relations—policies changing every four years, new and untrained amateurs saddled with the responsibilities of diplomacy.

This is his proposal: A body of mature men, elected from the United States at large, for not less than ten years each; five members to change at each congressional election; half the body would form a quorum; the remainder would travel abroad as part of their duty, acquiring first hand information of international affairs; during the course of his ten years' devotion to foreign affairs every man would become an expert.

The Jefferson Day dinner, designated by tradition as the official gathering of National Democratic leaders, will take place at the Astor Hotel, Manhattan, on April 14 under the chairmanship of James W. Gerard, former Ambassador to Germany.

The list of speakers includes Governor Parker of Louisiana, Governor Smith of New York, Governor Silzer of New Jersey and Royal S. Copeland, junior United States Senator from New York.

The return to the United States of John T. Adams, of Iowa, Chairman of the Republican National Committee, who has been making a cruise of the Mediterranean, seems likely to be followed by important developments within the Republican party.

Mr. Adams, with the record of last Fall's election behind him, is considered an unlikely man to lead the Republican organization to victory in 1924. Already there is talk of a more aggressive leader, such as Charles D. Hilles, for Mr. Adams' position. Knowing this, and having in mind the opinion of many prominent Republicans, Mr. Adams is likely to retire.

Will Senator-Elect Earl B. Mayfield of Texas follow Mr. Newberry to the bourne from which no politicians return? According to statisticians, Mayfield's chances are these: Five Republicans and 27 Democrats that he will sit in the Senate; 47 Republicans, 15 Democrats, and Senator Shipstead (Farmer-Labor) that he will not.

Senator Mayfield was "elected by

the Ku Klux Klan"—which is enough to put most Republicans and the Northern Democrats against him. In addition, he is accused of various corrupt practices. It is expected that he will be allowed to take his seat in the Senate and that then an investigation will be ordered. Already the cry is going up: "A Mayfield for a Newberry!"



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FRANK A. VANDERLIP

"A special Senate to deal with Foreign Affairs would be a wise addition to our governmental machinery"

STATES

CONNECTICUT: A bill is before the Legislature to make public display of a clock showing any time save Eastern Standard punishable by \$100 or ten days in prison. Departments of the State and all institutions receiving State aid would be prohibited from altering their schedules to conform in effect to daylight-saving time.

This is another step in the fight of Connecticut farmers against city dwellers to prevent daylight saving. A year ago, having a majority in the Legislature, the farmers passed a bill against daylight saving, but provided no penalties for failure to comply with the law. The mayors of several cities forthwith issued proclamations recommending the townspeople to advance their clocks. The Legislature angrily protested and threatened to suspend the charter of Hartford, the State Capital. On the day agreed upon for putting daylight saving into effect the merchants turned their clocks ahead. At noon the whistles

blew an hour early, and the clerks walked out of the Legislature, leaving the farmer members, unable to continue business, angrily sputtering in their chairs. Later a member from a city constituency offered a bill to provide four commissioners at salaries of \$10,000 a year to go about the streets, examine the watches of citizens and take those to jail who used daylight saving time.

The outcome of the whole matter was that the cities used daylight-saving time, while the executive and judicial departments of the State and the railroads kept their clocks at Standard time, but moved their schedules an hour ahead.

Now the farmers intend to put "teeth" into the law.

OKLAHOMA: A bill is before the Legislature to divide the state into two parts once more. In 1907 Oklahoma Territory and Indian Territory united to form the state of Oklahoma. Now antipathy of the farmers and the oil interests to each other threatens to divide the state by a north and south line through its center, making one "farming state" and one "oil state." While the measure is hardly likely to succeed, it is noteworthy because Oklahoma is the fourth crop state in the Union and the first state in oil production.

PENNSYLVANIA: The Legislature passed and Governor Pinchot signed a new state prohibition law, by which the system of licensing saloons is abolished. The previous Woner enforcement law did not permit the sale of beverages containing over half of one per cent of alcohol, but licensed saloons for the sale of drinks having a lesser alcoholic content. The result was that saloonkeepers were tempted everywhere to violate the prohibition law in order to make profits large enough to pay their license fee.

There was much opposition to Governor Pinchot's law because local politicians were reputed to have made handsome profits from "shake-downs" of saloonkeepers selling illicit liquor. Governor Pinchot was highly elated over his success in securing the new enforcement act which, of all his proposed reforms, was considered the most likely to fail.

UTAH: After April 20 former service men will have the privilege of taking up homesteads on 400,000 acres of land in Emery and Grand counties. Land not taken up by July 20 will be opened to the general public. Mineral rights will not be included in the proposed homesteads.

FOREIGN NEWS

The Ruhr

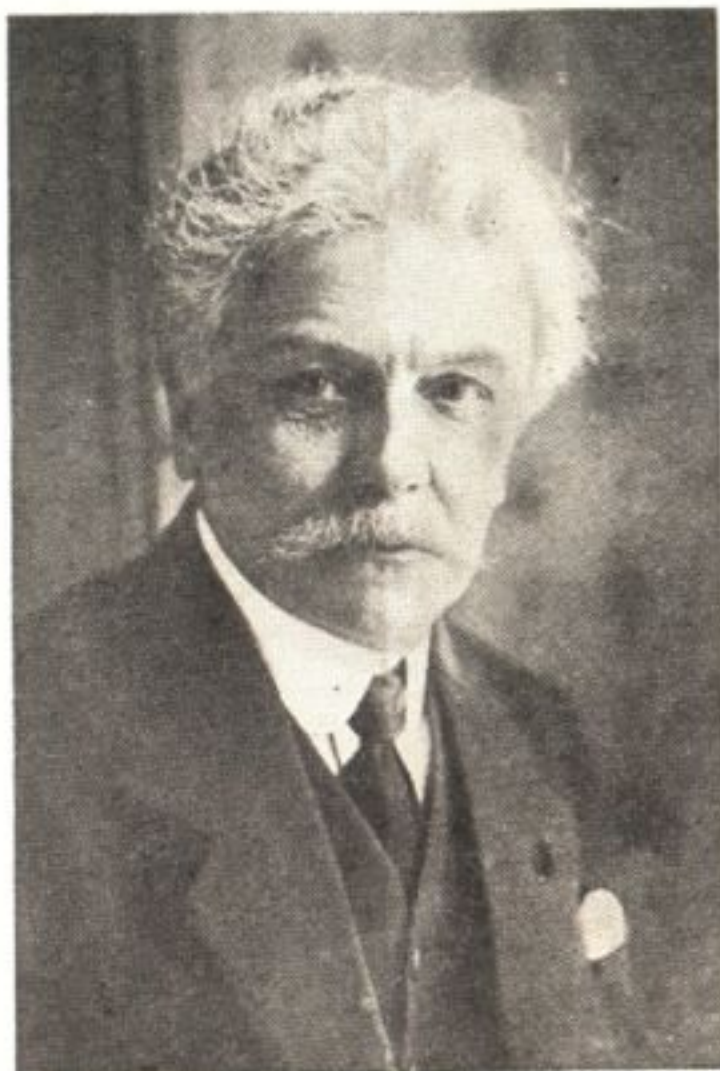
Violence — Nerves — Diplomatic Smoke Screens — Hints of Peace

France. Premier Poincaré reiterated his statement that French troops will be withdrawn in proportion to the payments received from Germany. He also confirmed the Government's firm intention to examine in a spirit of equity any serious proposals addressed to it directly by the German Government. Answering interpellations from the Left in the Chamber of Deputies, M. Poincaré remarked: "It is odious to attribute to France designs of annexation! [Laughter from the Radicals.] We went into the Ruhr to get reparations and for no other reason. We will leave the Ruhr when Germany pays, not before!"

Germany. Chancellor Cuno has expressed Germany's willingness to negotiate with the French as soon as definite promises have been given that the French will evacuate the Ruhr. The German Nationalists (royalists) have tried to force the Reichstag into an aggressive policy by issuing an ultimatum. "Our cup of humiliation is full to the brim, and indignation has come to the boiling point. Everywhere there is sentiment for forcible action—and to avoid responsibility the Government should act, thereby placing the consequences squarely upon the French and Belgians."

The "Allies." The Belgians and Italians are rather nervous about the whole situation. The former are alarmed at the determination displayed by both the French and the Germans, and are frankly pessimistic about the eventual outcome of the occupation. The latter are concerned by the limited results obtained from a project which they had fondly hoped would return them handsome profits, and are alarmed at the prospect that they may be called upon to pay part of the occupation costs.

The Fight. Resistance, threats and violence are the order of the day. A requisitioning expedition by the French at Essen ended in a casualty list of 9 killed and 26 wounded. A large number of Germans were arrested and some were deported; the most important case being the arrest of four Krupp directors on the charge of stirring the workers to resist the troops. General Degoutte threatened to expel all railway officials and workers unless they return



© International

MONSIEUR JASPAR

In closet-conference, he talked with Mussolini

to work. Hotels and stores in Bochum, forcibly closed by the French a month ago, declined to reopen on the ground that they would still refuse to serve or sell to the French.

Peace Offer. The cat is out of the bag in Rome! It appears that Herr Hugo Stinnes' real purpose in going to the capital of Italy a fortnight ago was to propose a basis for a Ruhr peace settlement. The attitude of Italy and Belgium to the Ruhr question, combined with a visit of the Belgian Foreign Minister, M. Jaspar, to Milan, where he conferred with Mussolini, make the diplomatic smoke screen fairly transparent. It is the most unlikely thing in the world that the Belgian statesman came expressly from Brussels to exchange nonsensical urbanities with the Italian premier over an afternoon cup of tea. There was a reason, and it was to discuss the German peace proposition. The offer which Stinnes made to Mussolini, and which he discussed with Jaspar, was Allied participation in German industry as the determining factor of a new reparations agreement. A suggestion was appended that the Italian and Belgian Governments, with the possible inclusion of Poland, should propose mediation with the foreknowledge of France.

The League*

A Compendium of all That Can Be Said Against the United States

Pro-leaguers will find in this book a well-ordered defence of their faith, backed up by a long line of quotations from presidents, statesmen and politicians. Anti-leaguers will consider it as the acme of unreasoned prejudice, or will not consider it at all.

In general the book relates the part America played in forming the League and the part she has failed to play in backing it. It lays the blame of the appalling conditions prevalent in present-day Europe at America's door and impinges upon a series of facts which the author holds as damning the honor of the United States. The book contains a very clear if somewhat superficial account of the League's activities.

A few excerpts:

"The League of Nations was defeated by a Senate which was overwhelmingly in favor of a league of nations."

"The League of Nations is a going concern. It has justified itself. It is not what it might have been had the United States entered it. Nor is the United States."

"Having made the conditions, the United States fails to enter under them."

"Our sole ground of objection to most of the activities carried on by the League is the fact that they are carried on by the League."

Referring to some provisions of the League, "... every argument of honor and policy required that the United States should hold fast to it."

The Author. Thomas H. Dickinson was for five years Chief of the Documentary Service of Mr. Hoover's American Relief Commission in Europe. During the Versailles Conference he was in Paris attending the economic councils. During 1921 and 1922 he traveled about Europe, studying social and economic conditions.

NEAR EAST

About the middle of April the Lausanne conference will be resumed at Lausanne—"with equal good will on either side."

* THE UNITED STATES AND THE LEAGUE
—Thomas H. Dickinson—Dutton (\$2.00).

Foreign News—[Continued]

BRITISH EMPIRE

Parliament's Week

¶ Commander Kenworthy, Liberal, recently returned from a visit to Russia, mooted the question of Russian recognition. Mr. E. D. Morel, Labor, asked if there was any chance of getting the £650,000,000 war debt owed by Russia. Mr. C. P. Trevelyan, Labor, emphasized the necessity of recognizing the Soviet Government. Mr. Ronald McNeill, Conservative Under-Secretary for Foreign Affairs, answering the questions, said that there was no truth in the assumption that the attitude of the Government toward Russia was due to prejudice against the Soviet form of government. "Britain will not recognize the Russian Government until it establishes a definite civilized legal system in the administration of justice."

¶ Answering a fairly general attack by the House on the Government's policy toward the Ruhr occupation, Stanley Baldwin, Conservative Chancellor of the Exchequer, speaking for the Premier, said: "The Government could have done nothing more than it has done, . . . but I believe that the moment may come when our services to the Allies and to Germany may be of immense value."

¶ Lady Astor was successful in defeating an amendment to her anti-liquor bill, which aims at preventing the sale of intoxicants to people under the age of 18. The amendment, which was defeated by 30 to 17 votes, was to exempt beer from the scope of the bill. A second amendment to limit conviction to those people who "knowingly" sold drink to youngsters was carried. During debate Mr. J. H. Thomas (Labor), acting as Chairman of Committee, demurred against the constant interruptions and pointed out the retarding effect they had on the progress of the bill. Lieutenant-Colonel Archer-Shee (Conservative) thereupon offered advice in an adapted couplet:

"Oh, woman in our hours of ease,
Do let us talk of beer, do let us, please."

The Farm Strike

A novel feature of the farm strike, still in full swing in Norfolk, is the use of wireless broadcasting apparatus to circulate an appeal by the farmers for strike-breakers.

The laborers are receiving funds from their sympathizers and part of the clergy are encouraging them to

hold out for their increased wage demand. A proposal to settle the dispute by the Parliamentary Agricultural Committee is being submitted to the farmers.

. . .

Zionism Dying?

A scathing denunciation of the Government's policy in Palestine was given by the editor of the London *Daily Express*. Commenting upon the fact that trying to find a Jew in Jerusalem is like trying to find a needle in a haystack, he said: "They are drops in the Arab ocean." Referring to the Government of Palestine, he remarked: "They are a cryptic hierarchy of esoteric oligarchs guarded by British bayonets, British aeroplanes and British armored cars."

A correspondent of the same paper, at present on a visit to Palestine, condemns the Zionist movement as "an act of British folly." Describing a visit to Jerusalem, he says: "The sad little Zionist settlements are bankrupt; they live on foreign alms. They were built upon a fantastically uneconomic foundation. The opulent dreamers of an exiled Jewry have grown weary of pouring their donations into an insatiable soil of a thirsty land. Without the largesse of rich American and European Jews, Zionism cannot live an hour longer!"

. . .

Irish Pot Pourri

¶ In the budget estimates for the year 1923-4, \$50,000,000 was appropriated to defray the cost of the Free State Army. Considerable criticism has been hurled at the Government by citizens who resent bitterly the high cost of the army when only \$20,000,000, is appropriated on account of education.

¶ The rebels' initial strike against the Free State customs barrier was dealt by burning a special customs house just erected.

¶ The Free State Government issued a report concerning the rebel army, contending that that force is now in dire straits and that it may be expected soon to surrender.

. . .

Australia

The Australian Government has decided to sell 24 units of its navy. The vessels include the battle cruiser *Australia*, light cruiser *Sydney*, a number of destroyers and sloops and six submarines.

