

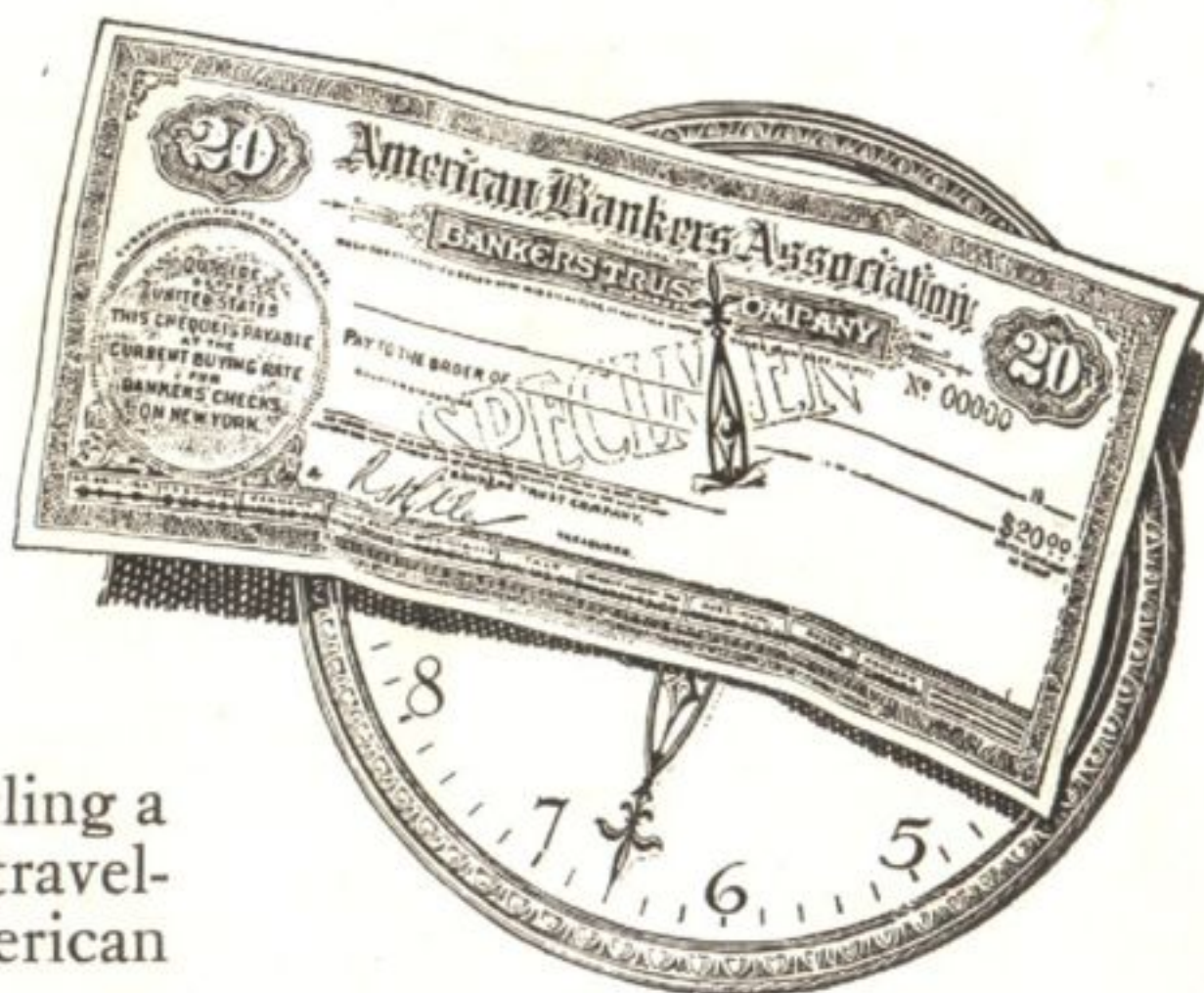
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VOL. I, NO. 9

At This Minute



- a traveler in Japan is settling a hotel bill with an official travelers' cheque of the American Bankers Association.
- a woman in Paris is buying a hat on Rue de la Paix with an A.B.A. Cheque.
- here at home a returning traveler is paying a customs official with A.B.A. Cheques,—the *only* travel cheques accepted by the United States

Government in payment of duties.

- at a roadside garage in California a motorist is using an A.B.A. Cheque to buy gasoline.
- on an Atlantic liner a passenger is paying the purser with A.B.A. Cheques.

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TIME

The Weekly News-Magazine

Vol. I, No. 9

April 28, 1923

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

PRESIDENT

Elasticity

President Harding took an important step when he settled a little dispute which had grown up among the members of the Tariff Commission. Great political as well as economic results may follow the President's decision.

The Question. The Fordney-McCumber Tariff Act contained for the first time in national history a provision for a flexible or elastic tariff to be applied entirely at the discretion of the Chief Executive. On recommendation of the Tariff Commission he may raise or lower duties (not more than 50% of the amount fixed by law). The question which arose in the Tariff Commission was whether it had the power to investigate and recommend changes in the tariff on its own initiative, or whether it must confine its consideration to specific tariff rates against which complaints were made. The Republican members of the Commission, with the exception of Vice Chairman William S. Culbertson, were in favor of the latter narrower interpretation of the act. The Democrats, who are eager for a revision of the Fordney-McCumber Tariff, were naturally in favor of the more liberal interpretation. It was agreed that Mr. Harding should decide.

The Decision. After a two-hour conference at the White House a decision was given out. It was nominally a compromise, but actually a triumph for the liberal interpretation of the law. In cases where complaints are made the commission may "limit the inquiry or broaden it to include related subjects." Where no complaints are filed, after preliminary inquiry and conference with the President, such formal investigations may be authorized "as the facts may warrant and public interest require."

The Significance. Mr. Harding's interpretation of the law is important because it gives the Chief Executive wider power over the tariff than was intended when the law was drawn. Only half an hour before

President Harding met the Tariff Commission, Senator Smoot, who was responsible for the elastic provision of the Tariff Act, called at the White House and told the President that Congress had no intention of giving the Tariff Commission general permission to rewrite the tariff.

To be sure, even if the Commission should completely rewrite the tariff (which is extremely problematic) the President alone can make actual changes in rates, and might disregard the Commission's recommendations. But the fact remains that he has greatly enlarged his powers, however he may choose to exercise them. He may make changes to remedy only the obvious defects of the law as they develop in practice. His friends say this is his intention. But he, or some later President, out of sympathy with the law, might choose to take the making of the tariff entirely into the hands of the Executive.

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World Court Pot Pourri

Public and political opinion is taking its time to crystallize on Mr. Harding's proposal that the United States participate in the Permanent Court of International Justice. Politicians have been rushing about and issuing semi-formal statements, trying to decide on what political stand they may take. The hubbub was further heightened by the presence in Washington of Lord Robert Cecil, advocate of the League of Nations.

¶ Representative Wood of Indiana, Chairman of the Republican Congressional Campaign Committee, called at the White House and told the President that in his opinion the Middle West was strongly opposed to the World Court. Mr. Harding is said to have declared that opposition was largely based on misunderstanding of his proposal, which he would shortly clarify.

¶ Frederick H. Gillett, Speaker of the House, declared: "I am heartily and unreservedly with President Harding on that (the court) issue. . . . This recommendation . . . does not in any way involve entanglement with the League."

¶ David Jayne Hill, former Ambassador to Germany, issued a statement opposing participation in the Court because it is not a World Court (i. e., does not include every nation in the world).

¶ Elihu Root discussed the World Court with the President and is understood to have declared his belief that opposition would vanish when the President's plan was understood.

¶ Senator Borah told President Harding that he was receiving many letters opposing the World Court because it was the first step to entering the League of Nations.

¶ Senator Harrison of Mississippi, sharp-tongued Democratic whip, asserted that with possibly three exceptions the Democrats in the Senate would vote for the President's World Court proposal.

¶ Said Lord Robert Cecil: "The Court is entirely separate from the

National Affairs—[Continued]

League. It is specifically provided that nations not in the League of Nations may be represented on the Court."

¶ Mineichiro Adachi, official reporter of the World Court and Japanese Minister to Belgium, stated that he was engaged in correspondence with Professor Manley O. Hudson of the Harvard Law School concerning the details of possible participation in the Court by the United States. (Professor Hudson was an advisor of President Wilson at the Peace Conference, but is not connected with the present Administration.)

¶ Lord Robert Cecil had interviews about the World Court and the League with ex-President Wilson, President Harding and Senator Borah—but refused to indicate what took place. Senator Borah was not converted to the League.

¶ Senator McCormick of Illinois, Senator Watson of Indiana and Chairman Adams of the Republican National Committee had a conference on the World Court. They agreed that the Committee should avoid the Court issue and devote its publicity to domestic matters.

CABINET

Water and Rum

On his way back from Panama, Secretary of the Navy Denby called at the Virgin Islands and heard the complaints of the islanders who are economically in a desperate position. Now that he has returned to Washington, he must try to solve the problem that the islands present and fulfill his promise to send out the best navy engineer obtainable to make a survey of the very serious water situation on the islands.

The Virgin Islands, lying about 60 miles off the east coast of Porto Rico, were bought by the United States from Denmark in 1917 for \$25,000,000. There are three chief islands in the group, St. Thomas, St. Croix and St. John, and about 50 smaller islands, most of them unnamed and uninhabited. Their combined area is only 132 square miles and their population about 25,000.

The islands were bought chiefly so that Germany might not obtain a naval base in the Caribbean. Now the question is: What shall we do with them? St. Thomas has a good port for a naval station but will not be used by the Navy because Guantanamo Bay is superior. St. Croix is suitable for agriculture, but has had almost no rain for three years; so its

sugarcane industry is practically ruined. The drought, which has also affected most of the Greater Antilles, is so great that there is not even enough water on the islands for cattle, and the cattle industry is vanishing. Prohibition spoiled the remaining occupations of the Virgins—the rum trade and the resupplying of ships. Rival West Indian ports are making the most of the fact that St. Thomas is dry to attract ships to their ports for refueling. So whereas once 90 ships called every month at St. Thomas, it is a rare month now when 25 vessels put in. The Colonial Council was very emphatic in telling Secretary Denby that the Volstead Act is "ruining the islands." Mr.



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SENATOR LA FOLLETTE

He'll travel far and speak his mind

Denby replied that what the islands need is not rum but water, which is also true.

Captain H. Hughes Hough, in command of the Virgins for the Navy Department, will ask Congress to appropriate money for a system of dams and reservoirs to preserve the islands from drought. But as Secretary Denby pointed out, the Navy Department is not responsible for the economic care of the territory. In fact, no department of the Government seems to have the care of the islanders. The Navy Department appoints a governor and lends a staff of engineers, but nothing more. Last year a commission from the Virgins visited Washington to lay their grievances before the Government. They spent

several days trying to find a Department which could hear them—and there was none. So finally they told their troubles to President Harding and departed. Meanwhile the exports from the islands have fallen off, from \$3,571,787 in 1921, to \$754,729 in 1922.

CONGRESS

Talks With the Folks

As a rule President Harding does not set fashions. As a rule Senator La Follette does not follow a fashion which anyone else has set. It appears that the President has set a fashion, perhaps unknowingly, and that the Senator will follow it, perhaps unwillingly. Towards the middle of June Mr. Harding will start on a speaking tour of the country, and about the same time, according to his present plans, Senator La Follette will make a similar trip. Mr. La Follette, however, will exercise his inalienable right to individuality by making a "swing around the circle" in the reverse direction to that followed by the President.

The President's trip was unofficially announced some time ago. Now it is understood that he will start about June 15 and that the major stops on his journey will be St. Louis, Kansas City, Denver, Salt Lake City, Los Angeles, San Francisco, Seattle (here an interval for a side trip to Alaska), Portland, Minneapolis, Chicago, Detroit.

Senator La Follette just announced his projected tour: "I have received so many invitations to speak from people in all parts of the country that I decided to accept some of these invitations. I hope very shortly to clean up my business here in Washington and go away for a little recreation to fortify myself physically, after which I will talk to the folks."

His itinerary is not definitely settled, but is said to begin in Minnesota and continue through the Dakotas, Wyoming, Montana, Washington, Oregon, California, Colorado, Kansas, Iowa, Illinois and Indiana. The subjects of the Senator's speeches will include the railroads, taxation, tariff and most of the topics in which the "progressives" are interested. It is likely, too, that Mr. Harding will touch on most of these questions, but with decidedly different recommendations.

The Senator will doubtless declare for repeal of the Esch-Cummins Act, whereas President Harding will probably advocate consolidation of the railroads under the act.

National Affairs—[Continued]

SUGAR

"Roulette"

The most sensational development so far in the sugar scandal is the perpetual injunction petitioned for by the Government to restrain the New York Coffee and Sugar Exchange and the Sugar Clearing Association from carrying on any more speculative dealings in sugar. The injunction petition bears the signatures of Attorney General Daugherty, Solicitor General James M. Beck and five assistants representing the highest legal talent in the Government, and aims to "make the gamblers in sugar remove their roulette wheel from the American breakfast table."

The Government charged in its petition that "actually, transactions on the exchange in an overwhelming majority of cases do not involve and are not intended to involve the delivery of the amount of raw sugar purported to be sold thereby. Such transactions are completed by matching ring settlements or payments of difference, and by clearing through defendant clearing associations (named in the suit) without delivery of the amounts stated in the contracts." The Government goes on to quote the percentages of contracts actually consummated by delivery as being .0018% in November, 1922; .0023% in December, 1922; and so on up to March, 1923, with .0010 per cent.

These amazing figures which would convict the exchanges as being little better than huge gambling rings were punctured by the equally amazing revelation by the *New York Evening Post* that the Government's petition had been prepared so hastily that in every case the decimal point was placed two places too far to the left! The discrepancy between fact and figure in the matter of the world's supply of sugar was found to be even more significant. The petition stated that the Department of Commerce "estimates the 1922-23 world production of sugar at 19,511,000 tons." But the latest published figures by the Department give the world production as 18,308,000 tons. This error of 1,200,000 tons is made by the Government at a time when the whole sugar trade is upset by reports of an estimated shortage of only a few hundred thousand tons!

That the sugar dealers are not alarmed by the Government's suit, which may be followed by a criminal action for conspiracy in restraint of



JUDGE GARY

"Give me more immigrants, and I'll give you more steel"

trade, is shown by the fact that dealings in futures and trading went on as before and the price of both raw and refined sugar climbed to unprecedented heights. Cuban raw sugar went up to 6.25 cents a pound and refined to 9.50 and 9.85. Brokers freely predicted that retail sugar would soon cost housewives 12 cents a pound.

IMMIGRATION

"Reservoirs of Labor"

The immigration question promises to assume paramount political and industrial importance in the near future. Day by day the tide of protest against the 3% law rises among employers of labor; day by day organized labor is strengthening its defense in support of restriction and protection; while Congress and the press as a whole appear to be taking the position that, bad as the law is in many respects, it would be a short-sighted policy to open the gates to the hordes of European unemployed.

What are the facts of the situation? Judge Gary, Chairman of the U. S. Steel Corporation, who may fairly be said to represent the big employers of labor, said in a recent public utterance: "America is faced by a shortage of labor, due principally to the laws restricting immigration. These laws as passed are the worst thing that ever happened to this country economically. There is

a great abundance of labor on the other side of the water that would be glad to come over and develop our resources."

Secretary of Labor Davis, in a report read before a meeting of the Cabinet, confirmed Judge Gary's allegation of a shortage. "To-day unemployment has been reduced to a minimum, wages everywhere are rising. During the last few months, there have been wage increases in all of the 43 industries reported to the Bureau of Labor. . . . It is inevitable that there should be agitation for the lifting of immigration restrictions." The report is said to have convinced the President that a labor shortage exists, although Secretary Davis upheld the 3% law with certain modifications.

Over against the charge of a shortage we have the opinion of two eminent authorities. The United States Employment Service is not sure that an actual unavoidable shortage exists because it was so impoverished by Congress in the matter of appropriations that it is unable to get the essential information. Perhaps farm labor could be attracted into industry; perhaps Negro labor could be imported North after the crops are harvested; perhaps the army of casual laborers could be mobilized for our essential industries. The U. S. Employment Service cannot tell.

But Immigration Commissioner Husband has better information. Said he: "I do not know how the immigration law can be blamed for a labor shortage, when during the next two or three months the quota of Germany will permit immigration of 39,000; that of the United Kingdom, 17,000; Sweden, 7,500; and Norway, 5,000. These are the countries from which factory workers have come in the largest numbers."

Whether or not there is a shortage, Congress will probably stand pat. Mark Sullivan, political expert, asserts that there is no one question about which the opinion and the intention of Congress is so clear as about immigration. Reflecting the anti-alien feeling throughout the country, Congress is in favor of even further restriction, if anything.

The danger of admitting too many immigrants during an industrial boom, is perhaps best illustrated by the economics of the situation as it has operated historically. The agricultural population is the labor reserve of industry. In settled countries when industry is booming labor is drawn off the land into the factories. When industry is depressed

National Affairs—[Continued]

this reserve goes back to the land. In America, which until about 20 years ago was a pioneer and not a settled country, the labor for expanding industries was drawn from Europe. Statistics show that the rate of influx of immigrants and the rate of production, say of pig iron, go up and down together. But labor imported from the European peasantry to aid an American business boom cannot go back to Europe when the boom is over. It has to stay, be assimilated and Americanized. This was possible as long as there was free land to take up the slack. But that outlet is now gone, and the result for the last 20 years has been the abnormal crowding of cities with unassimilated and partially employed foreigners, with all the attendant political and social evils.

It is the opinion of our best economists that increased immigration would aid production and prosperity now, but that we should have to pay for it as soon as the cycle of business ushered in another period of depression.

LABOR

More Capitalism

Encouraged by its success in operating labor banks, organized labor contemplates invasion of the shipping business. The Marine Engineers' Beneficial Association offered to buy, for \$300,000 cash, three 12,000 ton government vessels from the Shipping Board, guaranteeing to operate them immediately and to deposit an initial payment of \$90,000 in escrow in a responsible bank. The offer was rejected by Chairman Lasker of the Shipping Board on the ground that the bid was below the minimum selling price of \$30 per deadweight ton fixed by the Board's policy. Mr. Lasker said he would consider the sale if the union would meet the minimum requirements.

Gompers vs. Soviet

Samuel Gompers, president of the American Federation of Labor, has an enviable reputation as a "denouncer." A knight errant in the cause of righteousness and organized labor (American Federation plan), he scarcely lets a week go by without attacking some organization as being inimical to the United States and the Federation. Last week he denounced Samuel M. Vauclain of the Baldwin Locomotive Works as a feudal autocrat because he espoused the Open Shop; the week before he issued a manifesto against the Charles Gar-

land Fund for being devoted to radical causes; the week before that he warned the public that labor banks were no solution of the Labor problem and that Capitalists needn't think the banks meant the abrogation of the right to strike. This week he is speaking on a familiar theme. For the eighth or ninth time he delivered his famous philippic against Soviet Russia at the National Civic Federation Convention. He has given it at every Labor Convention since the one at Atlantic City in 1919 and, like wine, it improves with age.

RADICALS

Dissolved?

The Communist Party of America has dissolved and has directed its members to join the Workers' Party, the legal, or "above ground" section of the organized American Communist movement, according to a statement issued by Charles F. Ruthenberg, former Secretary of the "underground" Communist Party, and now on trial for criminal syndicalism in Michigan.

The Department of Justice declares that the dissolution is "only a trick to fool the workers and permit the Communists to operate with less danger of imprisonment." "The Communists may have given up their illegal party," said R. J. Branegan, "under cover" man in the Department of Justice, "but they have not given up their organization. That is to say, the nucleus of revolutionists who controlled the illegal party remain in control of the Workers' Party, and retain their affiliation with Moscow."

The Ruthenberg Trial

The second of the Michigan criminal syndicalism trials opened with the selection of a jury to try Charles F. Ruthenberg, former Secretary of the recently dissolved Communist Party. The defense attorneys, led by Frank P. Walsh, former joint chairman (with ex-President Taft) of the War Labor Board, and defender of William Z. Foster, devoted most of their attention to questioning prospective jurors in regard to their prejudices against Karl Marx, internationalism, the Soviet Government of Russia, organized labor, strikes and kindred topics.

The fact that the Department of Justice used agents provocateurs to trap the Communists was one of the sensational revelations of the Foster

trial. The State revealed the identity of another "under cover" man from the Department by adding the name of Louis Lobel to the list of witnesses against Ruthenberg. Lobel was one of the Government spies who watched the secret convention of the Communists before it was raided by direction of Francis Morrow ("K-97"), star witness for the prosecution against Foster. Dramatic developments are expected.

Reason Destroyed

Nicola Sacco, Italian radical, convicted with Bartolomeo Vanzetti of murder in 1920, was committed to the Massachusetts State Hospital for the Criminal Insane, as result of a prolonged hunger strike which destroyed his reason.

The Open Road

"Big Jim" Larkin, Irish labor agitator, who was pardoned from Sing Sing by Governor Al Smith of New York after having served more than two years of a ten year sentence for criminal anarchy, was deported to Ireland.

He sailed as a steerage passenger on the White Star liner *Majestic*, disillusioned but cheerful. At Ellis Island one of the attendants jokingly inquired for his baggage. "Everything I own is on my back," said Larkin. "I'm like the man in Whitman's poem: 'Free and light-hearted I take to the open road!'"

About Face

One of the most unexpected and startling acts of the National Civic Federation, a patriotic organization which has just finished its annual convention in New York, was the passage of a resolution, by a close vote, recommending that the President parole I. W. W.'s and other political prisoners provided they affirm their allegiance to the Constitution of the United States. The resolution was offered by Archibald Stevenson, considered to be the most indefatigable prosecutor of the Reds in America, and the brains of the Lusk Committee, which published three years ago a seven volume report on Red activities throughout the country. The action of the Federation is a complete reversal of attitude, since it has been one of the chief opponents to the release of political prisoners, insisting that they should be treated as ordinary criminals.

National Affairs—[Continued]

NEGROES

Anti-Lynch

Leonidas C. Dyer, Representative from Missouri, whose Anti-Lynching bill was talked to death in the last session of Congress, is to make a tour of the West speaking in behalf of his bill. He hopes to talk it to passage in the next Congress. His speaking itinerary includes 17 cities, and his expenses will be paid by the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People. Meanwhile an equivalent of his bill was passed with only one dissenting vote by the Pennsylvania House of Representatives.

The Dyer Anti-Lynch bill provides that culpable state officers and mobbists shall be tried in Federal Courts on failure of State courts to act, and that a county in which lynching occurs shall be fined \$10,000, recoverable in a Federal Court.

All Southerners and most Democrats oppose the bill upon the ground that it is unconstitutional and an encroachment upon states' rights.

The constitutionality of the bill has been affirmed by:

The Judiciary Committee of the House.

The Judiciary Committee of the Senate.

The United States Attorney General and two former Attorneys General.

19 State Supreme Court Justices.

24 State Governors.

39 Mayors of large cities, North and South.

ARMY AND NAVY

New Leaders

Secretary Denby formally announced reassignments for most of the high officers of the Navy. The changes are chiefly those required by the expiration of "tours of duty" in various posts. June 30 is the date set for the actual transfers.

Admiral Robert E. Coontz comes into the command of the combined United States Fleet. In this post he succeeds Admiral Hilary P. Jones, who was in command during the recent maneuvers. The new commander-in-chief is 58 years old. He was born in Mark Twain's home town of Hannibal, Mo. After his graduation from the Naval Academy in 1885 he rose successively through the various ranks, and he was made Admiral in 1919.

Admiral Edward W. Eberle, who

was commander-in-chief of the battle fleet which "took" the Panama Canal at the maneuvers, will succeed to the present position of Admiral Coontz, as chief of naval operations.

Rear Admiral S. S. Robison, now on the general board, will become commander-in-chief of the battle fleet with the rank of admiral.

Rear Admiral Thomas Washington, chief of the Bureau of Navigation, will become commander-in-chief



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ADMIRAL ROBERT E. COONTZ

"Famed river pilots are born in Hannibal, Mo."

of the Asiatic fleet with the rank of admiral.

Rear Admiral Philip Andrews will replace Vice Admiral Andrew T. Long as commander of the United States naval forces in European waters.

This is only a partial list of the reassignments.

. . . .

Summer Soldierly

The War Department announced that 300,000 or more men of various "civilian" units will undergo military training this summer. They include members of the National Guard, Organized Reserves, Reserve Officers' Training Corps and the Citizens' Military Training Camps. The Camps will be held in several parts of the country during June, July and August. About 30,000 officers and men of the regular army will be present at the camps to assist in the training.