South Africa

The Parliament of the Union of South Africa rejected a bill for the enfranchisement of women by one vote. The count for the noes was 56, and for the ayes 55.

The following remarks were uttered during the discussion: Mr. Nicholls, member for Zululand: "Here in South Africa we are not a democracy; we are an aristocracy of the white race, established on the continent by force of arms. Women councillors have never been allowed by the natives, and I am sure that we shall greatly weaken our rule in the eyes of the native if we allow women to take part in our councils." General Byron, referring to the argument that women belong to the home and their husbands: "Men who talk like that are usually men who have had everything done for them by women when they were young, and have grown up to look upon them as reliable unpaid upper servants. Women are certainly different, but they are not inferior."

. . .

In introducing the budget into the Parliament, Henry Burton, Minister of Finance, stated that the Union was faced with a deficit of £1,353,000. He added, however, that the worst of the hard times through which South Africa had passed was over.

Some budget proposals: New taxation on patent medicines and perfumes; tooth paste and face powders exempted. Embargo on boots and shoes to be removed, but duties to be increased. Tax on matches to be doubled. Salaries of civil servants to be reduced.

. . .

India

The Legislative Assembly by 58 votes to 47 rejected a proposal to double the salt duty, after the budget was returned from the Council of State.

In view of the necessity of balancing the budget, it is thought that Lord Reading, the Viceroy, will certify the tax in an Extraordinary Gazette (special order) as essential for the safety, tranquillity and interests of British India.

. . .

Canada

Premier Armstrong of Nova Scotia announced plans for the formation of a provincial police force of 1,000 men to cope with disorders in connection with an impending steel strike.

Foreign News—[Continued]

FRANCE

Lost?

Senator Villaine drew the attention of the Senate to a curious mystery and demanded an investigation.

It appears that at the time of the 1918 armistice the Allies forced Germany to hand over \$62,158,000 which she had extracted from Russia after the Treaty of Brest-Litovsk. This sum was deposited in the Bank of France, but Senator Villaine says no trace of this money can be found in the public accounts or in the Government's cash books.

Defence

A bill was adopted by the Chamber of Deputies reducing the term of military service from two years to 18 months by a majority of 414 to 134 votes.

Under the 18 months' conscription law France will have an army of about 650,000, out of which 450,000 will be in Europe.

Daylight Saving

The Chamber of Deputies having blocked the passage of a Summer Time bill, the French Cabinet decided to promulgate as an Order-in-Council its decision that all work shall start and end half an hour earlier than usual. The measure will be effective from April 28 to November 3.

Although the time is not altered, all Frenchmen will be expected to go to work half an hour earlier and quit at 30 minutes before the normal hour. For example, a law-abiding Frenchman will get up at 7 o'clock instead of 7:30; arrive at his business at 8:30 instead of 9; lunch at 11:30 instead of 12; start his afternoon's work at 2:30 instead of 3; dine at 7:30 and not at 8; and go to bed half an hour before his accustomed time. Moreover all public services will conform to the order. So, while the clocks of France tick off the seconds in accordance with solar time, daylight saving will be effective but not apparent.

Naval Treaty

From a reliable source in Paris it is ascertained that the Washington Naval Agreement will be ratified by a handsome majority shortly after the Chamber reassembles on May 8. The only reservation which will be insisted upon by the Chamber provides against the continuance of France's obligations under the treaty after 1936.

Birth Rate

The question of the declining birth rate is one of the greatest problems of modern France and is a matter of grave concern to politicians and public spirited men.

A recent proposal states that "children, after the first born, shall be given by the parents to bachelors who shall be called upon to provide for their wants, feed and clothe them, pay for their education and in a general way act as their fathers until they reach the age of 21."

A good deal of hope in official quarters is placed in immigration. With the present shortage of labor France is forced to employ a great many foreign workers, many of whom have applied for naturalization.

Statistics point to the fact that France has only 9% of the total population of the world powers. This includes Alsace and Lorraine.

In 1800 the average number of children to a family was 4.5; in 1900, 2.5; today it is only 1.7. The following approximate figures give a relative idea of France's grave population problem compared with other Continental countries:

	Population	Area	Pop. per Sq. Mile
France	39	212	184.4
Belgium	7	11	670
Germany	60	250	318
Switzerland	4	15	243
Italy	36	110	326.5
Spain	20	194	106.6
Portugal	6	35	152.8

Population given in millions; areas given in thousands. All figures are approximate and taken from last census returns of the country concerned.

GERMANY

Postage Investments

As a safeguard against the depreciation of the mark Germans are now investing money in postage stamps. Large sums have been spent in this way, and it is reported that the stamp sales have made new records.

The Dollar Loan

As far as the great German public was concerned, the first domestic gold loan (of \$50,000,000) raised by Germany since the war was a dismal failure. Only \$12,500,000 (approximate) was subscribed. The banks, however, guaranteed the loan up to \$25,000,000, and so will be obliged to find about \$12,500,000 more. Thus half the loan is assured. It is understood that the Reichsbank will list the

balance of the loan on the bourses, and it is hoped that a good part of it will be taken.

The failure of the loan is generally recognized by the German press who are fairly unanimous in blaming the fiasco on the Allies. The Reparations Commission reminded the German Government a short time ago that they were contravening the Treaty of Versailles by raising a loan without the authorization of the Allied Powers. The German press excoriates the Commission by saying that repeated indirect threats to render void the loan are responsible for the failure.

Hamburg

The port of Hamburg has regained its pre-war position as the greatest shipping center on the European Continent. Statistics show that the port handled last year 13,000,000 tons net, as compared with 12,750,000 tons for Antwerp and 12,250,000 for Rotterdam. The traffic is, of course, not as great as it was before the war.

The North Sea

Herr Oswald Spengler, the German historian whose book, *Downfall of the Occident*, was one of the sensations of the past few years, accuses France of carrying on Napoleon's ambitions: "When Napoleon founded the Grand Duchy of Berg in the Ruhr Basin and the Kingdom of Westphalia he observed to his brother-in-law that the Ruhr was the strategic road to the North Sea. This thought of Napoleon's . . . is gradually taking shape in Premier Poincaré's policy . . . it is only a short distance from the Ruhr to the North Sea. . . . France could seize the North Sea coast in no time if she were allowed to keep the Ruhr territory. France will then be able to use it as a strategic naval base against England."

During the war one of the principal aims of the German High Command was to secure a foothold on the north French sea coast for the identical purpose that Herr Spengler attributed to the French policy.

Bavarian Fascisti

Ten thousand undaunted warriors followed their great leader, Adolph Hitler, into battle. The occasion was the first military maneuvers held by the Bavarian Fascista Army, wholehearted supporters of the monarchy. All day long a bloodless battle raged around the villages of Starnberg and

Foreign News—[Continued]

Oberwiesfeld just outside Munich. The men were a motley crew, some attired in civilian clothes, some in their old Reichswehr (Defence of the Realm) uniforms. But all were determined compatriots in the cause of the Vaterland.

The men were equipped with revolvers and brass knuckles. The artillery was present only in imagination. The minnenwerfer (mortar) platoons were fully equipped except for the minnenwerfers. The men were supplied with slings for the latest one-man machine guns, but the weapons themselves were not visible. An air of reality was given to the sham fight by the dashing cavalry and by the motor cycle messengers.

The Fascista organization is so strong in Bavaria that the Federal authorities are unable to check the movement, which has now established itself openly as a political force.

Adolf Hitler, replying to charges made against him by the *Munich Post*, said: "I have never combatted the republican democratic form of state because I regard the present German Reich as neither a democracy nor a republic, but a Marxist-Jewish-International pigsty!"

ITALY

"Tired of Liberty"

In an article contributed to the April number of the Fascista review *Gerarchia* (Hierarchy), Premier Mussolini aired his views on present-day government.

Extracts from his article: "The truth is evident to all who are unblinded by dogmatism that men nowadays are tired of liberty. . . . If any Government is deprived of force . . . it will be at the mercy of the first group organized and determined to overthrow it. . . . Liberty is no longer a chaste, severe maiden for whom generations in the first half of the last century fought and died. For the intrepid, restless youths . . . order, hierarchy and discipline. Fascismo is not afraid to declare itself illiberal or anti-liberal. It has already passed, and if necessary will pass again, without the slightest hesitation, over the more or less decomposed body of the goddess of liberty."

Royal Wedding

On April 9 Princess Yolanda, eldest daughter of King Vittorio Emanuele III and Queen Elena, will be

married to the man of her choice—Count Calvi di Bergolo.

Despite the expressed wish of the Princess that no presents be sent, it is understood that foreign diplomats have made plans for a wedding gift.

On April 7 the King and Queen will hold a reception at the Palace for the Diplomatic Corps, who will thus be given an opportunity of presenting the felicitations of their respective Governments to the Princess and her fiancé.

The next evening another large reception will be given in the Royal



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PRINCESS YOLANDA

She will get wedding presents whether she wants them or not

Palace for the political, military, naval and state authorities; leaders of the Italian aristocracy will also be present.

The civil marriage will take place in the Palace at 10 o'clock on the morning of April 9. The religious ceremony will follow half an hour later in the Chapel Royal.

The engagement of Princess Yolanda to a commoner has been met with high approval from all parts of the country and by all classes.

Princess Yolanda is one of the most beautiful of European princesses. She shares her parents' democratic tastes; is a good sportswoman, being fond of riding, rowing, tennis, golf.

Count Calvi di Bergolo comes from an old Piedmont family. He is a captain in the Italian Army, a thorough sportsman, a lover of horses.

Industrial Cure-All

Mussolini ponders a plan to form a National Industrial Federation, which would be composed of seven large corporations. The object of the proposal is to give equal rights to employers and employed in the management of industry, and so mollify the Red Shirts (Labor) at present under the protective wing of Gabriele d'Annunzio. The plan will be worked out "to benefit not only capital and labor, but industry and the State."

RUSSIA

Income Tax

Some facts about the Soviet Government's income tax:

Incomes under 1,350,000,000 rubles (\$27) a month are not subject to taxation. Above that amount incomes are taxed on a graduated system, 6% to 80%. No allowance is made for children and wives. Rations and quarters received from the Government are counted as income and taxed.

The maximum Government monthly salary for February was 2,800,000,000 rubles (\$52). This was received by Premier Lenin, Secretary of War Trotsky and other important officials.

Sarcasm

An opinion from Russia on the United States policy of non-recognition, published by the *Pravda*:

"When capitalistic farmers have nowhere to sell their produce and are compelled to burn or throw their grain into the water, and when the industrial capitalists, owing to the same fact, are compelled to cut down production, then a cause is easily created for humanitarian action and for philanthropy. . . . We, therefore, quite understand the noble feelings of Mr. Hughes, and do not doubt the humane feelings of the American Government."

The Harvest

The Russian harvest for 1922 was valued at 3,700,000,000 gold rubles. Average pre-war harvests came to 5,000,000,000 gold rubles per annum.

During the last financial year the Soviet Government collected 300,000,000 rubles in grain from Russian farmers, 20,000,000 rubles on the so-called work tax, 10,000,000 on various excise taxes, 30,000,000 on local imposts. Total, 360,000,000 gold rubles.

Foreign News—[Continued]

Mirrors of Moscow *Lunacharsky Fights Disease While Tchitcherin Sharpens His Pencils and Trotsky Makes Phrases*

The *Mirrors of Moscow** is something more than a collection of character sketches. It is also an outline of conditions in Russia under the Soviet Government. To be sure the Bolshevik oligarchs are shown in a most favorable light and the environment in which they live savors of crude satisfaction.

Each chapter holds a mirror to one attitude of Soviet Government and reflects the image of one leader.

* Future generations will talk of the founders of the new Russia; not merely of Lenin and Trotsky, but also of Kalinin, king of peasants; of Lenin's five subordinates, who as his adoring disciples worked with him for 20 years; of Rykov, the most popular man in Russia; of Alexandra Kollontai, only woman member of the Cabinet; of Father Tikon, "clinging to the splendor of gold and jewels"; of Lunacharsky, who reestablished art and education "out of nothing"; of Tchitcherin.

Brief notes and excerpts:

Of Anatol Vassilievitch Lunacharsky, Minister of Education: "Illiteracy," he told me once, "is the great curse of Russia; we must fight illiteracy like the plague." . . . Has left off composing sonnets to fight ignorance, superstition, drunkenness, prejudice, disease, dirt." Bitterly attacked. Saved Tsarist statues from the mob. Heated art galleries during fuel famines. Assisted by wives of Soviet leaders. *Sans peur et sans reproche*, the "gentleman" of the Revolution.

Of Gregory Vassilievitch Tchitcherin, Foreign Minister, aristocrat: "Living alone in a barren room on the top floor of the Foreign Office, he is as far removed socially and physically from the lower as from the upper crust. . . . Outside of politics, the telephone and the cable, all up-to-dateness offends him. He abhors new clothes, does not like to ride in automobiles. . . . Does every little task for himself like sharpening his own pencils. . . . Here is Mr. Tchitcherin, member of one of the oldest and most aristocratic families in Russia, for four years now guiding with such delicate hands and careful brain the affairs of state, in order that all that once

was, which gave his family their wealth and power, might never be again."

Of Leon Trotsky: "No one is neutral about him. Trotsky is either loved or despised." Hero of the army. His aides are as smart as any in the French War Office. Un-Russian passion for orderliness. A "phrase-maker," orator. Regarded by his "comrades" as a mixed blessing.

Of Kalinin, second President of the Russian Socialist Federal Soviet Republic: Represents the peasants, who reestablished private property. "Lenin gazed at Russia through Kalinin's eyes as one gazes in a crystal." Tolerates religion. His old, religious mother is violently anti-Bolshevik. No one thinks of assassinating him, because he is one of the "folks."

Of Nikolai Lenin, Premier: Son of a noble, i.e., small hereditary landowner. Irreproachable morals. Strong character supplemented by feminine influence, particularly by his secretary, Fotiva, tall, dark, efficient woman of forty. He appears as the generous autocrat of Moscow. Amazing aptitude for detail. Behind a cold and calculating political mask, he hides a kind and gentle disposition. Every Soviet leader has "lost his head" at least once, except Lenin. Strives to westernize Russia. "He is more interested in America than in any other country." Reads American papers. Hates flattery. Determined to fight the Tsar when the Tsar executed his brother. Since taking office has never had a serious political rival.

The Author. Louise Bryant is a beautiful girl still in her twenties, with large brown eyes, chestnut hair, and an impudent air of self-assurance that disarms diplomats, statesmen, detectives and editors. As the wife of the late John Reed, "Playboy of the Revolution," she has had more adventures in five years than ten ordinary women have in a lifetime. She first met the Communist leaders sketched in her book in 1917 during the Bolshevik coup d'état which her husband described in what is still the most graphic and authentic picture of the revolution, as "Ten Days That Shook the World." When Reed went to Moscow in 1920 in disguise (being under indictment as one of the founders of the American Communist Labor Party), Louise Bryant followed him. Reed was stricken with typhus "at his revolutionary post" and died in October, 1921, in his wife's arms.