RAILWAYS

Mr. Cummins Calls

Senator Cummins of Iowa, Chairman of the Senate Committee on Interstate Commerce, called at the White House to discuss the railroad situation. After the meeting, he gave fairly clear indication of how the Administration will try to handle the politico-railway problem.

On one hand are the railways themselves, who want to continue operation under the Esch-Cummins Law of 1920. On another hand are farmers and shippers in general, clamoring for lower freight rates. From still another quarter the railroad workers are prepared to demand any arrangement to the advantage of the workers—government ownership, if practical. Then there is the public—mutely desirous of the best possible service; the La Follette-Brookhart radical group in Congress—prepared to push attempts for drastic changes.

Said Senator Cummins:

"I think consolidation of the railroads as initiated by the Transportation Act offers the only means of gaining for the country the efficiency the people require. To me it seems to be the only method through which we may bring down freight rates."

This suggests strongly that the Administration is prepared to press as its program the plans being drawn by the Interstate Commerce Commission. The 1920 Transportation Act directed the Commission to prepare tentative plans for consolidating the railroads. This was done, and in August, 1921, a plan for uniting the roads into 19 systems was announced. Then the Commission set about comparing notes with the railroads and getting their suggestions on consolidation. Hearings were held for the railways west of the Mississippi and for the railways south of the Ohio. On May 16 hearings will be opened at Washington for the railroads of the north and east. By Fall the final plan of the Commission should be ready.

. . . .

PROHIBITION

Death and Duty

From Washington the Government announces that 33 Federal prohibition agents have been killed since prohibition was enacted. Said Commissioner Haynes: "When an officer of the law is killed by a moonshiner, bootlegger or rum runner the verdict should be such as to strike chaos to the heart of the slayer."

National Affairs—[Continued]

WOMEN

A Younger Generation

The National Council of Girl Scouts opened its Ninth Annual Convention at Washington, with representatives of 350,000 girl scouts on hand. Included on the speaking program were Mrs. Calvin Coolidge and Mrs. Herbert Hoover, National President of the organization.

"Get the Gander, Too"

The New York City Committee of the National Woman's Party passed a resolution of protest against unfair sex discrimination by the police in a recent raid on a dance hall in Manhattan. After the raid, the women dancers were arrested and imprisoned overnight "to protect their morals." The men were "shooed off" without having their names and addresses printed by the newspapers, as were the women's. Said Mrs. Marcus M. Marks: "The story was printed all over the country and then no more done about it. We don't understand how the papers could let it go that way."

Speeches and Elections

The annual congress of the Daughters of the American Revolution was held at Washington. At the opening session speeches were made by President Harding, Secretary Hughes and Mrs. George Maynard Minor of Connecticut, retiring President General of the organization. Patriotism and opposition to radical tendencies were the keynotes of all the speeches.

Said the President: "Never has mankind faced difficulties of so varied a character or on so huge a scale as is now propounded to it. . . . I think it is no unseemly boast to say that America is one of the governmental models of the world—the highest type of democracy on earth!"

Among the other speakers were the French Ambassador, M. Jules Jusserand; the British Ambassador, Sir Auckland Geddes; the Belgian Ambassador, Baron de Cartier; and General Lord, Director of the Budget. General Pershing was expected to speak but did not appear.

The most exciting event of the congress was the election of officers. There were three candidates for President General—Mrs. Anthony Wayne Cook, Vice President General from Pennsylvania; Mrs. G. Wallace W. Hanger of Washington, wife of the vice chairman of the United States Railroad Labor Board; Mrs. William

Cumming Story of New York, former President General of the society.

The excitement began when anonymous letters were circulated among the delegates attacking the war record of Mrs. Cook's son. Mrs. Cook made a direct denial of the charges, as did the Pennsylvania delegation. On the night of formal nomination Mrs. Hanger received a great ovation—three minutes of applause and two minutes of cheering. Mrs. Cook's ovation lasted for three minutes, total. Immediately after Mrs. Story was nominated, she rose on a point of personal privilege and withdrew her nomination, releasing her delegates and asking them to vote for Mrs. Cook. The reason she gave was that she would not take part in any campaign which was carried out by defamation of character. Amid the uproar Mrs. Cook jumped to her feet. "I see no reason why Mrs. Story should withdraw in my favor, and am perfectly willing to share the [Story] votes with my opponent [Mrs. Hanger]."

A wild demonstration followed, lasting three minutes.

At nine the next morning balloting began. Excitement ran high. The 1,800 delegates in their eagerness to vote broke through the rope that held them back. Policemen and firemen were summoned to restore order. At eight in the evening the polls closed. At eleven the count was not completed and the convention adjourned till the following day at ten a.m. The tellers were closeted counting the ballots till the early hours of the morning. Gradually news leaked out that Mrs. Cook was ahead.

When the official count was announced it ran: Mrs. Cook, 940; Mrs. Hanger, 779. All on Mrs. Cook's ticket were elected except the nominee for Chaplain General. Mrs. Thomas A. Edison of New Jersey carried that office, 871-746, although she was not able to be present at the congress.

Following the announcement of her election, Mrs. Cook made her first speech as President General. She came forward "in a becoming costume of blue moiré silk and georgette crepe with an ankle length skirt. Her hat was of blue satin with a bandeau of white roses." Said she:

"I feel proud that I have been called upon to fill so high an office. If I should feel proud in the wrong way, the sight of that waving before me (pointing to a huge American flag suspended from the ceiling) will keep me steady."

THE STATES

CONNECTICUT: The lower house of the Legislature defeated a bill to legalize Sunday football and baseball by 139 to 86. The vote was non-partisan.

FLORIDA: The investigation of the Florida peonage system whereby convict laborers are flogged by "whipping-bosses" has revealed incidents fully as brutal and gruesome as any of the tortures employed during the Middle Ages. The press is unanimous in its agreement that it is one of the darkest blots on civilization in America. This system, whereby convicts are delivered under contract to turpentine camps at \$20 a head profit to the sheriff sending them there, whereby flogging of prisoners to death is a common occurrence, has been speedily condemned by the Florida legislature, which voted 31 to 1 to abolish convict labor contracts with private concerns.

State Senator Wicker was the only man voting against the measure. Said he: "There are lots of things I don't know anything about, but there are two things I do know about. They are mules and Niggers. You want to abolish the flogging of convicts, but I tell you corporal punishment is the only way a convict Nigger can be controlled!"

ILLINOIS: A bill passed the state Senate to make the "American" language the official language of Illinois. Said Senator Barbour of Chicago, one of three men who voted against the bill: "I, for my part, do not know what is meant by 'the American language.'" It was argued that H. L. Mencken, stormy petrel of American criticism, has written a learned book on the subject. "The American nation should have a language of its own and have it so designated!"

MICHIGAN: Governor Alex J. Groesbeck vetoed a bill imposing a tax of two cents on every gallon of gasoline sold within the state.

MISSISSIPPI: Theodore Gilmore Bilbo, ex-governor, was fined \$100 and sent to jail for 30 days because he failed to answer a subpoena to appear as a witness in a sensational breach of promise case against the present governor. His sentence was later reduced to ten days and the fine remitted, but meanwhile he announced from jail his candidacy in the next gubernatorial election.

NEW JERSEY: Governor Silzer is a lone Democrat faced by a Legislature of Republicans. He is called the "veto-governor" because of the

National Affairs—[Continued]

large number of bills which he vetoed during the last session of the Legislature. Now a collection of his vetoes has been published. They are marked by plain speaking and a clear legal mind, and Democrats claim that, although 27 bills became law despite his objection, this collection of vetoes shows that he won a "moral victory."

SOUTH CAROLINA: For the first time in 100 years the population of this state is more white than black. Negroes are migrating north.

VERMONT: Redfield Proctor is Governor of the state and General Superintendent of the Vermont Marble Co. of Proctor. A fire broke out in the plant, and he led the volunteer fire department in putting it out.

WEST VIRGINIA: The House of Delegates passed a bill reducing the Governor's salary from \$10,000 to \$8,000. The \$5,000 salaries of other state officials will be reduced to \$4,000.

POLITICAL NOTES

Praise, Indeed

Senator Simeon D. Fess of Ohio is a Republican and a personal friend of the President. Only once has he voted against any Administration measure. In Chicago he predicted that our next President will be Warren G. Harding, and gave this list of Mr. Harding's accomplishments as Chief Executive:

- 1) Restored peace and reopened diplomatic and trade relations with former enemy countries.
- 2) Adjusted strained relations growing out of the mandatory features of the Versailles treaty.
- 3) Settled foreign controversies with South and Central America.
- 4) Reduced national debt nearly \$3,000,000,000.
- 5) Dispensed with 100,000 federal employees and reduced expenditures.
- 6) Brought Liberty bonds back to par.
- 7) Reduced taxes.

Appointments

On May 1, D. R. Crissinger will abandon his seat as Controller of the Currency to become Governor of the Federal Reserve Board. On the same day Henry M. Dawes, younger brother of General Charles G. Dawes (McKinley's Controller of Currency), will take the chair vacated by D. R. Crissinger.

A Fighting Democrat

The return of ex-Senator George Chamberlain, Oregon Democrat, to fighting politics is the ardent hope of fighting Democrats. He plans to resign from the United States Shipping



GEORGE E. CHAMBERLAIN
Will he seek to replace the Republican McNary in 1924?

Board in June, and will probably seek election to the Senate next year.

When Mr. Chamberlain was a member of the Senate Committee on Military Affairs he was a staunch advocate of preparedness and came out strongly against his fellow-Democrat Newton D. Baker. He is probably the most conspicuously able statesman whom Oregon has yet given to the nation, and there are those who feel that he has merit as a Democratic presidential possibility.

Henry White, Host

There is no school of hospitality equal to the diplomatic service. Henry White, former ambassador to

Rome and to Paris, senior delegate to the Algeiras Conference and delegate to the Versailles Conference, bids fair to become Washington's international host. At his home in Crescent Place he entertained the Viviani-Joffre mission in 1917 and M. Clemenceau last fall. His latest guest was Lord Robert Cecil.

Eminent Men

The next President of the United States will be Dr. John Grier Hibben, President of Princeton University—because he sat at the right of Professor William Lyon Phelps at the annual Phi Beta Kappa dinner in New Haven. As toastmaster of the gathering, Professor Phelps pointed out:

"In 1907, when I was toastmaster at the Phi Beta Kappa banquet, William Howard Taft, then Secretary of War, sat at my right. When Tracy Peck made the speech in Latin, he predicted Taft would be the next President. From that moment Taft's chances became good.

"In 1908 I was again toastmaster, and Woodrow Wilson sat at my right. He became President. Dr. Hibben is at my right tonight. There is but one conclusion!"

"Throw Them Out!"

Nathaniel A. Elsborg was elected to a second term as President of the National Republican Club. In accepting the re-election he made a pointed little speech. Said he: "I want to see the time, and that soon, when men who have been elected by Republican votes and supported by Republican newspapers and who call themselves Republicans, but who at every opportunity assail a Republican administration, President and Cabinet, are thrown out of the Republican party and over into the Democratic party, where they belong. I have particular reference to Senators La Follette, Borah and Johnson!"

Merit Rewarded

Hendrik Shipstead, Farmer-Labor member of the Senate from Minnesota, announced the appointment of his wife as his private secretary.

"Mrs. Shipstead campaigned with me and played an important part in my election. She has an intimate knowledge of my business affairs and will be a valuable asset to me."

FOREIGN NEWS

The Near East

The Turks Say "Chester." But What of It?

The several delegations of the contending parties arrived in Lausanne for the second installment of the Lausanne Conference. The main issues which are to be discussed have been thrust into almost indecent obscurity by the electrifying gyrations caused by the announcement of the Chester Concessions.

There is only one clear and visible sign discernible on the skyline of the Near East crisis which can have the effect of making everyone get down to bed-rock common sense. This sign is the signal for a change of policy at Lausanne. The Allies and Turkey will have to abandon back-door diplomacy, and, in fact, leave the front door open for a good, honest and lasting settlement. This can only be done by each of the countries concerned putting its cards face up on the peace table of the conference. Will they do it? It looks as if the Chester Concessions will force them, and so the world may come to have a simple knowledge of the great problems of making peace with Turkey in terms of oil.

The object of the Turks in ratifying the concessions to Admiral Chester is so diaphanous that they can hardly be credited with their usual clever cunning. The Allies and the United States are hardly likely to fall out about these concessions, which, after all, are not so conflicting as the press makes out, when the International Court is ready to settle the whole matter in a peaceable manner. The Turks forget that they and their diplomacy are well known all over the world and especially in Europe; thus, with everyone on the alert, the worst effect of their scheming will be to prolong the conference. If, however, the Turks are as anxious for peace as they have so consistently stated—and this is probably true, because they have everything to gain from an early peace—they will certainly allow the Allies and the United States to fight the matter out in the World Court, and themselves abide by the decision of that court. The concessions having been given, it cannot be a matter of very grave importance who works them.

The Chester Concessions are a mandate to the American-Turkish Development Company—the Chester concern—to build series of railways across Turkey which will open up

the interior of the country and facilitate transportation to the coast. Ports, canals, roads are to be built in addition. The next important project on a long list—at least the press says it is, but it has not yet been officially published—is the rebuilding of Angora on the plan of Washington. *The New York Times* correspondent says: "It is to be on an heroic scale with all modern requirements—public buildings, Government offices, sanitation, avenues, parks and so forth."

The British stated that they would not challenge the validity of the concessions except where they conflict with privileges already granted to British subjects. The French plaint-



PREMIER THEUNIS
He seeks British friendship

ive howl seems only to conflict directly with the Chester Concessions in two respects: the building of the railway from Sivas to Samsun, one of nine lines that are reported as included in the concessions, and a comparatively short one; the building of a port at Samsun on the Black Sea. Further than this it seems improbable that the United States Government will back the Chester interests where they conflict with rights already given to other nationals, as such a course would be in direct contradiction to their "open-door" policy voiced at Lausanne by Richard Washburn Child, Ambassador to Rome, who was the American observer at the last session of the conference.

The Ruhr

Governments, Weakened at Home, Tend Toward Peace

The little seed of peace, given by Herr Hugo Stinnes to Premier Mussolini in Italy nearly a month ago, sown by Mussolini and Jaspar in a subsequent conference at Milan, and watered with assiduous care by M. Loucheur, unofficial diplomat of French industry, and Premier Theunis of Belgium, has at length pushed its first leaves through the earth.

Premier Theunis is known to have disfavored the French policy of giving Britain the cold shoulder in the now possible reparations parley. It transpires that this far-seeing statesman was in communication with the Germans, and that he was responsible for sending M. Jaspar, Belgian Foreign Secretary, to Italy to hear the Stinnes proposals. When these were communicated to him he gave Loucheur full support for his mission to England. In this way he was able to bring considerable pressure to bear on Poincaré, who found himself in a quandary owing to the popularity of Loucheur's efforts, in the recent meeting between the two premiers in Paris.

Signs of peace are only just visible, but that is in itself tangible evidence. The political news from Germany points to a more conciliatory attitude. The outlines of a Franco-Belgian agreement made by Poincaré and Theunis were published, and point to the fact that economic guarantees between France, Belgium and Germany will be the medium through which a cut in the reparations bill will be accepted. In a speech at London, the Marquis Curzon, British Foreign Secretary, advised Germany to make a definite offer to France and Belgium. This was received in most European capitals, as a possible basis for direct negotiations.

As a matter of fact, the political atmosphere in Britain, Paris and Berlin is none too healthy for the Governments in power. Pressure is being brought to bear on Bonar Law, Poincaré and Cuno, mainly on account of Ruhr issues, by their political opponents. If the fall of these Governments is effected it would do much to clear the air and bring the Allies and Germany together in a much needed reparations conference.

Foreign News—[Continued]

BRITISH EMPIRE

The Budget

In a crowded House of Commons Mr. Stanley Baldwin, Chancellor of the Exchequer, enunciated his long-expected discourse on the finances of the United Kingdom. The budget he introduced of course had its dissentients. But on the whole Parliament was pleased with the decrease in taxation and the financial outlook for the fiscal year 1923-1924.

The main points in the budget are: a reduction from 5s to 4/6d in the pound on the income tax, a 50 per cent reduction on corporation tax, a decrease in taxation on beer by 1d a pint, reduction of postal charges. No new taxation was introduced. The estimated revenue for the coming year is approximately \$3,806,025,000 as against approximately \$4,235,103,750 for last year's estimated revenue. The expenditure is figured at the approximate figure of \$3,797,264,400 against last year's \$4,235,103,750. Thus the Treasury has a small margin for contingencies of about \$8,760,600.

In his peroration Mr. Baldwin said: "I have gone to the utmost limit of my power to relieve the taxpayer without impairing the credit of the nation; for the future credit of the nation and relief to the taxpayer are in the long run inextricably interwoven. I believe that although we are still in a series of transition years we have already passed the peak load of taxation, and we may hope soon to have left behind us the calamitous years of trade depression. But our hopes may be frustrated by untoward events on the Continent or untoward events at home. Industrial peace and reduced taxation which is the offspring of peace, can do more than anything else for the trade of this country."

Other facts in Mr. Baldwin's speech: Last year's surplus was \$471,975,000 and had already been applied to a reduction of debt. The dead-weight national debt at March 31, 1922, was approximately \$35,460,900,000; at March 31, 1923, it stood at the approximate figure of \$36,144,450,000; paradoxically the national debt had been decreased by about \$695,000,000, the increase being due to interior disturbing factors. The external debt stood at about \$5,156,935,560 at the end of the financial year 1921-1922; this year it is about \$5,373,781,800 on account of the addition of three years' interest on the United States debt, which now stands

at \$4,600,000,000. In four years the external debt had been reduced by about \$972,770,700.

The Pragger Waggon

The Prince of Wales, who is still known at Oxford as the Pragger Waggon, has become an enthusiastic exponent of jazzy music, according to a report from London. It is even said that he is an expert trap drummer.

Sir!

Peroration from Mr. Harvey's last London speech:

"— rendering homage to England, secure in her matchless past, still saddened but serene and steady in her troubles of the present, resolute and confident in the contemplation of her glorious future—to England, old England, undismayed and unafraid, stately, queenly, mother of us all. To me, sir, I am proud and happy to say no less than to you all, like storied Zion of the Hebrew singer of old: 'Her very dust is dear.'"

Our ambassador tactfully pointed out that 90% of his own state (Vermont) was pure English stock, and that his native town, Peacham, was 100%.

Irish Pot Pourri

¶ Mrs. Despard, sister of Field Marshal Earl French, had her bed carried outside the Kilmainham Prison, stating that she would remain in it on hunger strike until three women prisoners, also on hunger strike, are liberated.

¶ Con Meany, Commandant of the Irish Republican Army in County Cork, one of the few remaining irregular leaders, was captured by Free State troops.

¶ Irregulars fired upon a passenger steamer which was proceeding down the Suir river from Waterford. There were no casualties.

¶ Dan Breen, formerly resident in Chicago, another prominent irregular, for whom the British Government once offered a £10,000 reward, was taken near Tipperary together with two others by Free State troops. When called upon to surrender he called out: "It's all right! I'm Dan Breen."

¶ President Cosgrave, speaking in the Dail Eireann, said that he would introduce a bill to redeem the Irish

Dail bonds issued in the United States.

Out of twelve members of de Valera's Council of State only five are free, and three of these are abroad.

The Freeman's Journal, Dublin newspaper, points with pride at the imminent annihilation of the Republican Party and utters a warning: "The nation is at last master of its own house, and those who in future challenge that mastery by other than legitimate means must be prepared to abide by the consequences."

India

A correspondent of *The New Statesman*, London independent weekly journal, summarized the political situation in India thus:

"Politics in India are entering upon a new phase. The failure of the non-coöperation movement has passed into history in spite of the feeble efforts of Mr. Ghandi's followers to keep it alive; but the causes of that movement are still operating, and to them can be attributed the latest developments of the Indian situation. Non-coöperation is dead, but Nationalism lives and is the stronger for having learnt the lessons of Mr. Ghandi's failure. The Nationalist movement . . . is part of the great awakening of Asia which is destined one day to baffle and alarm a war-weakened Europe.

"What the Nationalist stands for is freedom—freedom to govern India with an Indian Government subject to an Indian Parliament, freedom to maintain a truly Indian army, officered and manned by Indians, and freedom for India to express herself as India and not as a semi-Anglicized Asiatic dependency. These aims are not incompatible with the existence of India within the British Commonwealth of nations, and, indeed, that ill-defined expression "Dominion Status" defines the present aims of the great bulk of Nationalists."

The declared policy of the British Parliament is to increase the "association of Indians in every branch of the administration and the gradual development of self-governing institutions with a view to the progressive realization of responsible government in India as an integral part of the British Empire." The British and Nationalist aims, therefore, differ only in method. The British policy is a progressive scheme of Indianization; the Nationalists want a revolutionary and not an evolutionary change.

Foreign News—[Continued]

FRANCE

Syria

General Weygand, described as Marshal Foch's right-hand man, was appointed High Commissioner for Syria in the place of General Gournaud, who resigned.

By the decision of the Supreme Council of Allied Powers at San Remo (April 25, 1920) France was granted a mandate over Syria, which was formerly a province of Turkey-in-Asia.

It is stated that the appointment of "France's only soldier-statesman" to govern Syria has a threefold purpose:

1) To warn Mustapha Kemal Pasha who has massed troops on the Syrian-Turkish border, and who, it is feared, will use them as a lever to exert pressure at the Lausanne Conference.

2) To see if order can be brought out of the chaos due to General Gournaud's confusing mandatory rule with the protectorate rule common to French colonies.

3) To replace the present defensive policy with more active measures to be determined by General Weygand.

General Weygand is in the complete confidence of the French Government, who describe him as "a consulting specialist in grave cases demanding immediate diagnosis and rapid intervention." He is best remembered as the leader of the Polish army which secured in 1920 a smashing victory over the Bolsheviks.

BELGIUM

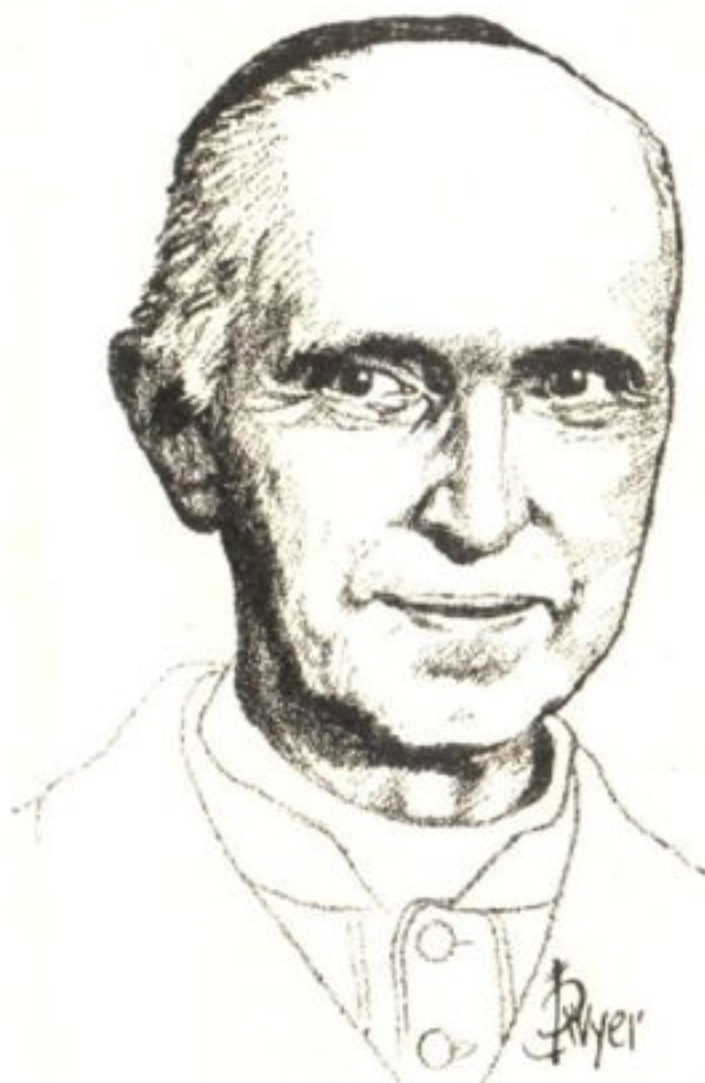
The New Crusade

Cardinal Desiré Mercier, Archbishop of Malines, in Belgium, writing to the *Columbia*, official magazine of the Knights of Columbus, set forth the suggestion that the League of Nations undertake an international crusade against the Bolsheviks.