NORWAY

Both divisions (Lagting and Odelsting) of the Norwegian Parliament (Storting) passed by a small majority a bill to abolish prohibition of heavy wines. The measure received the sanction of the King.

At the last meeting of the Parliament the Government was advised by the unanimous vote of the members to conclude a commercial treaty with Portugal on the basis of free importation of wines into Norway.

Previous to this measure lifting the ban off heavy wines the sale of liquor containing more than a 12% alcoholic content was forbidden by law. The reason for the revocation of the semi-prohibition law is that both Spain and Portugal, depending to a large extent on the exportation of their heavy wines, refused to trade with Norway except on a basis of barter.

CZECHO-SLOVAKIA

Following on the heels of uproars in the French Chamber of Deputies and the Japanese Diet, described in the last issue of TIME, comes the news of tumultuous scenes in the Czechoslovakian Chamber of Deputies.

When the Speaker announced that the report of the committee of Constitutional Law on the Defence of the Realm Bill would be read, Dr. Smeral, leader of the communists, gave the signal for a deafening onslaught of noise from his party. A tattoo was drummed with despatch boxes on the desks. Whistles, large bells and trumpets joined in one concerted, inharmonious, deafening din. The parties opposing the communists, not to be outdone, mustered their vocal chords and poured forth a varied species of banshee wail—but all to no avail. The communists not only carried the day, but held the Parliament building. A desperate Government Bench, not being able to hear itself think, finally ordered the removal of the communists from the Chamber, and a few moments later the Parliamentary Guard carried the unruly members out to the martial strains of *The Red Flag*.

The Government's victory was, however, short lived. As soon as the last reverberating echoes had died away the Slovak People's Party took up the turbulent tactics of the communists, and successfully prevented the reading of the bill for some time. In the end they too left the Chamber and the bill was read to the remaining but exhausted members.

* *Mirrors of Moscow*—Louise Bryant—Seltzer (\$2.50).

Foreign News—[Continued]

LITHUANIA

The United States Government concurred in the decision of the Council of Ambassadors awarding Vilna and part of Eastern Galicia to Poland.

With the possible exception of Russia, Lithuania stands alone against world opinion in opposing the decision of the Council.

AUSTRIA

Emigration to the United States is reviving rapidly. Many steamship agencies formerly represented in Vienna are once again opening their doors.

The classes most eager to emigrate are former Austro-Hungarian army officers, discharged civil servants, skilled factory hands and thousands of well-educated young women previously engaged in war work. Agricultural laborers, miners, etc., are not seeking to leave their country.

HUNGARY

Queen Zita, ex-Empress of Austro-Hungary, has written a diary which is soon to be published. No sensational charges will be made; for the memoirs contain only personal notes referring more specifically to the last effort of the late King Karl to regain the throne of Hungary, to which his son Otto is now heir.

RUMANIA

Anti-Semitic brutality was reported from Bukarest, where a mob of students besieged a Jewish theatre and assaulted play-goers and passers-by.

The Government was accused of not having done all in its power to put down the disturbances.

BULGARIA

More than 200 alleged anarchists were rounded up in Bulgaria by the police—among them Dascaloff, who is supposed to have thrown a bomb at Premier Stambuliski in a theatre not long ago.

GREECE

A Greek newspaper hails with joy the 500,000 Greeks in the United States, reputed to be worth \$5,000,000,000. It suggests that by a thorough systematic propaganda a national loan of a large sum can be raised from them.

TURKEY

In a statement made in Paris shortly before he left to catch the *Aquitania*, sailing for the United States, Dr. Fouad Bey, member of the Angora National Assembly and former Turkish Minister of Health, said: "There have been radical changes of attitude in the last few years toward the old Moslem marriage customs. . . . We are determined to conform to custom, and the fact is that I recently traversed all of Turkey and did not find any man with more than one wife!"

THE HEDJAS

Owing to the unprecedented thaw of snow in the South Kurdistan mountains [Mesopotamia] the Tigris burst its left bank 17 miles north of Bagdad, leaving that city an island in a flooded area of 100 square miles. Both the Zab and the Little Zab rivers between Mosul and Bagdad are pouring their swollen tribute into the waters of the Tigris. It will be impossible to repair the breach until the river has fallen ten feet.

In Bagdad the civil jail was destroyed, but the prisoners were saved. The embankment round the city is holding and there is no fear of its crumbling. King Feisal is said to be personally responsible for saving the palace and the cultivated land near it. His bodyguard, under his supervision and spurred on by encouraging strains from an Arab band, repaired damage to the embankment encircling the royal property.

EGYPT

According to Dr. Morton Howell, American Minister to Egypt, the Egyptian Government will not promulgate its new law prohibiting the exportation of antiquities discovered by foreigners.

Under the existing order of things the Government claims a half share of all discoveries made in its territory, the remaining half becoming the unconditional property of the finder. Discoverers at present excavating in Egypt have prevailed upon their respective governments to persuade Egypt to withhold the new law. He points out that neither the American nor the British public would subscribe funds for Egyptian excavations if all the antiquities discovered are to become the property of the Egyptian Government.

JAPAN

Abrogate? Never!

The hullabaloo caused in China by Japan's refusal to abrogate the 1915 treaty-extension of leases on Liao-Tung peninsula—is not without its resultant action in Japan. A public movement has been started by the National League of Japan designed to oppose any action toward cancellation of the treaty.

Lansing-Ishii

Peking dispatches declare that the Lansing-Ishii pact is about to be junked, and diplomatic silence is taken as confirmation of the report.

In the war-year 1917, Viscount Ishii, who, with untiring nerves, has represented his Emperor in every great capital of the world, came on a mission to the United States. Before he departed he induced Mr. Lansing to promulgate an agreement whereby the United States recognized the "special interests" of Japan in China. Despite all kinds of assurances from Mr. Lansing, the world believed that America was abandoning her insistence upon the "open door." Whatever the Lansing-Ishii agreement may or may not have really meant, its promulgation was considered as a conspicuous example of the occasional clumsiness which characterizes American diplomacy.

At the time of the Washington Conference in November, 1921, it became fairly clear that the Lansing-Ishii agreement was moribund. President Harding practically said so. The powers swore not to encroach upon China, and Mr. Wang went home happier even though Baron Shidibara declared: "To say that Japan has special interests in China is simply to state a plain and actual fact."

But the note Mr. Lansing had signed in 1917 had not been torn up. That duty was left to Mr. Charles B. Warren, who has just returned from his post as Ambassador to Tokyo after having persuaded the Japanese Government to forget that any such note had ever been written.

The press congratulates Ambassador Warren upon his careful diplomacy, and the Japanese Government upon this further evidence of its good faith toward China.

The Imperial Diet concluded its session after enacting the entire government program.

Foreign News—[Continued]

A Better Tokyo

An elaborate plan of drainage, waterworks, sewage, paving, subways, surface lines, boulevards and buildings has been worked out by Dr. Charles A. Beard of New York, special city advisor to Baron Shimpei Goto, mayor of Tokyo.

Dr. Beard: "Within ten years this capital can be reconstructed into one of the world's foremost cities."

Baron Goto: "I intend to see the Beard program through to completion." This is taken by most people to mean that it will be done. Able, active Goto is often called the "Roosevelt of Japan."

At present paved streets in Tokyo are as rare as pearls in Cape Cod oysters. Sidewalks are non-existent outside of a small business district. The street car system is antiquated, and there is no sanitary sewage system. In rainy weather the mud in the streets is so deep that people are obliged to go about their business in rubber boots.

Mr. Hughes Is Quoted

During the final debate in the Lower House of the Diet on the question of resuming trade relations with Russia many speakers referred to the speech of Secretary of State Hughes in which he said: "We want to help . . . (but) . . . Russia's hope lies in Russia's action." Mr. Hughes' speech has created a deep impression in Japan among the leaders, many of whom wish to base their Russian policy upon that of the United States. For the present Japan will not recognize Russia.

A report from Tokyo states that the Soviet Government has threatened to blow up the Japanese cruiser *Nisshin*, now in Vladivostok harbor, unless her captain stops transmitting wireless messages to Japanese merchants.

CHINA

Liao-Tung

The refusal by Japan to abrogate the 1915 treaty—extending the leases of Port Arthur and Dalny on the Liao-Tung peninsula—is creating a furore in China.

University students are clamoring for a boycott of all Japanese goods, advising the Government to send a second note to Tokyo and to prepare for war in the meantime. Public opinion is, however, indifferent to

their demands, and, from recent reports, the agitation is dying a natural death.

The British attitude is expressed in the *Peking Times*: "It is plain the boycott agitation is being engineered by interested parties. . . . Under the guise of pseudo-patriotism it is possible for the student and political agitators to intimidate the merchant classes and cause a very serious com-



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"ROOSEVELT OF JAPAN"

He intends to see his "better Tokyo" program through to completion

mercial loss. . . . It (Japan) has made immense and far-reaching concessions to China. . . . It is sheer effrontery . . . for the student politicians to clamor for the unconditional restoration of Liao-Tung's leased territory." The French newspaper, the *Evening News*, endorses the British viewpoint.

China has, of course, never ratified the treaty of 1915 and as a corollary she now bases her protest on "forceful restraint." This question of duress is in itself a nice point; much can be said both pro and con. As a matter of strict fact, China has never ratified agreements and concessions to foreign powers since she became a republic, a little over eleven years ago. That is an important factor in the argument.

It is indisputable that Port Arthur and Dalny have been greatly developed by the Japanese, and that any interruption now would mean the total destruction of valuable institutions that have taken years to establish.

LATIN AMERICA

Pan-American Conference: The following delegates were elected to preside over committees: Political, General Augusto Montes de Oca, Argentina; Juridical, Afranio Mello Franco, Brazil; Hygiene, Dr. Aristides Agüero, Cuba; Communications, Narciso Garay, Panama; Commerce, Dr. Amezaga, Uruguay; Agriculture, Guillermo Valencia, Colombia; Armaments, Henry P. Fletcher, United States; Education, Rafael Arizaga, Ecuador.

At a banquet given to the heads of the delegations by President Alessandri of Chile, Henry P. Fletcher made a speech in which he showed the difference between America and Europe and stated that democracies cannot be imperialistic.

Mexico: General Silvino Garcia of the Mexican Federal Army was killed from ambush while inspecting small garrisons near Cordoba.

The assassination was carried out by farmers, allegedly at the instigation of the Government of the State of Vera Cruz, who favor a communist policy for the division of estates. A conflict is feared between the State and the Federal authorities.

Baseball is gradually supplanting bull fighting in popular favor. Mexican newspapers give more space to baseball than to the time-honored sport of Spain. In Chihuahua there are three large parks in which about 15 teams play daily. It is reported that the demand is largely for the better class of equipment.

Brazil: A revolution is in progress in the State of Rio Grande do Sul—in the extreme South. The rebels have in many cases been reinforced by deserting Government regiments. The capture of Rosario caused a good deal of alarm in Santa Anna do Livramento and in Quarahy. The inhabitants of both these places fled, taking refuge in Ataques, on the Uruguayan side of the border.

Argentina: The omnifarious, omnipresent activities of Herr Hugo Stinnes have reached the Argentine, where the German industrial magnate has bought large tracts of land, primarily for cotton growing. Preparations have begun for its cultivation, and it is believed that industrial enterprises for manufacturing cotton products will also be established.

BOOKS

Yet Another Babbitt*

Mr. Pinney's Motto is "We Strive to Please"

The Story. Mr. Pinney lived in a stifling suburb, did his inadequate best in the fancy goods business, lost a good deal at poker, ate three meals a day, drank coffee with a mustache cup, came perilously close to the verge of bankruptcy, escaped by a stroke of luck—and that is all.

Mr. Pinney and his immediate family are rather carefully than well observed. Mrs. Chapman completes her sketch in the first chapter. The rest of the book is predictable. But on she goes, stabbing her victims with repeated thrusts of her vindictive hat-pin. Not that it isn't a sympathetic picture. You feel sorry for Mr. Pinney, bristling and blustering, with his cawing laugh and his spoon cracking in the mustache cup and his pocket comb and his self-inflated pride and obtrusive optimism.

Mr. Pinney's family consists first of his wife, "the mollusk," fat, superstitious, whose voice "held the habitual tone of a bag-pipe collapsing." Then there is Mrs. Crum, hard-working mother-in-law, whose voice was "an echo of the spirit of '76," a not altogether unamiable creature. Young Eddie follows the general literary pattern of small boys. He tries to chloroform the cat, gets bad marks at school, is beloved. The daughter, Adelaide, is the high spot of the Pinney family. She is gifted with a budding intelligence which begins to blossom under the beneficent influence of her pleasant if uninteresting romance with a book agent whom she finally marries. Adelaide is the Carol Kennicott, the Lulu Bett, the Leda Percin of *Poor Pinney*. She gropes vaguely for something outside the stuffy household of her youth.

There is another love story on the side, between the rising young financier of the town and a visiting beauty who proves to be handicapped with another husband. Steps will be taken to overcome the handicap.

It is through the assistance of the young financier and by the happy invention of a new eye-glass clip that Mr. Pinney's shattered fortunes are providentially retrieved at the last moment. And it is also in large measure due to the little spark of pompous courage which continues to burn in his insignificant bosom. He is a contemptible figure, is Mr. Pinney. But he is not wholly ignoble.

* *Poor Pinney*. Marian Chapman. Bont. (\$2.00).

The Significance. Mr. Pinney is a definite addition to family portraits of the Babbitt clan. He is a spectacle intolerable in his noisy stupidity. But he is pathetic in his back-slapping assumption of confidence. He has built for himself a legend of his own magnificence, only at times shattered by the cold contact of reality. Mrs. Pinney, too, is perfect in her way. She is the unmistakable, corpulent complement of all Pinneys.



MARIAN CHAPMAN
She has created a lovable braggart

But the author has gone no further. The entire book is devoted to a repetitious chronicle of the unimportant doings of the Pinneys. It never rises much above the shrewd cataloguing of the minutiae of vulgarity. And too much reliance is placed on phonetic reproduction of the Pinney jargon.

The Critics. *Poor Pinney* has been received with a critical acclaim rarely accorded a first novel. Says Henry Walker, writing in *The New York Herald*: "There is no reason in the nature of things . . . why this story should not repeat the experiences of *Main Street* and *Miss Lulu Bett*." Blanche Shoemaker Wagstaff in *The New York Tribune* praises it extravagantly—"vitality of its characters," "a book to laugh and cry over." F. P. A. of *The New York World* has cast upon it the eye of his approval.