"In four years, the World War mowed down, I believe, 10,000,000 of human lives. In a little more than that time Bolshevik Socialism has sacrificed from 20,000,000 to 30,000,000.

"It is not for me to suggest the means whereby the Red bands shall be disarmed and the legion of honor recruited which shall undertake the magnificent task of pacifying Russia, and I surmise that if such a bold suggestion should reach the ears of the civil or military heads some of them would find it inopportune or unstrategic.

"Would not the League of Nations



ARCHBISHOP CARDINAL MERCIER
He would smite the Bolsheviks, hip and thigh

win universal confidence at one stroke if it succeeded in opening an international crusade against the barbarism of the Soviets for the safeguarding of our age-old civilization?"

A Language Come Back

"We want a Flemish university." For a century that cry has been in the hearts of the Flemish, 3,000,000 of them, three-sevenths of the population of Belgium. By recent vote of the Belgian Parliament, the Flemish language will replace French at the University of Ghent, and the 3,000,000 rejoice in their emancipation from the tyranny of a foreign language.

Flemish was the language of a great culture. It was the language of Charles V, Rubens, Van Dyck, Teniers, Reynaert the Fox and a hundred other immortals. But political troubles, culminating in the inclusion of the Flemings (Lowlanders) in the new Belgian state (1830), drove the language from power. Says a correspondent of *The New York Times*: "Political leaders have feared that popular intellectual development would make the Flemish less docile, but now, partly as a result of the war, they have been forced to restore the University of Ghent to its cultural heirs. The Flemish have their university at last.

"The capture of the university will make it easier for every young Fleming to acquire an education."

GERMANY

In Protest

The Government protested to the Council of Ambassadors against the action of the Rhineland Commission abolishing the office of German High Commissioner for the Rhineland, held by Prince von Hatzfeld. The communication asserts that the Supreme Council created the office and recognized the Prince, and that therefore the Rhineland Commission had no power to act.

An interesting note in *The Philadelphia Public Ledger* says that Prince von Hatzfeld is half American by the "marriage of his mother, Helene Moulton, to Count Hatzfeld, later German Ambassador in London, in 1863." Prince Hatzfeld acquired his present title plus *Serene Highness* through the death of an uncle, "and his two sisters moved up a stage in the court hierarchy and enrolled themselves in the second section of the *Gotha* (German *Who's Who*) among members of the reigning families by espousing Princes Friedrich Karl and Max Hohenlohe, thereby obtaining the privilege of addressing royalty as 'lieber vetter' with the familiar 'du'."

Audacious Adolf

Adolf Hitler, Bavarian Fascista leader, was summoned to appear before the Leipzig Supreme Court. The Hitler press, however, says that it cannot allow its leader to go before "the Leipzig Cheka."

The Socialists

In the Reichstag Herr Breitscheidt defined the Socialist position:

"We are not affiliated with or related to this Government, but, nevertheless, we desire to see it remain in office to liquidate the Ruhr conflict, which occurred during its régime.

"Our duty is to bring about a speedy end of the Ruhr adventure. We have no friends in the world. America and England will not intervene."

Herr Breitscheidt then suggested that Germany adopt the plan for payment of reparations put forward by M. Louis Barthou on behalf of France and M. Delacroix on behalf of Belgium, by which 35,000,000,000 gold marks were demanded. "What we object to in the plan," said he, "is the stipulation for the progressive evacuation of the Ruhr and its failure to reimburse Germany for the costs of maintaining the armies of occupation."

Foreign News—[Continued]

ITALY

Mussoliniland

¶ According to Lincoln Steffens, American publicist, Mussolini likens the Fascisti to the Bolsheviks. The following words belong to Steffens, but the ideas are alleged to be Mussolini's: "Every country in the world has a throne, and every throne in the world is vacant; excepting only the thrones in Russia and Italy. No matter what the form of government is, be it a monarchy or be it a republic, there is sovereignty somewhere and a place for the ruler. But the ruler cannot be elected ruler. He can be elected president or premier, for, if he is elected, he cannot rule; not as a dictator. No, the only way to reach the throne is to seize it. How?"

"Russia showed the way. The dictatorship of Russia was taken by the Bolsheviks, an armed minority, and the majority were glad. We Italians saw that, and so the dictatorship of Italy was taken by the Fascisti, a minority armed with force, and the majority, the great majority, almost all the people of Italy, were relieved and satisfied. They did not want to govern themselves. They wanted someone to take power and govern for them, and when I stepped up and said I would do it, the people of Italy sighed a sigh of relief, and went back to work, leaving me and my council to attend to the common business. If I don't do it, the Italians will get rid of me, but they will take on another dictator. Italy is a dictatorship for a long time to come, and the reason is that the Italians prefer that kind of government."

¶ On April 21 (the 2,676th anniversary of the foundation of the Eternal City), Premier Mussolini issued a decree establishing the Italian Labor Day on that date instead of May 1. Thus the date of Rome's foundation becomes a national holiday.

EGYPT

A Constitution

On November 18, 1914, Britain declared a Protectorate over Egypt in order to prevent that country from joining (as Turkey did) the side of the Central Powers in the war. On February 28, 1922, the British Government announced that the Protectorate was abolished, but that there should be: maintenance of British Empire communications; defense of Egypt against foreign aggression;

protection of foreign interest in Egypt and minorities; guarantees for British interests in the Sudan. On March 1, 1922, Sarwat Pasha formed an Egyptian Cabinet. And on March 16, Fuad, Sultan of Egypt, was proclaimed King Fuad I of Egypt—the first independent ruler of Egypt since the death of Cleopatra on August 29, 30 B. C. The British, who had ruled the country by martial law since 1914, then promised that such law would be withdrawn as soon as a constitution had been framed and agreed to. Last week King Fuad formally signed the constitution which now becomes effective, and British martial law comes to an end.

King Fuad, Ahmed Fuad Pasha, G. C. B., is the eighth ruler of the dynasty founded by Muhammad Ali in 1811, and is the son of Khedive Ismail Pasha, whom the French and British forced to abdicate in 1879. He is 55 years of age, became Sultan of Egypt on October 9, 1917, and married Princess Nazli on May 24, 1919. He is a man of large stature; handsome after the manner of Egyptians; inordinately proud of a mature Kaiser moustache; of considerable intelligence, but with pronounced leanings to despotism, believing that his subjects should heed the Spanish proverb: "With King and Inquisition . . . hush!"

When Dr. Howell, first United States Minister to the Egyptian Court, was received by King Fuad with a full complement of oriental pomp and ceremony, he said: "I wish your Majesty a long reign in which your Majesty will be known to all men as a just, beneficent and kingly ruler." The King replied: "It pleases me to assure you that you may always count upon my entire support and the amicable coöperation of my government in improving the good relationship existing between Egypt and the United States of America."

The constitution which has just been signed is a signal victory of democracy over the would-be autocracy that the King wished to impose on the country. In it Egypt is defined as a "free and independent State" with an hereditary monarchical constitutional Government, and the throne is reserved to the members of the family of Muhammad Ali, the founder of the present dynasty. Education is made free and obligatory for both sexes. All power is derived from the people and the legislative power is to be exercised conjointly by King and Parlia-

ment. The King and the Court did not, however, wish the Sovereign to be the sort of king "who reigns but does not govern." They held the constitution up for some time by claiming that the legislative power should be solely with the monarch and that he should in no way be responsible to Parliament. In the face of public opinion and a threatened revolt, both the King and the Court capitulated, and Fuad I, by signing the constitution, becomes a constitutional monarch.

The question of the Sudan, at present under Anglo-Egyptian rule, at first caused considerable difficulty. The Egyptians claimed full sovereignty over it, but the British stated that they were unwilling to abandon their interest in that country. The constitution now holds that Egypt's rights in the Sudan are unaffected and that the King's titles will be defined after Anglo-Egyptian negotiations have definitely decided its status.

On the death of Cleopatra in 30 B. C., when the Ptolemaic dynasty came to an end, Egypt became a part of the Roman Empire and was governed by the Romans until 639 A. D. From that date until 1517, Egypt passed through a series of quasi-independent dynasties under the suzerainty of the Abbasid Caliphs at Bagdad (the second of the two great dynasties of the Mahomedan Empire). From 1517 until 1914 Egypt was an integral part of the Ottoman Empire, with the exception of the years 1798 to 1801, which mark the period of Napoleon's Egyptian campaign. Up to 1841 Egypt was governed by Pashas—a Turkish title conferred by the Sultan; but on February 13, 1841, the Sublime Porte (Constantinople, the seat of the Sultan) made the government of the pashalik (territory governed by a Pasha) of Egypt hereditary in the family of Muhammad Ali, with the Turkish title of Vali (Viceroy). On June 12, 1867, the Sultan of Turkey authorized the change from Vali to the Persian-Arabic of Khedive, meaning prince or sovereign. This title was kept until 1914, when on December 19 the British deposed Abbâs Hilmi because he supported the Kaiser, and installed Hussein Kâmil, the eldest living prince of the Muhammad Ali family, as Sultan of Egypt, thereby marking an end to the subjection of Egypt to the Ottoman Empire. Hussein died in 1917 and was succeeded by his brother, the present King, who became Sultan of Egypt, October 9, 1917.

Foreign News—[Continued]

RUSSIA

Pot Pourri de Lenin

- ¶ Lenin est mort! Vive Lenin!
- ¶ Nikolai Lenin, Prime Minister of Soviet Russia, is sinking fast. No hope is entertained for his recovery.
- ¶ The Premier recovered in so far as he was able to sit up and toy with half a grape fruit. The paralysis has entirely left his throat, leaving his power of speech free. His words were: "So this is Russia."
- ¶ Lenin is out of danger and is expected to leap from bed at any moment to take up the reins of government.
- ¶ Nikolai had a slight relapse. Trotsky stands Red Army free vodka.
- ¶ Lenin much better. Denies that he is a relation of "Old Nick."
- ¶ Trotsky feeling bilious, but orders Red Army to clean buttons as the Chief is expected to resume control during the day.
- ¶ Lenin worse; not expected to live.
- ¶ Trotsky, Rykov and Stalin have a free fight for the dictatorship. Trotsky, remembering his military strategy, waits until the other two have killed themselves.
- ¶ At the Kremelin, Trotsky makes an amazing announcement: "Who is Lenin anyway!"

NETHERLANDS

The Dutch Senate voted against a bill prohibiting daylight saving time. The new time will probably come into effect on June 1. The question of daylight saving was the cause of a hot political dispute between the town dwellers and the agrarians. The former got up petitions signed by long lists of people among whom were many notables. The latter, who are very numerous, obtained the support of the Catholic Party; they declare that daylight saving time is entirely unfavorable to farming. It is clear that the Senate have overridden a majority demand in the interests of trade, which is affected by Holland's neighbors adopting the summer time schedule.

TURKEY

The Grand National Assembly passed a bill whereby any person or persons accused of acting against the sovereignty of the people, whether by word, deed or publication, shall be tried for high treason.

The Opposition violently opposed the motion on the ground that it would be deprived of the power of

working for the restitution of the Sultanate.

Mohammed VI, deposed Sultan, issued (from Cairo) a proclamation to the Moslem world calling upon it to ignore the decree of the Angora Assembly separating the office of Caliph (successor to the prophet) from that of Sultan (sovereign). He further declared himself still to be both Sultan and Caliph, and asserted that in fleeing from Constantinople he was following a precedent set by the Prophet, who fled from his enemies in Mecca to his friends in Medina.

CZECHO-SLOVAKIA

Dr. Edouard Benes, Czecho-Slovakian Foreign Minister, abandoned a projected visit to Warsaw, capital of Poland, on account of strong opposition shown by the Polish public. The object of Dr. Benes' visit was to induce Poland to enter the Little Entente—Czecho-Slovakia, Yugo-Slavia, Rumania. But Polish public opinion is against such a step.

The main differences between these two Slav States is that Czecho-Slovakia is the enthusiastic exponent of Pan-Slavism, (a doctrine purporting to join up the Slavonic races, which include the Russians, Poles, Czechs, Slovaks, Slovenes, Bulgars, Serbs, Croats) while Poland, remembering her fate as a part of Russia, is strongly against a movement that might eventually resubject her to Russian authority. Another important difference, intimately related to the Pan-Slav question, is that Czecho-Slovakia is opposed to the award of Galicia to Poland, because such an arrangement interferes with Czecho-Slovakian plans for a Pan-Slav corridor reaching from Russia in the northeast to Yugo-Slavia in the south.

THE LEAGUE

The Council of the League met at Geneva to decide the issues brought up before it by members.

The following business is on the agenda:

A protest by Hungary against the expropriation by Rumania of a number of Hungarians in territory ceded to Rumania. The League's intervention is demanded.

Another protest requiring intervention is made by Bulgaria, who charges the Greeks with persecuting the Bulgarian population in Thrace. The Bulgars also ask for the removal of Allied military control commissions from their country, declaring that they are superfluous.

A request from Lithuania, who asks permission to bring before the International Court at The Hague an appeal against the recent decision of the Council of Ambassadors in connection with the Polish-Lithuanian frontier dispute.

A proposal by Czecho-Slovakia and Hungary that the League decide by arbitration their boundary dispute.

An application from Ireland for admission to the League.

The consideration of a report on Austria.

Questions affecting the free city of Danzig, the Saar Basin, child labor, aerial navigation, white slave traffic, armaments.

CHINA

Impotent

The Peking Government ordered the forts of Woo-Sung to open fire on the naval squadron that rebelled last week. The order was, however, ignored. The Government also stated that the naval rebels established a mail and telegraph censorship.

Admiral Tu, head of the Chinese Navy, tendered his resignation, but the Government declined to accept it. He was instructed to attempt pacification of the mutineers by making up their arrears of pay and establishing a future maintenance fund.

The Peking press does not agree with the Government that the dissatisfaction among the officers and men is because of overdue pay; it attributes the real cause of the trouble to political intrigue against the Government, which recently lost a vote of confidence in Parliament.

Civil War

General Shen Hung-Ying, recently appointed military Governor of Kwang-Tung province by the Peking Government, attacked the Canton troops supporting Dr. Sun Yat-Sen. The attack was provoked by an entangling series of alliances between the Tuchuns (war lords), and it is stated on reliable authority that the present conflict was principally due to the efforts of General Wu Pei-Fu who is the most powerful supporter of the Peking administration and the bitter enemy of Dr. Sun.

The present political position is that President Li is obliged to stand in with General Wu in order to keep his job; for Dr. Sun has openly

Foreign News—[Continued]

agreed to recognize as a candidate for the Presidency General Tsao-Kun. The Government party is, then, a *tertius quid*, because the issue is between General Wu and his friends and Dr. Sun Yat-Sen and his supporters.

For some time a civil war has been in the course of preparation and it is considered that war on a large scale between the two camps is not improbable. Peace negotiations were inaugurated when it became evident that war would ensue between the North and the South; these negotiations, however, broke down when it became known that General Wu had virtually ordered the attack to be made on Dr. Sun. The delegates on both sides showed some surprise, for it was considered that a peaceable solution could be found to the problems of the two factions. Says Dr. Sun: "The other party lacks sincerity in its peace talk. Shen Hung-Ying attacked Canton upon receiving secret orders from the Northern Government. Fortunately, we defeated him and he is being pursued by our army. Falsely they talk peace to slacken our preparations, but in fact they dream of military conquest."

JAPAN

Tidal Wave

The Japanese Naval Department at Tokyo reported that 400 persons are missing as the result of a storm and an ensuing tidal wave which swept the east coast of Korea—that part of Japan situated on the mainland. The total number of lives lost is unknown, but it is feared that it is large.

Korea, with an area twice the size of the State of Minnesota, was annexed by the Japanese in 1910 after a military occupation extending from 1904. In 1919 by an Imperial Rescript Korea was made an integral part of the Japanese Empire with Koreans on the same footing as Japanese.

LATIN AMERICA

Despots Three

Gomez of Venezuela, President.
Leguia of Peru, President.
Saavedra of Bolivia, President.

According to an apparently authoritative article in *Current History*, these three Presidents are three despots, double-dyed villains, low-born knaves, blood-sucking tyrants, enemies of light. Their points of similarity are:

- a) They usurped power.
- b) They send their political rivals to jail, to mid-ocean islands or to Australia, whence, if lucky, they escape to New York.
- c) They suppress newspapers.
- d) They dismiss parliaments.
- e) They disarm the army if necessary.
- f) They get money from "Wall Street" to continue their business.

But Gomez, a pure-blooded Indian, who has played the despot game longest, is unique in having built a family



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PRESIDENT GOMEZ OF VENEZUELA
His son and his brother are the two vice-presidents

caste. The two vice presidents of Venezuela are Gomez frère and Gomez fils.

Leguia, the handsomest, is Spanish. At one point in his career he acquired European culture, and by advocating new and clean government he secured his election as President of Peru. But for some unexplained reason he found it necessary to seize power by a revolution only a week before his predecessor's term would have legally expired.

Leguia has entered into a villainous alliance with Saavedra of Bolivia. They exchange their enemies for torture, so that malcontents in either country experience physical torture in both.

Saavedra's claim to distinction rests with his importation of a German general and other officers (in spite of the Versailles Treaty). These officers put the entire Bolivian army

under the guard of armed irregular forces. They also established a nation-wide system of espionage which is said to be a wonder of perfection.

All three countries are predominantly Catholic. The existence of these tyrants is a challenge to the effectiveness of Catholicism when it is almost solely responsible for the moral fibre of a nation.

And the charge that these tyrants are backed by Wall Street raises the old questions: Does money recognize any morality? When a banker steps into his bank, does he leave his conscience on the sidewalk?

Possibly the editors of *Current History* will receive letters of protest this week and next.

Mexico

Recognition of Mexico by the United States, long despaired of, became a live possibility when Mr. Secretary Hughes announced that a joint Mexican-American commission would soon meet in Mexico City to reach "a mutual understanding."

Each nation will have two commissioners. The Americans have been chosen: Charles D. Warren, recent Ambassador to Japan, and John Barton Payne, head of the American Red Cross.

The trouble between the two countries centers in the Mexican Constitution of 1917, which asserts that the subsoil wealth of Mexico belongs to the state. This invalidates American property rights already existing in Mexico.

The Big Three of Mexico—Obregon, de la Huerta, Calles—are now said to be convinced that American capital must be placated.

During the last six months Señor Obregon's time has been chiefly occupied by restraining the extreme Agrarians, Socialists and Reds. He has learned that American capital will not come without guarantees of security and property-rights.

Brazil

The revolt in Rio Grande do Sul, which broke out some weeks ago, was quelled by Federal State troops, according to reports from Buenos Aires. The despatches add that the Government forces are concentrating in the Quarahy area, where rebels have collected 1,500 men.

BOOKS

An Heroic Mould*

Who Wouldn't Be a Pirate?

The Story. After his harrying of the late Invincible Armada, Sir Oliver Tressilian has returned to his estate in Cornwall, resolved on a quiet life and marriage with fair Rosamund Godolphin. He is, however, taunted with his former piracy by Rosamund's young brother, Peter, and by Sir John Killigrew, who also wishes to marry Rosamund. Of course the great Sir Walter Raleigh and Hawkins had in their time been pirates and knighted for it by Queen Elizabeth; but Sir Oliver rightly resents the insult and nearly kills Sir John in a duel. Unfortunately young Lionel Tressilian, a scapegrace, kills Peter Godolphin in a drunken duel. Sir Oliver shelters his brother and takes the blame, and Rosamund believes him guilty.

Lionel is worse than a drunkard: he wishes Oliver's estate, and has him kidnapped to be sold as a slave to the Moors. In rage and bitterness Sir Oliver forswears his religion and becomes a Barbary Corsair, in high favor with the pasha. Sir Oliver plans a desperate coup of vengeance. As Sakr-el-Bahr, the Sea-Hawk, he descends with his pirates upon the Cornish coast and steals Lionel and Rosamund on the eve of their wedding.

Here is the full measure of revenge! Sir Oliver forces his young brother to work as a slave in the galleys, and sells fair Rosamund as a slave in the open market, only to buy her himself after fierce bargaining with the pasha. He nearly loses favor by this act, but equips another galley and takes to the sea. By chance he comes upon an English vessel sent to rescue Rosamund and in charge of the dry and bitter (but just) Sir Henry Goade. By this time Sir Oliver is beginning to feel the emptiness of vengeance. He saves the English ship from destruction by threatening to blow up the Barbary galley, is surrendered to the English, and tried for piracy against his own nation. But Sir Henry Goade realizes all the arguments in favor of the Sea-Hawk—the terrible injustice done him, his sparing of the English ship, and (most convincing of all) Rosamund's love for him now that she knows what he has suffered.

The Significance. Though announced as a new novel and with no mention of the previous copyright,

* THE SEA-HAWK—Rafael Sabatini—Houghton, Mifflin (\$2.00).

The Sea-Hawk is really a reprint of one of Sabatini's first novels. For that very reason, however, it is much better than his later and more successful but less brilliantly written romances. Both in style and color *The Sea-Hawk* continues the best traditions of the historical romance written frankly for pleasure and excitement. Sabatini is not at all "the



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RAFAEL SABATINI

Read him and thrill!

modern Dumas" as some critics insist on calling him. He doesn't write in the grand manner of the great Frenchman, but rather on the smaller, but often equally exciting scale of Stevenson and Stanley Weyman. *The Sea-Hawk* is accurate and picturesque in history; but it never drags or preaches or forces historical scholarship or tedious archaisms upon the reader.

The Critics. Most of the critics have not noticed that *The Sea-Hawk* is a reprint; but almost all have accorded it the favor due an engaging romance. *The New York Tribune* speaks of the "gorgeous plot"; the *Boston Herald* names it "a colorful and dramatic tale"; the *Boston Transcript* praises it highly as "a marvel of its kind."

The Author. Mr. Sabatini is now in his forties and has been writing historical romances for many years; but not until the publication of *Scaramouche* (1921) did he come into popularity. Born of Italian and English parentage in Italy, Mr. Sabatini knows many languages, but has elected to write in English and make his home in England. The recent popularity of *Scaramouche* and *Captain Blood* (1922) has caused the reprint of earlier novels such as *The Snare* and *The Sea-Hawk*.

Free for All?

Or Is There a "Literary Dictatorship" in New York?

From time to time the charge has been repeated that American literature and drama is controlled by a semi-secret cabal of radical young critics residing in New York, but the "exposure" has never been thorough. There were rumors; there were hints; but it remained for *The Boston Post* to analyze the critical dictatorship with a truly ruthless pen.

The Post asserts, as one speaking with authority, that the youthful intelligentsia, occupying strategic positions in the publicity section of the literary world as editors and contributors to the "highbrow" weeklies, critics of books and the drama, columnists and readers for publishing houses, have combined to form not alone a mutual admiration society, but also an exclusive literary coterie, admission to which is denied candidates who have not the personal friendship of the charter members. Only thoroughgoing social radicals are welcome. Clearness and cleanliness, coupled with a sound belief in American institutions, is a fatal bar.

These charges usually emanate from sources like Boston or Chicago, so far removed from the actual internal quarrels of New York literary life that they confuse dogmatic assertion with evidence. A study of the daily and weekly writings of the "young dictators" and their egregious failures to "put over" or kill certain plays or books reveal, not partisanship, pull and capitulation of personal friendship, but an actual leaning over backward to be honest. In spite of the unanimous condemnation of *Abie's Irish Rose* and *So This Is London* by the cult of young critics, these plays are running merrily on to a full year of performances. In spite of the efforts of *The Dial* and *Vanity Fair* aesthetes to "put over" T. S. Eliot as the greatest modern American poet, his vogue is vanishing amid an incessant attack and counterblast of the younger literati themselves. The authors of *The Forty-Niners* (recent dramatic fiasco) eat lunch four times a week with the young critics, but they did not save Robert Benchley, Dorothy Parker, Marc Connelly, and Ring Lardner from a sound critical lashing. Heywood Brown's novel *The Boy Grew Older* was enthusiastically welcomed by the older and more conventional reviewers, but Brown's friends ridiculed and disparaged it as viciously as if it had been written by Zane Grey.

If the believers in the "great critical conspiracy" want to know just what the younger critics think of one another let them consult the files of *Vanity Fair* and *The Bookman* for April, May and June, 1922. Or, better yet, the *Bookman's Day Book*, written every Sunday by Burton Rascoe of *The New York Tribune*.