The Author. Mrs. Chapman has had an uneventful life. She is married and her family life is a completely happy one. She has a dog, of which she is fond. Her home is in New York. *Poor Pinney* she dedicates to "my three children (my husband, my mother and my sister)."

Heroes and Hero-Worship *The Decline of the Superman in Fiction*

In the old days there were giants. In the exact center of any well-constituted novel of a century ago moved a mighty and shadowy figure. Folk just a little too good for a mortal and fallible earth lived in the pages of fiction. Heroes were heroes indeed. Heroines were delicately colored flowers whose chief merit, one felt sure, was that they could never have stooped to tread the common earth without Sir Walter's intermediary cloak.

The timorous clerk, going his sedentary way through the pale shadows of the counting house, soared to golden heights of romance. Anæmic maidens leaned their heads back on lace antimacassars and dreamed of majestic beings with well-turned calves neatly encased in silken hose, bestowing ornate proposals of marriage in words never under eight syllables and in never under three pages of minute type.

The days of the rhetorical superman are gone. In place of the black-browed man with a secret sorrow and a Byronic collar, we have Babbitts and Pinneys with no brows at all, sorrows that might better be kept secret, Arrow collars.

The yearning girl of today can do very little satisfactory sighing for Mr. Babbitt. The weary office boy can hardly raise to mysterious pinnacles of delighted admiration the rather bewildering manufacturer of second-rate washing-machines who considers the possibilities of multiple marriage in Mr. Sherwood Anderson's recent volume. The naïve sweetness of Arnold Bennett's *Lilian*, while unquestionably there, is a little elusive.

There remain a few heroes of the old stamp. There are the mighty men of Zane Grey, elaborately clad in six guns; there are the somewhat muscle-bound cronies of Tarzan, living advertisements for the *Daily Dozen*; there are the polished intrigue-hounds of E. Phillips Oppenheim.

But the great days may not wholly be recalled. Heroes haloed with elegance and sinewed with nobility grow fewer and fewer as our books grow shorter and shorter. As the triple-decked novels of yore give way to the "admirable economy of words" of today, so do the triple-decked supermen of yore give way to the judiciously and sparingly selected virtues of our fictionary ideals.

Joseph Conrad *A Great Novelist to Visit the United States*

Joseph Conrad, rover of the seven seas, has never set foot in the United States. Now he is coming. At about the end of this month the man who holds probably the most exalted position in contemporary English letters is to arrive here for a visit which it is hoped will last through May.

Mr. Conrad's trip is undertaken for rest and change, but he looks forward to it in a spirit of adventure. Despite all the countries and seas of the world which he has made his own and presented to his readers, he has never come closer to this coast than on the first voyage of his sea-life in 1875, which took him through the Florida Channel to the West Indies. Seeking rest, it is not Mr. Conrad's wish to make a triumphal and formal tour of the country. It may not be the privilege of his many admirers here to see or hear him, but it will be their especial opportunity to respect his altogether reasonable desire for privacy.

Mr. Conrad is married and has two sons. His wife has recently published in this country a cook-book. He vouches for her culinary artistry. He was born of Polish parentage in the Ukraine (South Poland) in 1857. As a boy, he felt an inexplicable call to the sea which he had never seen, and at the age of sixteen he forsook his land-locked country to become a British seaman. Ten years later (after learning the science of navigation and, incidentally, the English language) he became a Master in the British Merchant Service. Twenty-nine years ago, his health weakened by a fever contracted in the heart of Africa, he left the exacting service of ships for the no less exacting one of art. In his handbag he bore the unfinished manuscript of *Almayer's Folly*, his first novel.

Lord Jim has heretofore been conceded by popular favor to be Mr. Conrad's masterpiece, although *Nostrom*, his largest canvas, may eventually, in the changing view of generations, be accepted as his greatest achievement. Personally, Mr. Conrad eschews favoritism among his works. But of *The Nigger of the Narcissus* he states specifically that "it is the book by which, not as a novelist perhaps, but as an artist striving for the utmost sincerity of expression, I am willing to stand or fall."

Among his short stories, *Youth* and *Heart of Darkness* are best.

James Gibbons Huneker called his the only name which may be linked with the immortal company of Meredith, Hardy and Henry James.

Good Books

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

THE STEP ON THE STAIR—Anna Katherine Green—*Dodd, Mead* (\$2.00). Anna Katherine Green may be considered the inventor of the detective story as we know it. She is an old woman now, but she has not lost the knack that caused her name to be for so many years practically synonymous with a certain type of mystery story. This one has all the old ingredients shaken up with all the old vigor.

STICKFULS, THE COMPOSITIONS OF A NEWSPAPER MINION—Irvin S. Cobb—*Doran* (\$2.00). Aside from being one of the most characteristic and uproarious of American humorists, Mr. Cobb has been an eminently successful newspaper man. In this account of journalistic adventure he takes pains to upset a few cherished fallacies regarding life in the city room.

CONTEMPORARY AMERICAN PLAYS—Edited by Arthur Hobson Quinn—*Scribner's* (\$2.00). There is a good deal of satisfaction in holding post mortems on printed plays a year or so after seeing them. Reprints are of even greater value to those who for one reason or another have missed the original presentation. The plays selected for this volume are all Broadway successes of recent date. Probably the most interesting is Eugene O'Neill's remarkable experiment, *The Emperor Jones*. The other four are *Why Marry?*, *Nice People*, *The Hero*, *To the Ladies!*

FOUR OF A KIND—J. P. Marquand—*Scribner's* (\$1.75). This volume is made up of four swift-moving, active, unpretentious tales. They are a little longer than short stories, not long enough to be called novels. Their chief merit rests in the young author's vigor of presentation, his quick eye for externals, a certain freshness of viewpoint. One of the four is concerned with a prize-fighter; another with a debutante; the third story is set in an advertising office; the last is a tale of horses and the riding thereof.

LITTLE LIFE STORIES—Sir Harry Johnston—*Macmillan* (\$2.00). Sir Harry, explorer, scientist and novelist, has at last elected to stand on his own literary feet. And he is much more successful than when he chose simply to bask in the light of the illustrious—as in *The Gay-Donbays* and *Mrs. Warren's Daughter*. He gives us here a succession of little skeletons, grinning and staring. They are little not in their power but in Sir Harry's manner toward them. He is like a good-natured child playing with dynamite. Bitter, ironic outlines these, which are passed out as amiably as tea-table gossip.

A R T

Hardship

Germany bitterly resists the invasion of her coal fields, but not, apparently, of her studios. The younger painters still follow the lead of Paris modernists, in spite of propaganda and the mutter of the Ruhr. According to foreign critics, German art today is French.

But art of any sort exists with difficulty in Berlin. Statistics recently published show that nine-tenths of the painters and sculptors face starvation. The situation has reached a crisis—which the government ignores. The only help, thus far, has come from America.

Munich and Vienna duplicate Berlin. Hundreds of German and Austrian artists have already entered the coal mines to make a living. The others, working in heatless studios, live chiefly on rice.

Thomas E. Kirby, for 40 years leading figure in the art auction business in the United States, is retiring as head of the American Art Association to write his memoirs. [About \$60,000,000 worth of art works have passed beneath his hammer since he came to New York in 1883.]

"New York," Mr. Kirby says, "is now the art center of the world."

Possibly inspired by Edward of Wales, an American buyer paid \$10,000 for a realistic painting of western life by Charles M. Russell, Montana painter of cowboys and cattle. The Prince paid \$10,000 for a similar picture, and, following the purchase, Russell made sales amounting to \$20,300 in a single week.

A great fair, in which 120 dealers will sell antique objects of art, will be held at Versailles next summer. Proceeds will go toward the repair of palace and grounds, which have been allowed to fall literally into ruin.

Joseph Pennell, distinguished etcher, after a successful invasion of the untied field of water color, has turned his talent to picture postcards. In Philadelphia, five-cent postcards by Pennell and Thornton Oakley are being exhibited.

The British Society of Architects offers three annual scholarships, valued at £300 each, open to British subjects under 40. The holder of the first is required to spend six months of architectural study in America—a graceful compliment.

THE THEATRE

New Plays

Sandro Botticelli. The play opens like a fancy dress ball. On the minute stage of the Provincetown Theatre are assembled people dressed up as Leonardo da Vinci, Lorenzo dei Medici, Fra Filippo Lippi, Sandro Botticelli and all manner of other notables of renaissance Florence. It is all very ingenious and very amusing. But the joke is run into the ground. All these grotesque masqueraders begin to take themselves seriously. You think you were wrong about the fancy dress. Casting side-long glances about the garden of Lorenzo, you nervously seek the uniformed attendant. At any moment, you feel, some ardent damsel may rush on shouting: "I'm an egg! Watch me scramble."

The big moment of the play—by Maurice Hewlett's *Quattrocentisteria*, out of a legend of Botticelli—is when the beautiful Simonetta, offering to pose for the painter, comes to his studio, clad only in a cloak. Flinging the cloak from her she reveals herself to him, clothed only in a high-backed chair. Forgetting his love for her in his artistic enthusiasm for her beauty, Botticelli leaps to the canvas and starts violently sketching. It appears, however, that as a matter of fact Simonetta is not concerned so much with passing her beauty on to posterity. Her wants are far more human and immediate. So, seeing the lover submerged in the artist, she stamps her little foot and sweeps out into the stormy night. Shortly thereafter, Simonetta dies of a broken heart and a cold in the head, while Botticelli immortalizes her body in a picture.

The magnificent opportunity for tragi-comedy of the highest order is buried under an avalanche of rhetoric and pseudo-romance. Miss Mercedes de Acosta, the author, is both beautiful and young. Time may bring her a richer fruition of talents.

Heywood Brown: "... emotionally shortweight."

Alexander Woolcott: "... the verge of the ridiculous."

Percy Hammond: "... a young play."

The Enchanted Cottage. You may fall in love with a girl because she is beautiful. Or you may think that she is beautiful because you are in love with her. The latter is the interesting case with the war-battered wreck who marries a plain but good-hearted girl in order to keep his intrusive sister from coming to look

after him, and then falls in love with her.

The play proves two things—first, that Pinero has not the genius for fantasy of James M. Barrie; second, that the author of *The Second Mrs. Tanqueray* is neither too old nor lacking in the skill to enter a field totally strange to him and turn out a play which, lacking the slightest touch of inspiration, is interesting from beginning to end.

The incomparable Katherine Cornell is, as usual, an event. By dint



KATHARINE CORNELL

Her only difficulty is to be ugly enough

of her supreme artistry and a lot of make-up she contrives to look only moderately lovely as the ugly bride.

Kenneth Macgowan: "... mildly interesting and thoroughly annoying."

Percy Hammond: "... a destination for the more fastidious."

Heywood Brown: "... gallant attempt at fantasy by a man without much imagination."

The Wasp. There is no particular reason why this isn't a good mystery melodrama. It just isn't. There are all requisite elements of success; a storm, stolen bonds, a shot in the dark, a missing diary, a faithful younger brother, echoes of a mother weeping on the farm for the prodigal who doesn't return.

Otto Kruger gives a notable performance in two impossible parts—the murdered profligate and his avenging brother.

John Corbin: "... stung."

Kenneth Macgowan: "... stung."

Alan Dale: "... stung."

Peep-Holes

Regrettable Lack of Reticence on the Part of Stage Characters

The stage has always gone its own way with neither abetment nor protest from across the footlights. The folk of that fanciful world attend quietly to their household duties, recking little of the envious eyes upon them. Lovers do their loving shyly but unaffectedly, make their pretty speeches, kiss their pretty kisses, with no thought of the thousand eyes intruding upon their sentimental privacy. It never occurs to the stage criminal that his audience might, were it so inclined, betray his secret. His trust is as implicit as it is touching. Suppose, for instance, that you, leaping up from your seat in the sixth row center, were to level an accusing finger at the dissolute brother and shout in stentorian indignation: "He it was, and not the poor but honest hero on whom he is trying to lay the blame, who took the missing papers from the lower drawer of the mahogany desk in the upper left hand corner of the stage just before the curtain fell on Act I, Scene 2!"

Or suppose that, clearing the footlights with one agile spring, you were to seize the hand about to sink its yellow fingers into the heroine's throat, pull the miscreant to whom it is attached from the secret passageway behind the purple arras, turn him over to the uniformed Hibernian just off-stage, and yourself earn the right to that final kiss, instead of the dilatory but bandolined hero?

You can always have in the theatre that feeling of just waking up from a night-mare, with all the thrill of emotional participation and none of the consequent hazards. You can get the keenest satisfaction out of a mild taxicab flirtation in *Anything Might Happen*, with no anticipatory tremors at sound of the clicking meter. You can share the Parisian amours of the charming wife and somewhat less charming husband in *The Love Habit* with no fear for your ultimate respectability. You can listen to the sweet mutual nothings of Romeo and Juliet, and your amorous envy will be allayed by prescience of their unfortunate finish.

And meanwhile the inhabitants of stageland go their exciting ways, tangling up their affairs most marvelously. They commit their crimes without regard for the law. They do their dying with never a thought of asking if there is a doctor in the house. And you sit by, indelicately observant, with never a qualm of conscience at having stripped them of all reticence, peeped through an imaginary keyhole at their utmost intimacies.

J. A. T.

Notes

The Devil's Disciple, by George Bernard Shaw, promised for production last season by the Theatre Guild, but crowded out by *Back to Methuselah*, will be given at the Garrick two weeks hence. Basil Sydney will have the role of Dick Dudgeon.

The Moscow Art Players left New York to present their artistic wares in Boston, Chicago, Philadelphia and smaller cities on a six weeks' tour.

When A. H. Woods presented his *Light Wines and Beer* in Chicago, he reconstructed a bar, brass rail and all, in the lobby of the theatre.

Booth Tarkington's *Bristol Glass* (comedy of life on the Maine Coast) will open at the Blackstone Theatre, Chicago, April 9, with Frank McGlynn (of *Abraham Lincoln*), Gregory Kelly, Ruth Gordon and Frederick Perry in the cast. The piece is scheduled for an autumn opening.

Rosalind and Celia in the National Theatre's production of *As You Like It* will be played by Marjorie Rambeau and Margalo Gillmore. The production goes to Washington for a preliminary run April 6.

Walter Hampden announced definitely his intention to play repertory in the National Theatre, New York, next winter. Among the productions now planned are *Othello*, *A New Way to Pay Old Debts*, *The Black Flag*, by A. E. Thomas, and an adaptation of Browning's *The Ring and the Book*.

Decameron Nights, after nearly a year's run in Drury Lane, is to be withdrawn in March. Its place will be taken by the many-scened *Johannes Kreisler*, which will be produced under the name of *Angelo*. It has already been produced in Berlin and New York.