Mrs. Rinehart *She Has Never Written a Failure*

Mary Roberts Rinehart's own dramatization of *The Breaking Point* is now finished. It will soon go into rehearsal. Since December she has written two plays, has made many drafts of each, has discarded one and decided that the other will do. Mrs. Rinehart works swiftly and constantly. Her life has been a succession of amazing successes; but they have come as a result of a genius for understanding the public mind, an acquired ability to write, an unusual executive sense, and a gift for fortune—luck if you like. This luck of Mrs. Rinehart's is not a myth. Shooting, she will bring down a bird on the wing—to her own surprise; fishing, she will be the only one to make a catch.

Forced to earn her own living when she was very young, Mrs. Rinehart became a nurse. In the hospital she met Dr. Rinehart; she was married at nineteen. It was not until after her three sons were born that she started writing. Her first efforts were children's poems, which, she tells you, were exceedingly bad. Then she wrote short stories with some success. Her first novel, *The Circular Staircase*, which later became *The Bat*, was a great success, and from that time her progress has been steady. She has never written a failure. That is largely because she respects and knows her tremendous public. Of all our women writers, her attitude toward the war was the sanest, and her *Kings, Queens and Pawns* is a magnificent piece of reporting. Her work for the Department of Justice was secret, brave and successful. It is characteristic of her that she hates trains, that she arrives from a railroad journey a nervous wreck; but that she can ride a horse steadily for weeks through the most dangerous western passes.

To meet Mrs. Rinehart in her Washington home is to see a hostess of charm, and to hear a raconteuse of ability. Like Sir Arthur Conan Doyle, she has the rare gift of dramatizing fact so that it has the thrill of a mystery story. Dark, faultlessly dressed, with graceful nervous hands and the deep eyes that are at once penetrating and sympathetic, she is a beautiful and a forceful woman.

What a contrast to step into her study! Piles of mail; manuscripts; a sheaf of speeches for a play here; the beginning of an article there; a pile of invitations on the corner of the desk. Never satisfied, never stopping, Mrs. Rinehart is the indefatigable woman of action.

J. F.

Good Books

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

IMPROMPTU—Elliot H. Paul—*Knopf* (\$2.00). The author of that promising first novel *Indelible*, now living in Boston, here writes a novel of disillusionment and revolt, but without sensationalism or coarseness. The figure of the hero is weak and unsympathetic, but Mr. Paul manages the unpleasantness of his plot with reserve and pity. The story tells the history of a tormented and afraid young man who runs away to war, and returns, the victim of his weakness, to find his former sweetheart. For a time the girl supports him, but after much unhappiness he runs away again to join the colors. Mr. Paul has chosen a theme to repel most readers, but admitting the character of his plot, he has infused it with dignity and pathos, without any descent into melodrama.

FIERY PARTICLES—C. E. Montague—*Doubleday* (\$1.75). The English author of *Disenchantment*, one of the editors of the famous *Manchester Guardian*, here turns his hand to fiction. He shows a vivid and versatile talent in writing two Irish sketches, three stories of the war, a newspaper tale, a literary burlesque, a story of mountain climbing and a shuddery horror tale. Mr. Montague shows humor, irony, sympathy. He understands the soldier as well as Kipling, though his sympathies do not run to war. He is never impersonal: he intrudes in the story with ironic or humorous remarks. The book is not so important as *Disenchantment*, but it introduces an entirely different short story teller.

VICTORIA—Knut Hamsun—*Knopf* (\$1.75). In his most recently translated novel Hamsun turns away from the epic of the land, such as *Growth of the Soil*, to a love idyl of lingering beauty and sadness. *Victoria* is in the pensive manner of *Wanderers* and *Dreamers* rather than in the more intense mood of *Pan*. It concerns the love of Victoria, the daughter of a wealthy, aristocratic landowner, for Johannes, the miller's son. There is not much "story" in the accepted sense, but rather a fine-spun mood of a sensitive girl whose injustice to her lover brings about tragedy. Hamsun rarely unwinds a yarn merely for the fun of the thing. He is chiefly interested in the representation of subtle soul-moods and situations motivated by the temperament rather than by violent action.

Censorship Gone Mad *Stupidity Goes Marching Forth In the Name of Morality*

Justice John Ford of the Supreme Court of New York, like Polonius, had a daughter. One day, so the story goes, he caught her reading D. H. Lawrence's *Women in Love*. It is a very long novel, an erudite and obscure novel, and some critics say—among them H. L. Mencken—a very dull novel. But unquestionably it has some erotic passages which are intelligible to the sophisticated intelligentsia. Whether they were understood by his daughter or not Justice Ford did not say; whether her mind was corrupted by them he did not try to ascertain. But Justice Ford, being a lawyer and used to the obscure and euphemistic language of legal pleading, understood them and was outraged. Because his daughter might have been shocked by some highly literary but indecent expression, Justice Ford set about outlawing the whole body of literature from the Greek classics to George Moore for everybody, at least in New York State. That was the origin of the Clean Books Campaign wherein the mobilized blue forces of New York are attempting to jam through the legislature the most drastic piece of censorship in American history.

Their legal weapon is the so-called Cotto-Jesse bill.

This bill provides that any book containing a "lewd, obscene, or filthy word or expression" is liable to get into trouble. The intent of the book is not considered; if from the purest and most moral motives it used an obscene word it comes under the law. The book is not to be judged as a whole but shall be condemned for a single passage out of its context. In one fell stroke this clause would outlaw the Bible, Shakespeare, the Greek and Roman classics, Swift, Chaucer, the whole of Restoration comedy, Milton, Fielding, Voltaire, Flaubert, Goethe, Balzac, the writings of the early Christian fathers, Martin Luther, the Encyclopedia Britannica and the dictionary.

Moreover, another provision of the law forbids the introduction of expert testimony by the defense. That is to say, the Clean Books League and the Society for the Suppression of Vice, who are backing the bill, cannot hope for conviction if expert intelligence is brought to bear on a suspect author. They must rely on ignorance and prejudice.

It is a significant fact that not a single author, nor a single publisher, whether of books or magazines, has appeared in favor of the bill.

Surely here is censorship gone mad.

THE THEATRE

New Plays

How Come? When *Shuffle Along* came to town, New York was captivated by a new musical comedy genre. Its plot was bad, its scenery would have been rejected by William A. Brady, and its direction seemed to be an impromptu affair, varying from night to night with the spirit of the entertainers. But it had real Negro jazz music, real dancing and a quality of speed and verve which was unique and refreshing. *Strut Miss Lizzie* and *Liza*, which followed, were progressively poorer. The naïveté was gone, the speed became a deliberate mechanical effect instead of a natural exuberance, and the delightful "high yella" and "brown skin" flavor, degenerated into a cheap imitation of white musical comedy plus extravagant caricature of the native jazz tradition. *How Come*, in the opinion of most metropolitan reviewers, is the poorest of the lot. Whatever redeeming quality it has is furnished by Eddie Hunter, the librettist and comedian, who was hailed by the press agents as the "colored Jimmie Barton." But his eminence is due to the flatness of the surrounding country.

Within Four Walls. Like *How Come*, *Within Four Walls* is an attempt to commercialize the dramatic residue of previous successes. It is a fourth carbon copy of *Little Old New York* and *Not So Long Ago*, with overtones of *Plots and Playwrights* and Zoe Akins' *The Varying Shore*. A series of totally unrelated one-act plays involving incredible incidents in the life of the Minuit family are patched together and stretched across a framework of the Mendelian Law of inheritance, in order to demonstrate that blood will tell and that children are liable to take after their ancestors. The dodge by which historical flavor is achieved is hardly more subtle than having a character say: "Well, so this is 1852," together with an assiduous sprinkling of bustles, antimacassars and young ladies with what used to be called "the vapors." The play is badly staged, poorly written and acted after the manner of an overworked stock company.

Percy Hammond: "The best that may be said for Mr. MacDonough's new play is that it is not very good."

Alan Dale: "A theatrical ragout, goulash, or stew."

Heywood Brown: "It is quite evident that the end of the season is approaching."

Max Reinhardt *He Comes to Us Because We Won the War*

There are three outstanding dramatic institutions in the world to-day: the Moscow Art Theatre, Gordon Craig of England, Max Reinhardt of Germany. Almost everything that we owe to the modern developments in the theatre—to Realism, to Naturalism, to Expressionism, to the revolution in stage setting, scene designing, lighting, grouping, producing, directing, in short, to the whole new



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MAX REINHARDT

With Morris Gest and Otto Kahn he plans to produce *The Miracle*

art of the drama, can be traced to these three sources.

Max Reinhardt has arrived in America to discuss with Morris Gest and Otto H. Kahn the production of *The Miracle* in Madison Square Garden next fall. He will remain in New York two weeks perfecting plans for this mammoth production, which has a cast of 2,000 persons, and then return to Germany for the summer to assemble his staff of artists for the six productions he will make under Mr. Gest's management next year, and to produce in Berlin Eugene O'Neill's *The Hairy Ape* and Zoe Akins' *Papa*.

Disappointed and disillusioned by the failure of his greatest enterprise, the Grosses Schauspielhaus, the national German theatre which housed five thousand, and essayed epic dramas on a grand scale, Reinhardt stopped producing for several years.

His American venture is viewed by the critics as an attempt to "come back." In the heyday of his fame he was all things to all men.

His early fame resulted from his work with the great naturalistic director Brahm of the Frie Volksbühne, but in Gorky's *Night Lodging* (played by the Moscow Art Theatre as *The Lower Depths*) he brought Realism to its highest point. Together with Gordon Craig he was the father of intimacy in the theatre. But in his Berlin and Munich productions he showed himself the master of large scale dramatic pageantry as well.

The European theatre testifies continually to his influence. In Germany a dozen younger men are following the Reinhardt tradition. As far north as Gothenburg, the commercial city of Sweden; as far south as Vienna, his disciples acknowledge him as their inspiration and master.

The advent of Reinhardt, like that of the Moscow Art Theatre, may be considered as one of the most important things which the United States won in the war. Had it not been for the economic impoverishment of Germany and Russia, these artists would have doubtless continued their careers in their native lands.

Notes

One thousand citizens of Mauch Chunk, Pa., engaged special trains to come to New York to see the Hippodrome production of *Better Times*.

A. E. Thomas, "Theatre Tsar," asserted in a communication to *The New York Times*, that 99% of the enthusiasm lavished on the Moscow Art Theatre was "pure bunk."

A German adaptation of Channing Pollock's *The Fool*, by Frank Reicher, will be produced in Berlin in the fall.

Edith of Nantes, a risqué French play, was closed in Paris, following an energetic protest by indignant spectators. This is the first play to be suppressed in the Government's clean-up of Paris playhouses.

A revival of Bernard Shaw's *Candida*, which many eminent critics consider his finest drama, will open in New York on May 7. Next to Shakespeare, Shaw is revived oftener than any other dramatist.

William Harris, Jr., will produce John Drinkwater's *Robert E. Lee* in New York next autumn. Mr. Harris was the producer of Drinkwater's *Abraham Lincoln* and *Mary Stuart*.

The Best Plays

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

ROMEO AND JULIET—Jane Cowl and Rollo Peters in a splendid production that is setting a new long-run record for Shakespeare in America.

MERTON OF THE MOVIES—Super-films and their makers satirized from the inside, with Glenn Hunter doing the best work of his career as the naïvely pathetic hero who learned "screen-art" by correspondence.

YOU AND I—Brilliantly produced high-comedy of two generations of an American family by Philip J. Q. Barry. An ironic twist adds salt to an unusual performance.

SEVENTH HEAVEN—Helen Menken as a down-trodden Parisian slavey who lashes her bullying sister into submission with a blacksnake whip. Conventional but exciting.

RAIN—A heavy tropical rain revives primal impulses in a missionary visiting the South Seas, and Jeanne Eagels triumphs as the gorgeous local guttersnipe who proves too much for him.

THE ADDING MACHINE—Mordant analysis of a typical sample of our moron population, his life, death and resurrection, by Elmer Rice. Theatrical expressionism, effective though talky.

PEER GYNT—Many people considered Ibsen crazy when he wrote his great fantastic allegory. Others considered the Theatre Guild crazy to produce it. Peer Gynt has succeeded financially as well as artistically. Joseph Schildkraut is the dreaming boaster of the title rôle.

KIKI—Shrewd French farce inspired with the personality of Lenore Ulric and dignified by the Belasco name. The record run will be temporarily interrupted May 5, when Miss Ulric goes to Hollywood to film *Tiger Rose*.