Shakespeare is popular in Bucharest. *A Midsummer Night's Dream* has been presented at the National Theatre, attended by their Majesties, Ferdinand and Marie of Roumania. Several other Shakespearean dramas are promised.

The Kamerny Theatre has arrived in Paris. It is another theatre from Moscow, with methods exactly the opposite of those of the Moscow Art Theatre, just departed from Broadway. Where the latter is conservative, the Kamerny is ultra-modern. Where the players under Stanislavsky are minutely realistic, those of Tai-off eschew all realism.

The Best Plays

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

ROMEO AND JULIET—Old Verona revived by Jane Cowl and Rollo Peters to the complete satisfaction of critical New York. Youth, invaluable asset, figures more prominently than ever before in metropolitan Shakespeare.

MERTON OF THE MOVIES—Glenn Hunter as a movie-struck youth pursues a drawing-room hero ideal and finds his mission in the movies strictly comic.

RAIN—Hard language and a realistic rain-storm combine as atmosphere in an attack on the forcibly fed Christianity of foreign missions. Jeanne Eagels presents the most successfully uneasy virtue of the season.

SEVENTH HEAVEN—A long snake whip and a rendering of La Marseillaise off-stage are the emotional assistants to Helen Menken in a skillfully concocted assembly of Parisian eccentrics.

KIKI—Lenore Ulric entering the last lap of her inordinately long career as the Parisienne who wasn't a bad girl after all. She wears an attractive checked skirt in the first act.

THE ADDING MACHINE—The utmost in expressionism. Mr. Zero kills his employer, is executed and looks over the hereafter. He finds heaven lacking in respectability. A fantastic study of a stunted soul.

YOU AND I—The best cast in town intensifying the brilliant bits in Philip Barry's comedy of marriage, art and the younger generation. Quite the smartest thing of the winter.

PEER GYNT—"Down the vast edges drear" of a hard-hearted world Ibsen leads his hero on the futile quest for happiness. Peer, the boaster, is picturesquely played by Joseph Schildkraut and the Simonson settings are eerily effective.

THE LAUGHING LADY—Ethel Barrymore is back in the drawing room. As the somewhat declassé Lady Marjorie, she is epigrammatically but insistently prudish about her love affair with the brilliant, married lawyer who flayed her in the divorce court.

POLLY PREFERRED—Genevieve Tobin appears in a comedy with a perfect first act. A go-getter, finding a pretty girl stranded in the Automat, makes a movie star and eventually a wife out of her. A burlesque director furnishes many a laugh.

C I N E M A

New Pictures

The Enemies of Women. A magnificently spectacular adaptation of Ibanez' novel. Lionel Barrymore heads an excellent cast. The trouble with the picture is that there is too much of it. Some of it is gripping, but it is smothered under an enormous mass of rubbish.

Where the Pavement Ends. Alice Terry and Ramon Navarro help make this a good picture. Rex Ingram's direction does make it an extraordinary one. The story, from John Russell's *The Passion Vine*, is of the daughter of a South Sea missionary, starving for love. For want of anything better, she becomes involved with a young native chieftain and starts to elope with him. He carries her down a waterfall—a thrilling scene. At the bottom, they find that the boats they had expected to find have been taken. He leaves her to get others. A storm comes up. She feels that she is committing an error, and crawls back. The native kills a brutal trader to whom her father was going to marry her, and she tells him that she cannot go with him. He kills himself. The whole story is told without heroics, without sentimentality, with a rich and mysterious beauty. It is a masterpiece.

Safety Last. Harold Lloyd is one of the very few who can be laughed at in the same breath as the mighty Chaplin. So it is annoying to have him spoil it all in his first seven-reel picture by falling back on a succession of cheap spectacularisms for much of his effect.

Glimpses of the Moon. Money, you learn, is a comparatively essential factor to social success. The impecunious novelist and his impecunious spouse find their marital journeyings about the aristocratic globe are bringing them perilously near shipwreck. A little money arriving at the critical moment, however, saves the situation, and they don't get divorced after all. Bebe Daniels makes the wife as attractive as her part permits, and Nita Naldi is a convincing seductress. The picture differs from Edith Wharton's novel only in plot, spirit and quality.

The best recent picture—possibly the best in history—continues to be *The Covered Wagon*, epic of the plains and the hardy travelers of the Oregon Trail three-quarters of a century ago.

MUSIC

A Blacksmith's Boy

"A century ago Jonas Chickering, then a mere lad, a blacksmith's son in New Hampshire, set to work in his own name as a maker of pianos. There were at his disposal very limited financial means and but a few simple tools, but there were also at his disposal pluck, resourcefulness, persistency, love of his work and inventive genius. With these he wrought a great and lasting American achievement. His was the brain from which sprang the conception, his was the hand that laid the foundation of the splendid American piano of today and of its triumph throughout the world." So said Otto H. Kahn, Chairman of the Metropolitan Opera House Board of Directors, in announcing that Vice President Coolidge had accepted the chairmanship of the Jonas Chickering Centennial Celebration. Among others joining in the nation-wide move to pay tribute to the father of the American pianoforte are David Belasco, Giulio Gatti-Casazza, Senator Henry Cabot Lodge, William Cardinal O'Connell, Walter Damrosch, Fritz Kreisler.

Among the features of the celebration will be a banquet and recital in Boston on April 21 and 22, respectively.

Cincinnati

Fritz Reiner has closed his first season as Conductor of the Cincinnati Symphony Orchestra, with many tunes of praise following him. Mr. Reiner has displayed a full measure of lively talent as an interpreter of music and a director of musicians, and has in addition shown much capacity as a program maker—it takes creative imagination to get up an interesting list of compositions for an evening. Take his last "popular" program, perhaps the most difficult kind to put together. His orchestral pieces were: the overture of *The Secret of Suzanne*, *Ballet Suite* from *Sylvia*, the *Nutcracker Suite*, the *Blue Danube Waltz*. Certainly this concoction of dance and lightness is "popular" enough, and yet—unlike most popular programs—it will not chase away the music-satiated cognoscenti.

If you were looking for the greatly sought after "human touch," you would find it not so much in Reiner as in his pleasant wife. Mrs. Reiner is the daughter of the Hungarian soprano, Etelka Gerster. Old timers will remember Etelka Gerster as a young soprano who sang in America for a season, and, with a measureless

beauty of voice, appeared to be on the road to the greatest glory. Then—suddenly—she lost her voice and was not heard of again. It appears that she lost her voice during the illness that followed the birth of her daughter, the present Mrs. Reiner. The mother did not tell her daughter of this, but with a strange anxiety turned the child's bent toward singing, determined to realize in her the graces of song of which the child had deprived her. One day, when the girl



© Keystone

JONAS CHICKERING
He is responsible for your piano

was half grown, an angry maid taunted her bitterly with having caused the ruin of her mother's voice. Still mother and daughter could not bring themselves to speak of the theme that had been hidden, and the woman died with the silence unbroken. The daughter became a singer, but did not follow her art for more than a little while. She renounced it for a home and family.

New York

The Paulist Choristers gave the second of their series of recitals. This is a valuable company. They give *a capella* performances—unaccompanied chorus—of works which range from the masterpieces of the great school of medieval counterpoint to compositions of the discordant moderns. Their program for last week embraced such different names as Palestrina, Pergolesi, Archangelsky.

The director is Father Finn, choir-master of New York's great church of the Paulist order. He is a fine, genial fellow, a learned musician and, one guesses, a lively hand with a pair

of boxing gloves. He formed the chorus in the normal process of training a church choir of boys and men, and has schooled them to a high degree of expertness in the rare and difficult art of unaccompanied singing. He has recruited his singers from his parish. The Church is at 59th Street and Ninth Avenue and the parish embraces some of the rudest and roughest blocks of New York's West Side, traditional as a region of brick and fist fighting rather than aesthetic cultivation. The boys are largely street urchins, sons of longshoremen and bricklayers. They quarrel and scamper on sidewalks and in back yards. But on occasion they put on their cassocks and cottas and, either in church or at formal recitals in concert halls, intone the deep and learned complexities of polyphonic music such as gives the greatest delight to the ears of the erudite.

Italy

Musicians here are concerned over what they deem the decline in prestige of Italian music and musicians. They say that the traditional great demand the world over for Italian singers and instrumentalists and Italian operas is diminishing. This is a matter of something more than mere national pride in Italy. For the Italians music has always meant a very fine profession. A great many musicians have regular and well-paid employment in Italy and a great many more find posts in other countries. The Italians have supplied musicians for a large part of the world.

That there is a decline all over the world in the demand for Italian opera seems doubtful when you consider the prodigious popularity of certain contemporary Italian composers, such as Puccini. Perhaps the point of the matter lies in the fact that no young Italian operatic composer has arisen who seems likely to succeed Puccini in popular vogue, and it may be that the reason for this is to be sought in the turning of newer composers of Italy from the traditional operatic form to symphonic music. Certainly there is a recent great increase in the demand—in America at least—for Italian orchestral compositions. Italian symphonic music was for centuries a byword for insignificance, but the new modernists of the peninsula are pushing forward at a great rate. Many of the copyrights on their works, however, are held by German and Austrian publishers, since Italian publishers have generally regarded symphonic publications as a loss of money.

EDUCATION

Some Defects

A London View — Professor Thomas' Academy—Pig Iron —Dartmouth and Yale

The London Times sees in the Carnegie report a sign of the awakening of the United States to its educational shortcomings, as well as an admission of the existence of those shortcomings. "The state of American education has never been fully understood in this country. There is, on the one hand, a vague belief in its efficiency which has been encouraged by the reports of English educationists who have been welcomed in the United States and shown many admirable schools which were not perhaps fair samples of the whole system. These visits took place before the war, in days when an optimistic census had declared that there were only some 8% of illiterates in the whole vast area. English commissions were satisfied that this country had a very dangerous competitor in scholarship, in science, in general liberal education across the Atlantic." Then came the draft report that 25% of the drafted men were illiterate. And the British breathed more freely.

But British confidence, so *The Times* contends, is unwarranted. The explanation of illiteracy is immigration. It will be solved. And the Americans have the will and the wealth to solve it.

The Times stresses, however, one item which does not make pleasant reading on this side of the Atlantic. That is the fact that "the average attendance, even in great American cities such as Chicago, is deplorably low compared even with English country town average attendance"; it is "almost as low in the United States as it was in Ireland." That fact, if it is a fact, the Carnegie report did not divulge.

But the British explanation is interesting. "In England free education came a great deal later than compulsory education. Parents had learnt to appreciate the education that they paid for, and compulsion was hardly necessary. When free education came the position was not effected. The reverse process took place in the States. Education was free before it became compulsory, and parents never learnt to value what they paid for." And, further, it is argued that the Government Board of Education, coördinating and centralizing laws of attendance, supplies a factor altogether lacking in the United States.

Whatever may be the advantages of one situation over the other, it seems obvious that the problems of education in England are approximately the same as those faced in the United States. H. A. L. Fisher, President of the English Board of Education during the War, contributes to the current *Yale Review* an account of his incumbency which might well have been written by an American State head of schools during the same period. The manner would be different and the names would change, but the substantial facts would be much the same.

. . .

That there is a general and growing dissatisfaction with the American school system goes without saying. Witnesses need no subpoena to testify on that issue. The stand is now occupied by Casper F. Goodrich, a retired Rear Admiral, who computes his parallax from the two fixed points of Professor Sidney Thomas' School at New Haven and the United States Naval Academy at Annapolis. The Naval Academy is orthodox and old-fashioned; the New Haven School is advanced and experimental. At Professor Thomas' there are no books, but rather wall maps, and mathematical games; no paper pads, but slates. Competition is emphasized; the clever rewarded; the dull punished. And, more than all, there is Professor Thomas. Admiral Goodrich would reproduce the system as well as may be without the Professor. He would weed out the unfit and set them to their proper tasks. The fit he would educate to greater fitness. And throughout the process he would select and choose and apply, avoiding as he would the devil the folly of "trying to make high-speed tools out of pig iron."

. . .

To this Mr. Jim Blake, of Glens Falls, New York, writing in *The Outlook*, would reply that the Admiral overlooks the claims of pig iron. Pig iron doesn't relish its limitations. It would like nothing better than an infusion of tungsten. And it suffers when it is told to stay pig. Mr. Blake refers particularly to Dartmouth, which, since it has launched upon a career of excellence, has been quite tactless in its expulsions. Nearly 300 Sophomores and Juniors, as well as Freshmen, were expelled last mid-year. "It was pitiful," says Mr. Blake, "to see the distress. Some were from the far West and were sent off in the midst of a severe winter." And he ends, or rather he begins, by demanding: "What is the aim of Dartmouth?"

Yale wants to know the same thing. Not about Dartmouth, but about Yale. And Professor C. W. Mendell, Professor of Latin and Chairman of the Athletic Board of Control, leads off in *The Yale Daily News* with a succinct and persuasive statement. The object of a college education is culture. "Culture is not the finished product, much less the meretricious trappings of an inferior article serving to deceive the observer. Culture is fertilization. . . . True education must make fertile the intellectual and moral ground so that it can bear fruit in the proper season. To be more concrete, the real education which a college can give is that which enables the alumnus to judge for himself with reasonable expectation of success."

. . .

The present senior class at Brown is so exceptionally brilliant that many of its members will be excused from taking the final examinations.

. . .

The London County Council ruled that all women teachers must be single. The legality of the rule under the Women's Disabilities Act is doubted. It will throw 4,000 teachers out of work. The reason for the rule is said to be the unemployment situation.

. . .

A happy solution of the problem of the teacher's vacation is suggested by Mrs. Alfred Lyttleton, who accompanied Lady Astor on her American trip last year. Provided sufficient money is collected, she proposes to arrange to send English school teachers to America for their summer holidays. And she hopes that the first Odyssey of pedagogues will inspire American philanthropists to send American teachers to England.

If these plans can be carried out in a large way, Mrs. Lyttleton feels that more will be done to further international good-will than can be accomplished by an exchange of erudite university professors or laboratory scientists. One thing, too, is certain: it will awake again the old discussion of "English" vs. "American" school systems, and it will again be discovered that what is good for Jonathan makes poor fare for David.

. . .

Because "many of the leading patriots of the country are held up to scorn" and certain achievements of the American Revolutionary army are "belittled," two American histories by Albert Bushnell Hart, of Harvard, and one by O. H. Van Tyne, of Columbia, were ordered removed from the shelves of the San Jose (Cal.) Carnegie Library.

RELIGION

Dean Inge Again

The current *Atlantic Monthly* contains an article by the brilliant Dean of St. Paul's, London, discussing the Catholic Church and the Anglo-Saxon mind. He makes it his purpose to examine whether or not Protestantism is a spent force. He points out that although the Anglo-Catholic wing of the Established Church in England is strong among the clergy, especially in Canterbury, yet the movement has but a weak hold on the laity. "But," he adds, "a schismatical Catholic Church is a contradiction in terms. The (Anglo-Catholic) movement will probably end by enriching Protestantism with such romantic and aesthetic accessories as are compatible with its principles; the real Catholics will end by joining the Church of Rome." (Cardinal Newman, who went over to the Church of Rome in 1845, is a case in point.)

The Dean declares that the Roman church exhibits the old Roman genius for international government, and to prove that it is a static, not a progressive, type of government, he quotes from the Papal syllabus of 1864: "If anyone says the Roman pontiff can and ought to reconcile himself and come to terms with progress, with liberalism, and with modern civilization, let him be anathema." The Dean sees three remarkably good points in this church government—it makes for loyalty, it keeps in touch with human nature through sacraments and music, it works, as far as the common people are concerned.

Dean Inge points out that whereas the genius of the Roman race is primarily for government and power, the genius of the Anglo-Saxon race is primarily for valor, honor and truthfulness. He contrasts Kingsley's blundering directness in 1845 with Newman's "loss of power to distinguish fact from fiction." The three results of this Anglo-Saxon Protestantism are: a reversion to an earlier Christianity than the Catholic, an inspiration of moral and political reform, and a dependence on the religious witness of the inner man rather than the dogma of the church. Thus Protestantism is less hampered than Catholicism in dealing with advances in philosophy, science or government—because individuals can adjust more quickly than institutions, and the Papal syllabus shows no inclination to adjust anyway.

Clericalism in government, he says, "is more like a permanent conspiracy than a dominant power," whereas

Protestantism has no interests apart from the highest welfare of the nation, and permeates rather than dominates its politics. "Few, I think, would say that Christianity as a moral force has less power in England or America than in Spain or Peru."

Finally, the Latin type of governmental Christianity can never suit the northern code of honor. He points to Christ as one who never spoke to the hearts of men en masse, but rather to the inner spirit of each individual. "He banished political methods from His teaching." This individualistic, Protestant type of Christianity, with its adaptability to a modern, scientific and industrial age, is decidedly not a spent force. "This, we may venture to predict, is the Christianity of the future, as it was the first Christianity," declares the Dean, at the end of his very outspoken essay.

Two Masters

The creed of the Russian communists, according to an interviewer of Litvinof, is as follows: "We do not believe that the church can serve two masters. We must choose between the Communist Party and the Church."

As reported last week, Archbishop Zepiak and Monsignor Butchkavitch, of the Roman Catholic Church, were tried for "resisting the government." Both were condemned to death. A storm of protest arose from governments and other organizations all over the world.

The Archbishop's sentence was commuted to ten years' solitary imprisonment. The Soviet Government replied to Secretary Hughes' plea for mercy for the Catholics that there are still 50 political (war-time) prisoners in Leavenworth who have done less against government than the ecclesiastics had done against theirs. The Russians rejected Poland's offer to exchange prominent Communist prisoners now in Polish prisons in return for Monsignor Butchkavitch, who is a Pole.

Krylenko, prosecutor for the Soviet Government, is reported to be preparing a case against Tikon, Patriarch of the Greek Orthodox church, on the same charge of opposing the Government.

Passover

Last Sunday and Monday the Jews held Passover preaching services in their synagogues (orthodox) or temples (reformed). After the services family groups celebrated the Passover feast ("seyder"), each in its

own home. After an ordinary supper, a ritual is carried out during which four small cups of sacramental wine are drunk by each member of the family. A dish in the center of the table contains a piece of lamb, and, in some families, horseradish. The lamb is not eaten, but is a survival of the ancient and abandoned custom of blood sacrifice as it was first practiced in Egypt. The horseradish signifies the bitter experiences of the Jews in slavery. According to custom, the youngest son of the family asks the father the reason for this feast and the father replies by reading the account of the Passover in Exodus 12, and Psalms 114 and 115. At the end of the feast, one fifth cup is filled. This is left untouched in the center of the table beside the lamb. It is for the expected Messiah—and the door is opened for him to enter. The next four days of Passover week are not celebrated in any special way, except that no orthodox Jew is supposed to eat any bread except that which is made without yeast. On the last day of the week, services are held in the temples and synagogues. There are no sacraments, but the songs and sermons emphasize the significance of the past week. The chalice of the Christian communion service is related, as far as ritual goes, to the cup of the Jewish passover. Although at the Last Supper, Jesus gave an entirely different significance to the feast, yet He did not entirely change its outward form.

Trends

Growth During 1922. The Federal Council of Churches, which includes 30 denominations and three-fourths of the Protestant church membership, reports that 1922 brought into all churches an increase which was 50% above the average of the last five years.

Mormons. The centenary of Mormonism will be celebrated on Hill Comuran, near Palmyra, N. Y., in September, 1923. It was here that Joseph Smith, according to the Mormon faith, received from God the engraved plates which he translated and added to the Bible as *The Book of Mormon*.

More Religion. According to S. Parkes Cadman, "the crowds at Lenten services in Washington, Boston, Philadelphia, Buffalo, Syracuse and other cities are double and even triple what they were last year. . . . In 100 years there'll be no denominations. But in 100 years there will be more religion than ever."

SCIENCE

The Greatest Physicist

Sir Joseph J. Thomson, headmaster of Trinity College, Cambridge, discoverer of the electron, and considered by many the greatest living physicist, is in the United States on an extended visit as the guest of Franklin Institute, Philadelphia.

As guest of the Western Electric Company at luncheon in the Bell System laboratories, Sir Joseph saw in operation many applications of his fundamental theories and inventions. Among these was a water-cooled copper vacuum tube, devised by W. G. Housekeeper, with 40 times the capacity of the present glass-enclosed tube used in long-distance radio. This may shortly be installed on all American battleships.

Professor Thomson's chief contribution to science is the proof (in 1897) that the rays given off from the cathode, or negative electrode, within a vacuum tube are streams of minute bodies of negative electricity, called by him "corpuscles," but later renamed "electrons." It is now believed that all matter is made up of "electrons," particles of negative electricity, and "protons," particles of positive electricity. The smallness of the electron is beyond human comprehension. Its diameter is about 30 trillionths of an inch. The most powerful microscope known would barely enable us to see an object 200 atoms wide, and if an atom were about the size of a large office building, an electron would be the size of a pinhead.

Professor Thomson was Cavendish professor of experimental physics in Cambridge University from 1884 until 1918. During that time he developed a great research laboratory which attracted workers from all parts of the world. He received the Nobel prize for physics in 1906, and holds many other awards and honors from the great scientific societies of the world. In 1908 he was knighted, and during the World War he was an important figure in several Government research committees and technical departments.

A number of British scientific men, under the leadership of Sir Kenneth D. Mackenzie, formed the Scientific Expeditionary Research Association to facilitate and promote scientific expeditions to all parts of the world. The first voyage under its auspices will be to the South Pacific Ocean, starting this summer.

For Chemists

The annual spring meeting of the American Chemical Society was held in New Haven in conjunction with the dedication of the new \$2,000,000 Sterling Chemical Laboratory of Yale University. The building is the most complete and thoroughly equipped structure of its kind in the world. It accommodates 3,000 students, covers a city block, and is composed of a U-shaped exterior of collegiate Gothic, enclosing a building of modern factory construction, invisible from the street. The first chemistry lecture at Yale was delivered April 4, 1804, by Professor Benjamin Silliman.



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SIR JOSEPH J. THOMSON
He found something whose smallness passes human comprehension

The Postmaster General of England appointed a committee to consider the technical possibilities of transatlantic wireless telephony for commercial use. Officials of the American Telephone and Telegraph Company are coöperating with the movement, though practical developments are not expected for a year or two.

Edouard Belin, of Paris, was awarded the grand gold medal of the Société Nationale d'Encouragement au Bien, coveted by French scientists as second only to the Nobel prize, for his invention of a method of transmitting photographs by wire. *The New York World* has acquired the exclusive American rights for the process; and *Le Matin*, the French rights. M. Belin predicts the early establishment of telephotographic service between Continental capitals, and even transoceanic service in the not-far-distant future.

MEDICINE

Kidneys or Arteries?

Diagnosis of high blood pressure—a disease largely confined to middle age—has hitherto been based chiefly on the assumed presence of incurable hardening of the arteries (arteriosclerosis).

Now come Dr. Henry A. Higley, pathologist of the Brooklyn Eye and Ear Hospital, and Dr. Cyrus W. Field, of Bellevue, Manhattan, who say that a large majority of high blood-pressure cases are due to other causes, particularly to abnormal conditions of the blood due to inactivity of the kidneys. They are using a formula of Dr. D. D. Van Slyke, of the Rockefeller Institute—a method of determining the functional activity of the kidneys which makes possible the improvement of certain cases of high blood-pressure by dietary methods. In such cases, and even in acute cases in which apoplexy is a danger, the condition may be greatly reduced or arrested by this method, which has been known to pathologists for several years, and was first investigated by a French physician, Ambard.

An Open Skull

The skull of Henry A. Brown, a patient in the Beth Israel Hospital, New York, was opened under only a local anaesthetic (cocaine) by Dr. K. Winfield Ney and assisting surgeons, and a large brain tumor successfully removed. Brown was fully conscious throughout the operation, was able to answer the doctors' questions, and coöperated cheerfully. He is now convalescing and is thought to be on the way to full recovery, though his life had been despaired of before the operation. His condition was such that he probably could not have survived such an operation under a general anaesthetic.

The tumor was of the benign type, four inches long by two inches wide and three quarters of an inch thick. This is believed to have been the first operation for brain tumor under a local anaesthetic.

"Cures," Wholesale

There have already been 2,716 applicants for the prize of \$100,000 offered last year by Lord Atholstan, of Montreal, for the discovery of a cure for cancer. Claims have come from 41 different countries. Before application the claimants must satisfy a recognized medical faculty or society that there is scientific justification for investigating their "cures."

FINANCE

Rediscount Rate

To employ an Irish bull, the chief event of last week was one that didn't happen. Despite rumors in and out of Wall Street, the meeting of Governors of Federal Reserve Banks in Washington adjourned without proposing an advance in rediscount rates.

The confident but mistaken predictions that rediscount rates would be increased have proceeded partly from advocates of the classical theory that rediscount rates should stand above open market rates, and partly from apprehensive speculators in a temporarily bear stock market. The opinion of the latter group can be disregarded. But that of the former is entitled to genuine consideration. Undoubtedly as a general thing the bank rate should be above the market rate, and undoubtedly just the opposite is the case today. It may be that the Reserve authorities' decision to leave rates unchanged has been to some extent shaped by political pressure from the agricultural interests against higher rates. Nevertheless, taking the current Federal Reserve situation as it actually is, their decision is undoubtedly wise at this time, even though contrary to the general theory of rediscount banking.

The Treasury has been opposed to a rise in rediscount rates, since such an occurrence would be detrimental to government financing which will be in process until May 20 at the maturity of the Victory Notes. Higher rediscount rates meanwhile would increase the cost of such government financing.

But for other reasons, such an increase would prove equally unpopular with the banks themselves. Since the war, it has been increasingly difficult to persuade State banks to join the Reserve system, although the large number of such non-member banks is a fundamental cause of the difficulties experienced in adequately financing agriculture. When member banks can profit by rediscounting, as they can today, such membership holds forth immediate inducements; but when rediscounting is penalized by the relation of bank and market rates, membership in the Reserve system will be discouraged accordingly.

Moreover, member banks are now increasing their mercantile loans by selling bonds rather than by rediscounting. In general, there is very little rediscounted paper in the Reserve banks, despite the current trade expansion. Several Reserve banks

could not pay their running expenses today simply on interest accruing on their portfolio of bills and paper. Theoretically they should if necessary run at a loss in such cases; but this has been made impossible by the unjustifiable amounts of money taken from them by the government under the terms of the Reserve Act in 1919-21, under the euphemism of "franchise taxes." The Reserve Banks owe the government nothing, and should pay it nothing, except a fair rate of interest on government deposits. Certainly the British government, which needs funds more acutely than ours, should not think of profiteering at the expense of the Bank of England in any such way. Before a theoretically correct rediscount policy can be pursued by the Reserve Banks, such unjust and publicly harmful anomalies as this excessive "franchise tax" must be removed from the Reserve Act itself.

Stocks and Bonds

Stocks were irregularly weak, and less active than recently. Prices have been obviously subject to a "technical reaction" which, owing to the relatively small public participation in stock speculation, has been gradual rather than violent. Bonds continued to decline—Liberties broke badly on bank selling and rumors of increased Reserve rates, but recovered fairly well subsequently.

Commodities

Cotton declined sharply from recent high levels. In general, however, commodities continued to rise in price. Copper has recovered its recent slight recession on heavy London buy. So universal are premiums for early deliveries of steel products that prices for such deliveries are in practice rather meaningless. The Steel Corporation is operating at 92% of capacity. Railroad buying has slowed up, but so great is the demand that the only check to production lies in the shortage of common labor.

Foreign Exchange

The dramatic yet genuinely constructive policies of Mussolini have advanced rates for Italian lire. Belgian and French francs have also continued strong. Fewer Bank of France notes are now outstanding than when the French armies entered the Ruhr. This is in the strongest possible contrast to Germany, whose currency now aggregates nearly five trillion marks through the colossal addition last week of 683 billion. The German \$50,000,000 "loan" failed dismally, German industrialists evidently holding completely aloof. New

York rates for marks in consequence began to sag, but the German government again supported the market, with the result that rates have been practically unchanged. This "pegging" of mark exchange rates is too artificial to continue indefinitely.

Inflation? Not Yet

Of great significance to the common fear of coming inflation is a table of stocks of basic commodities as of January 1, 1923, in the bulletin of the New York Reserve Bank. Compared with January 1, 1922, much smaller stocks were reported of anthracite and bituminous coal, cement, brick, wood pulp, skins, leather, cotton, lamb. Larger stocks were reported in crude petroleum, kerosene, gasoline, beef, pork. Until stocks of commodities generally increase, it may be concluded that consumption is keeping pace with production, and that in consequence inflation is not yet upon us.

Building Decline

Some slowing down in building is apparent from mounting prices for construction materials and growing restlessness of both skilled and unskilled labor. New contracts are expected to begin to decrease by July next. This may not be an unmixed evil, since the volume of construction now scheduled is sufficiently great to absorb all skilled labor and materials. The question is, whether building prosperity can be stabilized and its duration extended at present price levels, or whether we shall have immediately increased profits, followed next fall by a slump.

Notes

The Bethlehem Steel Corporation announced that all details of the purchase of Midvale and Cambria Steel have been completed. William E. Corey, formerly of the Midvale Steel and Ordnance Company, and Percy A. Rockefeller were elected to the Board, of which Charles M. Schwab is Chairman. A. C. Dinkey will be President.

An issue of \$19,900,000 of external loan 30-year non-callable 6% gold debenture bonds of the Oriental Development Company, which are guaranteed as to principal and interest by the Japanese Government, is made by a nation-wide banking syndicate headed by the National City Company.

Consolidation of Armour & Co. and Morris & Co. into a \$550,000,000 packing house concern was formally accomplished.

SPORT

"Third Base Thatcher"

A Handbook of Scholastic Morality by "Deacon" Scott

Even as when a cow eats a cocoanut or an elephant does a high dive, it is an event when a ball player writes a book. There are those, to be sure, who view with unworthy suspicion professional athletes in the world of literature. And it is even whispered that a certain prominent heavyweight and an equally prominent golf champion do not actually compose the treatises attributed to them in the public prints. But be these things as they very well may, Everett ("Deacon") Scott, of the New York Yankees, has entered the field of literature with a novel entitled *Third Base Thatcher* (Dodd, Mead, \$1.75).

Jeff Thatcher is a poor boy. He is forced to leave Pennington Institute under a nasty cloud. Becoming a newspaper reporter, Jeff attends a train wreck. Somewhere under the debris he discovers an absconding cashier with \$100,000 of the First National's securities. The reward and the kudos thus accumulated suffice for his return to Pennington, where he "makes" (the quotes are Mr. Scott's) the School Team. Naturally enough the school bully is his defeated rival for third base. In the "big" game of the season Jeff saves the situation with a triple play, unassisted, in the ninth inning. Mr. Scott's concluding paragraphs are notable, viz:

"Oh, you Third Base Thatcher. Won't the girls be wild about you at the 'hop' tonight!"

"Whereupon Jeff colored up like a turkey gobbler, and, breaking away from the crowd, bolted into the gymnasium building and dashed downstairs to the locker room, while the rest of the joyous, grinning players streamed down the stairs after him, laughing and joking at his consternation."

Captious critics will argue that this tardy introduction of the love interest mars the novel. Others will say that the hero lacks fine masculine modesty when he says to Dr. Livingstone, his headmaster: "I am always truthful and I have always taken whatever punishment is coming to me in a manly fashion, I believe."

No one, however, can deny the value of the book, and its serial predecessors in "The Baseball Nine Books," as a series of trenchant treatises on scholastic morality. The scrivener to whom the beginnings of the series are ascribed is Christy Mathewson. His titles read: *Pitcher*

Pollock, Catcher Craig, First Base Faulkner, Second Base Sloan. The array leads one to anticipate Shortstop Sutphen, Left Fielder Lumley, Center Fielder Catheart and Right Fielder Rabinowitz.

The Author. Everett Scott is captain and shortstop of the New York Yankees, champions of the American League. He is thirty-two, bats and throws right-handed. He has to his credit a world's record of 1,002 consecutive scheduled games played in the big league. He is considered by many critics to be the greatest shortstop in the game.



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EVERETT SCOTT

In the Authors' League he bats 99 44/100%

Walto and Gene

While Gene Sarazen has been devoting profitable days to posing in the glare of the cinema calcium, Walter Hagen has won three southern tournaments in two short weeks. In each of the three he has established local records. The first was Belleair; the second, Asheville; the third, the North and South championship at Pinehurst. To defeat a field which included Cyril Walker, Jim Barnes and Jock Hutchison (who finished in the order named) Hagen was forced to a record-breaking 289 for 72 holes.

Sarazen meanwhile has finished his labor in the land of celluloid and returned to open the spring season at the Briarcliff Lodge Club (Briarcliff Manor, N. Y.), where he is employed as professional at a salary reputed to be larger than that of most of the members.

Said Sarazen: "I haven't had much time to devote to golf. . . ."

Hagen: "I am playing the best game of my career. . . ."

The New Willard

Word comes from Excelsior Springs, Mo., that Jess Willard, some time heavyweight champion of the world, is deep in the tortures of preparing his ancient frame for the battle with Floyd Johnson in the Polo Grounds, New York, five weeks hence. Miles and miles of roadwork over the Missouri hills are the feature of his training. After the fourth day he had outrun all of his ten companions. His weight has dwindled to 251 pounds—the slightest he has ever been since he took the championship from Jack Johnson in Havana. These methods are in keenest contrast to the indolent routine that preceded Willard's demolition by Dempsey at Toledo.

Mike McTigue, Irish-American, who did the world some service on St. Patrick's Day by removing Battling Siki from the pugilistic panorama, sails for America on May 1. He has received an offer of \$100,000 to fight Harry Greb in June. Joe Jacobs, his representative, comments: "McTigue would like to meet Carpentier at Boyle's Thirty Acres. He is a willing fighter and will not long be idle."

Mrs. Franklin I. Mallory reached the climax of the disasters in her tennis campaign along the Riviera when in the matches at Cannes she was defeated by Mlle. Vlasco, virtually unknown, score 8-6, 9-7. She sailed shortly afterward for America.

Last Monday inaugurated thoroughbred racing for the Eastern season with the opening of the Bowie, Md., meeting. The horses will hold the Eastern tracks of New York and Maryland for eight full months until the season closes, Nov. 29—also at Bowie.

New World's Records

Bowling (five man team): Nelson-Mitchell team at American Bowling Congress, Milwaukee, three-game total of 3,139.

W. H. Ponsford, a Victoria (Australia) cricketer, broke a world's record of 27 years' standing with an individual batsman's score of 429 in a match against the Tasmania eleven. In the same match the Victorian team raised a world's mark which has stood 22 years when they scored a total of 1,059, every man on the team making double figures.

THE PRESS

Great Ones

"Lord Robert Cecil and a collection of New York newspaper men saw each other yesterday. The line at the head table included, sitting next to each other, Frank A. Munsey, who supplied the food, Lord Robert Cecil, Senator Beveridge of Indiana, William Randolph Hearst and Thomas W. Lamont, of J. Pierpont Morgan & Co., all most becoming and appropriate.

"There was also William C. Reick, who went reporting with this writer nearly forty years ago, and Dayton, publisher of the *Evening Journal*, the ablest publisher with one possible and doubtful exception in the United States. There was J. A. Moore, 'The Magazine King'; also Ochs, who owns *The New York Times*, and is constantly hiring more warehouses to hold his money; and Wiley, who goes everywhere that Ochs goes, like the little bird that accompanies the rhinoceros, and warns it. Otto H. Kahn was there. His specialties are money and music, with a little extra pressure on the money pedal. Also Melville Stone, who joined the 'Why Did I Do It Club' when he sold the *Chicago News* to Lawson."—Arthur Brisbane in the Hearst papers.

A Favorite Quotation

"At the proper time after the Republican National Convention meet, some fifteen men, bleary-eyed with loss of sleep and perspiring profusely with the excessive heat, will sit down in seclusion around a big table. I will be with them and will present the name of Senator Harding to them, and before we get through they will put him over."

If *The New York World* has printed those two sentences once in its editorial columns, it has printed them twenty times. The remarks are those of Harry M. Daugherty, and they were made just prior to the Republican National Convention in June, 1920.

Sob Stuff

The following, taken from *The New York Times*, is what hard-boiled newspaper men have in mind when they speak of "sob stuff":

"Mr. Harding shook hands with each of the boys and girls, patting the deaf on the back and to the blind extending such greetings as 'Hello, there!' 'Good morning,' or 'How are you?' He was affected as the scores of blind children filed by him, and as he turned to leave tears came into his eyes."

Hearst in Baltimore

Official announcement was made of the purchase by William Randolph Hearst from Frank A. Munsey of *The Baltimore American* and *The Baltimore News*, its evening edition.

Mr. Hearst acquires *The Baltimore American* in the 160th year of its existence. Established as *The Maryland Journal and Advertiser* in 1773, it was the first newspaper published in Baltimore and is the oldest news publication south of Philadelphia. For nearly 70 years it was owned by the Fulton family. Charles Fulton, warm friend of Abraham Lincoln, gave the paper its present name. During the Civil War it was the only newspaper supporting the Union south of the Mason-Dixon Line.

The price paid by Mr. Hearst for the two properties is said to have been about \$1,200,000.

Mr. Hearst's only competitors in Baltimore are the Abell Publishing Co. (publishers of *The Sun* and *The Evening Sun*), and the Scripps-McRae interests, which publish the newly born *Baltimore Post* tabloid.

Other "Hearst cities": Chicago, New York, San Francisco, Los Angeles, Boston, Seattle, Washington, Fort Worth, Rochester, Syracuse, Milwaukee, Atlanta, Detroit, Oakland.

Military Critics

Admiral Sims is agitated because there "is not a competent military critic on any newspaper in the United States, while on the other side (of the Atlantic) there isn't a newspaper without one." *The New York Globe*, believing this situation to be a god-send rather than a calamity, has the following to say:

"These military critics who are to be found in the European press are about as great a nuisance as the journalism of Europe knows. Each one sees a new danger every week. Each one has a new bright idea for building battleships or something every fortnight. Practically every one is the spokesman of some clique in the General Staff. Before the war, during the war, and after the war, they were most of them wrong most of the time. In all of literature there would be no more melancholy reading than the collected prophecies, warnings and advice of the journalistic military experts."

Mr. Bruce Bliven has joined the editorial board of *The New Republic*. After acquiring considerable reputation as a journalist in California, he came to New York in 1920 to take the position of Managing Editor of *The Globe*.

The Penny Press

The *Springfield Union*, the *Evening Union*, the *Springfield Republican* and the *Springfield Daily News* increased the price of their issues from one to two cents a copy. A year ago, the *Union* and the *Republican* reduced their prices from two to one cent, but all Springfield papers have now come to the conclusion that the day of the penny paper is past.

Public Taste

Dr. Albert Shaw's *Review of Reviews* will not say whether the American people are unpatriotic in their lack of interest in politics or whether the newspapers are criminally negligent in failing to print political news. But the following paragraph diplomatically scolds either the press or the public or both:

"Sweeping assertions are seldom valuable, and it would not be wholly correct to say that senators during the past two years have been really useful to the country in inverse ratio to the publicity they have received. But it would be true to say that publicity has not borne much relation to merit. This is due on the one hand to sensational tendencies in journalism, and on the other to the fact that readers are superficial. In earlier periods, newspapers were much more political in their character than at present. In those days, except for an occasional prize fight or horse race, there was no sporting news in the daily press. But nowadays the sport pages alone occupy more space regularly than the political affairs of nation, state and city, all put together. The financial and business pages are vastly more elaborate than political and governmental news. The theatres, and other so-called amusement interests, are also accorded more attention than the affairs of the country. Many newspapers give more space by far to comic pictures that introduce the same characters in unending series than they give to all the doings of all governments, foreign and domestic. This is not remarked by way of finding fault with the newspapers. It is intended rather to help the reader understand how it happens that public opinion, in relation to the affairs of Congress, drifts so easily from indifference and neglect to impatience and disparagement."

Mr. Louis Seibold, political expert of national reputation, has engaged to write a series of 25 articles for *The New York Herald* dealing with political, economic and general conditions throughout the country. The articles are appearing in *The Herald* on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays.

AERONAUTICS

Newest in War

We may shortly see a giant dirigible coursing through the sky, with a dozen small fighting airplanes suspended from it ready to fly off at a moment's notice.

Lengthy studies of this problem by the Army Air Service culminated in success last week at Mitchel Field, L. I. A large ring was placed on the upper wing of an airplane and a hook of corresponding dimensions was hung from the passenger gondola of an airship. The airplane pilot regulated his speed till it was no greater than that of the dirigible and was picked up and carried along without the slightest difficulty. The apparatus will be modified in detail only, and will permit both the picking up and taking off of airplanes.

The largest semi-rigid airship in the world, the TC-2, having a gas capacity of 750,000 cubic feet, is being completed by the Goodyear Tire & Rubber Co., of Akron, Ohio, to serve as an airplane carrier. The Washington Naval Conference placed a limitation on the number and tonnage of ship airplane carriers, but no such restriction was placed on airship carriers—at that time scarcely thought of as practicable. Army experts also claim that the airship carrier will have many advantages over the naval airplane carrier.

More Speed

At McCook Field, Dayton, Lieutenant L. J. Maitland attained 244.97 miles an hour, surpassing his own and all other speed records to date.

Orville Wright certified the speed. When Wright flew his first plane at 30 miles an hour, the world marveled.

The Balloon Race

Indianapolis will get the national elimination balloon race, which will be held at the Motor Speedway of that city between June 9 and July 4.

The entry of 14 contestants is assured. Those pilots who finish first, second, third, will represent the United States in the international James Gordon Bennett trophy race at Brussels in September.

At Toulouse, Georges Barbot took off in a glider, remained in the air 15 minutes, and landed—without the aid of a wind. This because the glider was equipped with a 7-horsepower auxiliary motor.

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.)

Andrew Volstead: "It cost my daughter, Laura, two dollars when she parked my auto in front of a Washington watering trough so that horses could not drink. Violation of traffic regulations!"

Ganna Walska: "Before I sailed for Europe, reporters insulted me by asking whether I was leaving America because of unfavorable comment on my singing. I replied by stating that American newspapers go in for sensationalism. It is sensational to say: 'Ganna cannot sing.' It is not sensational to declare: 'Ganna can sing.' 'In Europe,' I added, 'newspaper men are not interested in my private life—fortunately for me.'"

Walter Hagen, golf champion: "While playing in a foursome at Pinehurst I was considerably put off my game by hearing a woman in the gallery remark: 'This man about to play is Higgins and they say he is quite good!'"

John F. Hylan, New York Mayor: "A new municipal ferryboat, sister-ship to the recently launched *William Randolph Hearst*, is to be christened after me."

Gilbert K. Chesterton: "My objection to socialism is that it is really only the culmination of capitalism, and my objection to capitalism is that it is likely to turn into socialism. I intend to start a new weekly magazine to combat monopoly of both kinds."

Dr. Nicholas Murray Butler, President of Columbia University: "Our youngest senior, Edward Roche Hardy, Jr., 14, made Phi Beta Kappa. When he gets out of college he is going to be a missionary."

Dr. Serge Voronoff: "Since my decision to rejuvenate only persons whom I think of service to France, I performed my first operation of that type on Charles Malato, 65, celebrated French novelist."

Fouad I, King of Egypt: "I received the following cablegram:

'His Majesty
'Fouad I,
'King of Egypt,
'Cairo:

'On this anniversary of Your Majesty's birth I extend the assurance of my high regard and good wishes and the hope that Your Majesty's country may continue to enjoy peace and prosperity.
(Signed) 'Warren G. Harding.'"

Lord Robert Cecil: "In an interview for *The New Palestine*, organ of American Zionists, I said: 'I believe that when the history of the war comes to be impartially written the two greatest results will be the establishment of the national Jewish home and the creation of the League of Nations.'"

Israel Zangwill: "I told an audience in London that the idea of a Jewish homeland in Palestine is now in a hopeless muddle: 'The British have got a mandate without giving the Jews a nation.'"

William T. Tilden, II: "In my new book on tennis I protest against the sports common in American scholastic life. 'Can you imagine,' I say, 'a group of busy merchants running out to the club for a bit of football in the afternoon? Will they organize their baseball team? Can you imagine inviting your best friend to "come out and run a mile with me this afternoon?" Yet these are the forms of athletics that our schools teach boys. . . . Tennis is the real major sport.'"

Wilhelm: "Irresponsible American newspapers talked of a breach between me and my bride when she left for Germany. *The New York Times* truthfully reports: 'There are, indeed, periods when the pair are on very affectionate terms.'"

Pat Collins, M. P.: "I took part in a spirited debate in the House of Commons over a bill to prevent cruelty in training animals. Sir F. Banbury described breaking horses. I told about my 30 lions. Mr. Groves told about training fleas. Some one objected that there was no provision for the kind treatment of snakes—but we passed the bill."

Edward of Wales: "While riding in the Army point-to-point race at Arborfield, I took my seventh bad fall in four years and came up unhurt. Newspapers point out that as far as horsemanship goes I resemble Henry VIII more than William III. Henry used to tire out eight or ten horses a day by hard riding. William died from a fall when his horse stumbled over a molehill."

Friedrich Wilhelm, ex-Crown Prince: "I had my photograph taken on my solitary Dutch isle—a clear profile against a dark background of clouds. When it was shown at a meeting of telephone girls at Flensburg they passed a resolution saying I should become their next kaiser."



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TIME

The Weekly News-Magazine
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MILESTONES

Engaged. Cathleen Vanderbilt, granddaughter of the late Cornelius Vanderbilt, to Mr. Harry C. Cushing 3rd, of New York. Her father is Reginald C. Vanderbilt, who recently married Gloria Morgan; her mother is now Mrs. Sydney J. Colford, Jr.

Engaged. Lady Mary Cambridge, 26, daughter of the Marquis of Cambridge, to the Marquis of Worcester, 23, heir of the Duke of Beaufort. Lady Mary is the second of Princess Mary's bridesmaids to become engaged since the latter's wedding. The first was Lady Elizabeth Bowes-Lyon.

Engaged. Miss Louisa Hoar, granddaughter of the late Senator Hoar of Massachusetts and step-daughter of Frederick H. Gillett, Speaker of the House, to Mr. Christopher La Farge, grandson of the great artist, John La Farge.

Engaged. Lady Evelyn Farquhar of Montreal, widow of Col. Farquhar, who commanded Princess Pat's regiment, to Mr. Dougal Malcolm, nephew of the Duke of Wellington.

Married. Martha Veit (*Martha* of the *Oberammergau Passion Play*) to a Hamburg merchant named Moeller. The fact that she married outside her own town was resented in Oberammergau.

Married. George Hearst, 18, eldest son of William Randolph Hearst. He eloped with Miss Blanche Louise Wilbur, 19, a Junior at the University of California.

Sued for Divorce. Gloria Swanson, motion picture actress, by Herbert K. Somborn, on charge of desertion. Miss Swanson was divorced in 1918 by her previous husband, Wallace Beery, on the same grounds.

Died. Mrs. Juliet Pierpont Morgan, 76, at her home in New York City. She was the widow of the Rev. John B. Morgan, at one time rector of the American Episcopal Church in Paris, and a sister of the late John Pierpont Morgan.

Died. Dr. Garo Pasdermadjian, 48, Armenian diplomatic representative at Washington, of heart disease at Geneva, Switzerland. He had been envoy to the United States since April, 1920, when the U. S. Government recognized the Republic of Armenia. He went abroad to attend a conference on Russia.

Died. General Michel Joseph Maunoury, 76, former military Governor of Paris, at Orléans, France. Under Joffre, in command of the left wing of the French Army, he played an important part in repulsing the German drive on Paris in 1914.

Died. Sir James Dewar, British chemist, 80, at London. He was co-inventor of cordite, but was best known as inventor of the thermos bottle.

MISCELLANY

"*TIME* Brings All Things"

In St. Augustine, Fla., a baby born of Egyptian parents was named Tut-ankh-Amen.

Melba XV, New South Wales cow eclipsed the world's record in butter production. Completing a 365-days' test under supervision of the Minister of Agriculture, she provided 1,316.81 lbs. of butter fat.

In Carthage, Count Byron de Prorek of Harvard University unearthed a sculptured solid ivory head which he believes represents the General Hannibal.

The American Consul at Guaymas, Mexico, informed the Department of Commerce that the natives are "feverishly cultivating garlic" for shipment to the United States. Italian exporters have been unable to keep pace with the demand in this country.

For some time Admiral Nelson's flagship, the *Victory*, has been rotting in her drydock at Portsmouth. The work of restoring her will soon begin, however; for a well-wisher of the Navy has contributed £50,000 to that end.

Fifteen hundred reindeer carcasses were shipped to New York by way of San Francisco and the Panama Canal. The meat sells on a carcass basis at 35c. a pound. [Retailers pay 12c. to 17c. a pound for beef.]

In Harlem, a Negress shot and killed her husband when he insisted on attending a dance instead of going to church on Sunday evening.

In 1823 was established in Manhattan the New York Nursery and Child's Hospital. Last week the 75,000th baby was born there. She was forthwith appointed to membership on the Centennial Committee. President Harding is the Committee's Chairman.

Last week Victor Hindmarch, untiring Briton, danced at Eshington, Northumberland, 25 hours without a halt. This week Alma Cummings, Manhattan, broke that record by two hours.

In Baltimore a bull ran wild through the heart of the shopping district. George Penkowitz grabbed the animal's tail and was dragged for four blocks. Finally an unidentified Negro grasped the bull by the horns and threw it to the pavement. Penkowitz and the Negro sat upon the bull's neck until police officers arrived.

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POINT with PRIDE

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

The reduction of compulsory mili-
tary service in France from 2 years
to 18 months. (P. 9.)

Fotiva's influence over Lenin and
Tehitcherin's weakness for lost tele-
grams. (P. 11.)

The filial respect exhibited by Wil-
liam G. McAdoo. His days should be
long in the land. (P. 2.)

Melba XV, who provided 1,316
lbs. of butter-fat. (P. 26.)

Henry M. Dawes, who at last will
join his brothers in the "D" Depart-
ment of *Who's Who*. (P. 2.)

The men whom Dr. Serge Voronoff
deems worthy of rejuvenation.
(P. 25.)

Jonas Chickering, blacksmith's boy,
who became father of the American
pianoforte. (P. 18.)

President Harding—worst adver-
tiser in the country. (P. 1.)

Joseph Conrad, rover of the seven
seas, about to tour America for the
first time. (P. 15.)

Zita—Queen, lady, unsensational
memoirist. (P. 12.)

500,000 Greeks worth \$5,000,000,-
000. (P. 12.)

The sport that is supplanting bull
fighting in Mexico. (P. 13.)

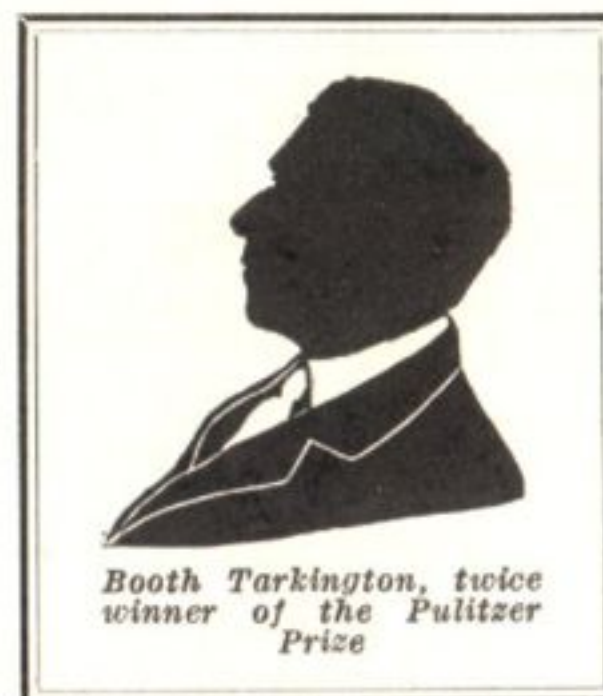
Five-cent postcards by Pennell.
(P. 15.)

The betrothal of the granddaughter
of a great Senator to the grandson of
a great artist. (P. 26.)

The "greatest living physicist"—
now at the mercy of kind American
hostesses. (P. 21.)

Fifty-five cities with a decreasing
population of unemployed. (P. 5.)

Notes on Books



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VIEW with ALARM

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

* * *

The prejudice which will be aroused by the news that the A. F. of L. favors the World Court. (P. 5.)

* * *

The astounding and terrifying revelation that the salary of the war-lord Trotsky is 2,800,000,000 rubles monthly. (P. 12.)

* * *

Arthur Brisbane's familiarity with the great ones of the world. (P. 24.)

* * *

Sugar prices which inflate politics while they deflate pocketbooks. (P. 3.)

* * *

A public whose indifference to the nation's government is aided and abetted by the nation's press. (P. 24.)

* * *

That in place of the black-browed man with a secret sorrow and a Byronic collar we have Babbitts and Pinneys "with no brows at all and Arrow collars." (P. 14.)

* * *

Roumania's weekly ration of anti-Semitism. (P. 12.)

* * *

Italians, agitated about the world market for their music. (P. 18.)

* * *

Those farmers who want to send to jail all city lads whose watches are an hour fast. (P. 6.)

* * *

The epidemic of pandemonium sweeping the parliaments of the world. (P. 11.)

* * *

Women in South Africa who want the vote and aren't getting it. (P. 8.)

* * *

A special Senate to handle Foreign Affairs all by itself. (P. 6.)

* * *

French bookkeepers who lose track of \$62,158,000. (P. 9.)

* * *

Free education, which—according to the British—has spoiled America's appetite for school. (P. 19.)

* * *

Politicians who would import defectives to be their constituents. (P. 2.)

* * *

Only 1.7 children in the family of the average Frenchman. (P. 9.)

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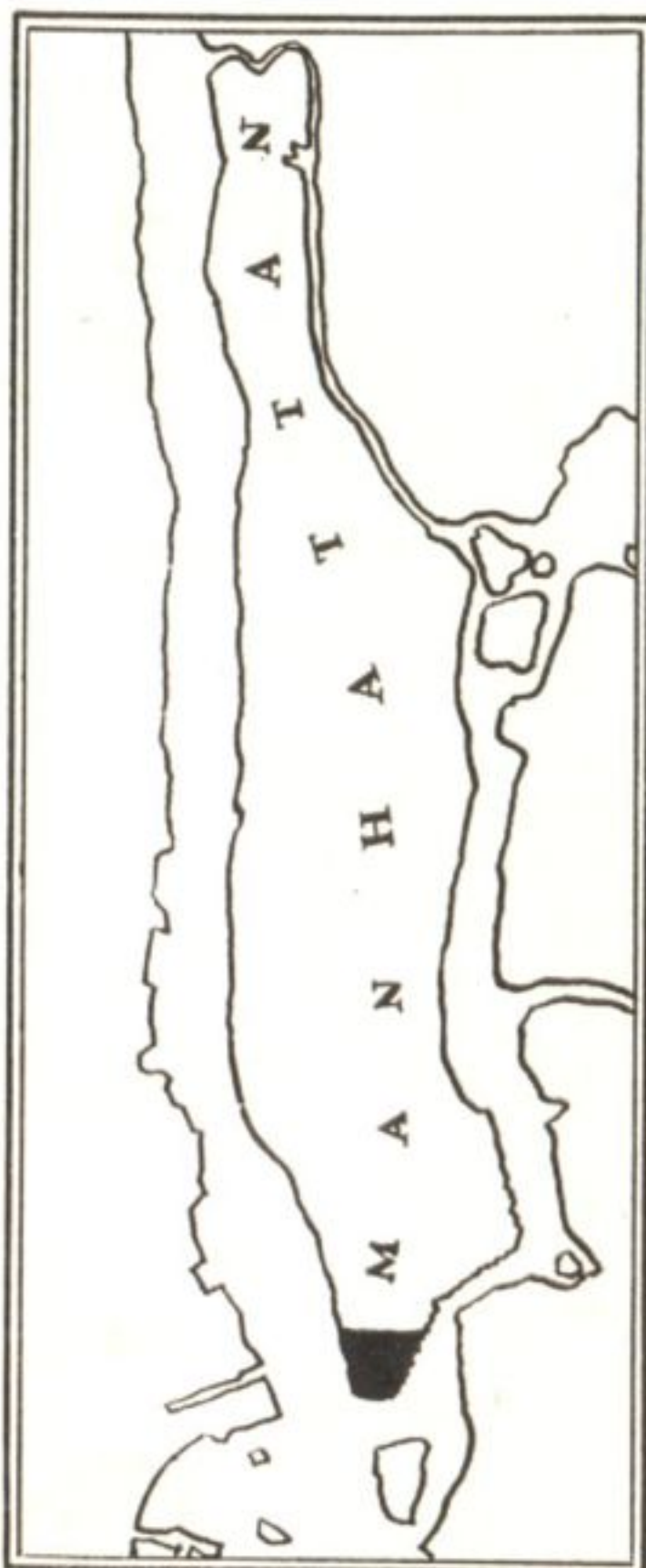
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In New York City

The readers of TIME in the black area alone include directors and officials of 1000 of the largest firms and corporations in the United States.

TIME *and the* Directory of Directors

After the publication of Vol. 1, No. 4, an analysis of TIME'S circulation was begun. "Who are the men who read TIME?" Business men wanted to know. Taking the list of subscribers to TIME, geographically, and comparing it with the Directory of Directors, the analysis thus far has covered only the area shown in black in the diagram. It has been found that regular readers of TIME in this area alone include officials and directors of over 1000 large companies, a few of which are:

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American Exchange National Bank	Kuhn, Loeb & Co.
American International Corporation	Lebanon National Bank
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American Net & Twine Company	Lehigh Valley Coal Co.
American Rolling Mill Company	Lehman Bros.
American Trading Co.	Linen Thread Co.
Anaconda Copper Mining Co.	Los Angeles & Salt Lake R. R. Co.
Androsoggin Mills	R. H. Macy Co.
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Bernhard Scholle & Co.	J. P. Morgan & Co.
Blair & Co.	Morris Plan Co.
E. W. Bliss Co.	National Bank of Commerce in N. Y.
Bobwhite Chemical Corporation	National City Bank of N. Y.
Brooklyn City R. R. Co.	National Lawn Tennis Association
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Canada Southern Railway Co.	New York Life Insurance Co.
Central Leather Co.	New York State Realty & Terminal Co.
Central Georgia Railway Co.	New York Trust Co.
Chalmers Motor Corporation	Oregon-Washington R. R. & Nav. Co.
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