POLLY PREFERRED—A diverting splutter of salesmanship, southern accent, money and a movie director. Opens in the Automat and closes in Hollywood. Genevieve Tobin is "Polly."

ZANDER THE GREAT—Humor and shootin', sisterly love and the other kind on a bootleggers' ranch in Arizona. Alice Brady makes the most of her first adequate rôle in legitimate drama.

THE LAST WARNING.—Seventh month of the super-thriller, in which the audience is locked in the theatre and "policemen" are stationed at all the exits. Old men with high blood pressures keep away.

C I N E M A

The New Pictures

The Famous Mrs. Fair. Adapted from the play by James Forbes, and, on the whole, well-adapted, except near the finish. There the customary race between the midnight express and the speeding automobile just had to come in, to be followed by the customary fisticuffs in the hotel-room between the well-manicured villyun and the simple but hearty brother of the ingenue.

The Fairs had a happy home till Mrs. Fair became a war-heroine. Then Mrs. Fair decided that woman's place was on the lecture platform and departed on a \$30,000 tour of the country, leaving Husband to be consoled by a distressingly vivacious widow, Son to marry a poor but virtuous hello-girl, and Daughter to fall into the clutches of nicotine, complexion-clay and her mother's manager. But everything came out happily at last. The cast is pretty adequate, though not exciting—the direction and detail good.

The Bright Shawl. Another adaptation, this time from Hergesheimer's novel of conspiracy and abortive rebellion in the Cuba of 1850. Colorfully produced, with incidents of beauty, it yet misses genuine impressiveness—partly, perhaps, because Dorothy Gish, as the Spanish dancer, le Clavel, seems pitifully miscast. She does her very best with it, but the rôle simply does not fit her. Richard Barthelmess, as the adventurous young American dandy-hero, is better but not wholly successful. A word should be said in favor of Jetta Gondal who portrays a scintillating Chinese vamp and Anders Randolph as a sinister Spanish captain. The direction is intelligent, the supporting cast splendid and the picture, in general, well worth seeing—what it lacks is a couple of drops of genius—and that is no uncommon lack.

You Can't Fool Your Wife. A banal triangle-story of "fashionable society" produced in the usual deluxe, ooze-leather edition way. The chief characters rejoice in enormous stucco palaces—there is a pervasive flavor of butlers, Rolls-Royces and *The Book of Etiquette* about it all. A bathing revel occurs at Miami in which all the guests have taken the wise precaution of substituting swimming gear for the more usual undies. The subtitles suit the picture—they are, most of them, of the "When came the dawnlight" school.

A R T

"To Tell the News"

At the Carnegie Institute, Pittsburgh, there opened the 22nd Annual International Exhibition. Its aim: to "tell the news of art in the world today." Countries represented: Sweden, Norway, Holland, Denmark, England, France, Spain, Belgium, United States. Individual paintings include works of all schools by leading artists of each. Spain alone is handicapped. Two of her greatest contemporary artists—Zuloaga and Sorolla—could not contribute. Sorolla has been stricken with paralysis and cannot paint again.

No Master Here

Georges Desvallières, famous French painter, here to serve on the jury of the Carnegie International Exhibition, does not believe that America has yet found a "master artist." Says he: "The works of Americans that I have seen . . . in your museums . . . seem to have been done to please the amateur. The soul [of America] is not yet expressed."

The proportion of expatriates among our great artists would partially explain this. Whistler (quarrelsome cosmopolite), Mary Cassatt (grande dame in Paris), John Sargent (brilliant and fashionable London portrait painter) are three of our greatest figures—but hardly expressive of America.

Fortunately the situation has been changing. Many critics, here and abroad, point out signs of a genuine "American school." Hope is placed in the younger painters, particularly Sheeler, Demuth, Marin. John Marin, modernistic interpreter of the sea, is thought by the more radical to be the most considerable force in American painting today. He owes little to foreign influences.

Desvallières is a religious patriot. His finest recent work is a *Crucifixion*. During the war he served as major with the picked Chasseurs Alpins, though he was 50 years old. He thinks "some great crisis" which evokes religious feeling in its broadest sense will be necessary to call forth in stone or paint the "spirit of your people."

His words are true to this extent: none of our great painters (even those who stay at home) have done for America what Rembrandt did for Holland; Da Vinci, for Italy; Hiroshige, for Japan; Dürer, for Germany.

MUSIC

Detroit

Two most interesting and unusual artists appeared in a joint concert at Detroit last week, Eva Gauthier, soprano, and E. Robert Schmitz, pianist. Both of these artists are notable for giving novel and even startling programs in which the shocks of modernistic composition are prominent. Their list of songs and piano pieces in Detroit did not undershoot expectations.

Eva Gauthier is the sort of person who arouses curiosity and imagination. She is a little French Canadian, dark, eager eyed and sprightly. Her movements are rapid and unaffected. A glance at her reveals a singular flame of honesty and intelligence. She sings with a pretty voice and a simply astounding amount of understanding, artistry and grace. With the sort of music she sings, a mere correct intonation of the ear-confounding sounds is an astonishment. In the ensemble of impressions, this little woman wears a strangely exotic air.

Her career has been one to make into a fantastic novel. She studied in Paris, and, as scarcely more than a student, created one of the rôles in *Pelleas* under the coaching of Debussy. Then, with a brilliant career in her hands, she married a Hollander, an official in the East Indies. To Java she went to preside over a satrap's strange eastern household. She lived there for several years. As a powerful white functionary's wife, she moved as a great person among the potentates of the oriental island. She tells of living as an honored guest in the harem of the Sultan of Solo. The orient entered her spirit. Of course, she studied the strange and subtle music of the Javanese. She returned to the West, to America, and re-began the career that her marriage had broken off by giving a series of recitals in which she featured Javanese songs. Her success in these led her to a specialization in exotic and other strange sorts of music.

London

Many inventors have experimented with a typewriter for transcribing music, but hitherto the results have been small. But now comes the report that a London musician, Signor Fortoni, has devised a typewriter which copies a sheet of music complete with all the signs. It appears that the new machine is a complicated affair, and that its cost of manufacture is a formidable affair. If the

device should prove to be commercially practicable, it will be a great aid to musicians, since the labor of writing out large scores is a heavy burden upon composers. Of course, it may be that the effort of using the music typewriter will prove to be as great as that of pen and ink note-writing.

New York

The musical season now closing has witnessed at least one singular novelty—hissing. It is common enough in Europe for people to hiss a piece of music that they don't like, but Americans heretofore have been too decorous or too unconcerned to express their preferences in any such graphic manner. It is that cacophony



EVA GAUTHIER

In the harem of the Sultan of Solo, she was an honored guest

nious modernist, Schoenberg, who has brought hissing to America. In the height of the season the Philadelphia orchestra journeyed to New York, and gave Schoenberg's *Kammersymphonie*. At the close some hand-clapping sounded in the audience, but also a far stranger sound—hissing. That was curious, for the *Kammersymphonie* is one of the composer's earlier works, and is not nearly so ear torturing as his later pieces, some of which had been given in former seasons without hissing. The next time a Schoenberg piece was given in New York it was hissed. The ice broken, audiences were getting up their nerve. It is now the custom to hiss Schoenberg.

In Europe, especially in Italy, hissing, whistling, booing and even missile throwing are accepted institutions. Audiences at La Scala have

long been notorious for this. They tell how whenever Tamagno, who was personally unpopular, was billed to sing at La Scala, audiences went to the theatre determined to hiss him off the stage at his first phrase. When he sang, they applauded.

There is a famous story, vouched for as true, of a tenor in Venice who sang an aria so beautifully that the audience made him repeat the piece six times. The sixth time the weary fellow broke on the top note, and they hissed him off the stage.

They take music warmly in Italy. When the futurist Marinetti gives one of his "noise recitals" the people go armed with vegetables. A riot usually results. Fantastic stories are told of the famous Wagnerian riots in Bologna away back in the last century. The Wagnerian controversy ran loudly all over the world, but in Italy it reached the point of bloodshed. *Lohengrin* was given in Bologna, the first Wagnerian performance in Italy. The new sounds distressed most of the audience, and they manifested their feelings emphatically, shouting damnation. But there was a large element of advanced youth present, who were for Wagner. They expressed themselves vociferously. A fight broke out in the theatre. Pro-Wagnerian and anti-Wagnerian crowds in the streets took it up. There was a violent street fight all night, until the authorities had to call out the troops to suppress the disorders.

Certainly Americans are not going to ascend to such a peak of interest in music, but the unprecedented outbreak of hissing at a symphony concert, heretofore a most solemn and decorous affair, is a decided advance toward it.

Chicago

Hitherto it has been impossible, it is said, to make successful gramophone records of organ music, but the other day in a Chicago laboratory the feat was accomplished, by means of a device invented by Orlando R. Marsh. Pietro A. Yon played his organ composition *Jesu Bambino* for the records, and the reproduction is described as excellent. Mr. Yon is the organist of a Jesuit church in New York. This accomplishment seems to open a new field for the phonograph.

With the final notes of the season, the Chicago Symphony Orchestra technically ceased to exist. The musicians would not renew their contracts because the trustees refused a wage increase. They demanded \$67.50 per week instead of \$60. In 1916, they received \$35.

EDUCATION

A Bold Statement

Frank A. Vanderlip, graduate of a western college, speaking before the alumni of a western university, gave it as his unbiased opinion that western college men were superior to eastern college men "both in character and in ability to work." And everyone was pleased. From the point of view of the young western college men who have sold Mr. Vanderlip bonds and filed his tax returns the statement is both interesting and sound. From the point of view of the alumni of Yale and Harvard who have filled similar positions the statement is interesting but quite unaccountably wrong. The rest of the world will admire the courage of a man who dares to generalize.

"Blackleg!"

At a school in Croydon (London), where teachers are striking against a 5% reduction in salary, the pupils declined to be taught by substitutes. The boys met one of these temporary masters in class with cries of "Blackleg!" When the master threatened to cane one boy, the whole class rushed him and he was forced to beat a hasty retreat. Jubilant over their victory, the boys then indulged in an orgy of "crashing" windows and desks, carrying their celebrations out into the yard. They were finally quelled by the police. The strike is said to be the first of its kind in many years.

Bishop Nibley, of the Mormon Church, advised the 93d semi-annual general conference of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter Day Saints to send their children through high school and stop. The average college graduate, said the learned Bishop, "knows a lot about books but don't know scarcely anything about how to do a thing in a practical way." Bishop Nibley would amend Mr. Vanderlip's statement to read "western high school graduate."

The *San Francisco Chronicle* takes exception to the statement of Professor Jessica B. Peixotto, of the University of California, that college graduates (female)—western college graduates presumably—make the best wives. It particularly objects to Dr. Peixotto's statement that such wives are made desirable by their greater urge to regulate "community life." That, says *The Chronicle*, means the life of other families. And one family at a time is enough.

The Superintendent of Schools at Newark, N. J., banned the Red Cross text-book on hygiene and home care of the sick because it advises that alcohol and whiskey be kept in the home medicine chest for emergency purposes. A movement is understood to be on foot to inform the Superintendent that other similar publications mention narcotics by name and prescribe doses.

The Workers' Education Bureau classed as "potential enemies of labor" all university extension courses and vocational courses conducted by numerous schools, colleges and universities, and refused endorsement to the Bryn Mawr summer school. The danger of exposing the young to pernicious propaganda cannot be too much emphasized.

Definite steps are being taken by the National Education Association in conjunction with the Motion Picture Producers' Association to work out an "educational film service." Will H. Hays donated \$5,000 in behalf of the Producers for use in additional research before filming is commenced. The first subject chosen will be in the field of geography, biology, history or natural science. A system of distribution to reach the 260,000 schools of the nation is yet to be worked out.

The Institute of International Education will conduct student tours abroad this summer. Last year the tours had a student membership of 244. Tours to France and Italy are planned.

The University of Texas, facing a matriculation of 15,000, and inadequate facilities for its present membership, plans 29 new buildings at a cost of \$6,000,000.

The University of Idaho has increased its enrollment from 592 in 1917-1918 to 1,568 in 1922. The school laws of Idaho provide for free high school education and wide use is made of the privilege.

In Massachusetts was decided the great question of the right of a professor to control the notes of his lectures. All the defendants in an action brought by professors in the Harvard Law School to enjoin the sale of their notes consented to the entry of a decree against them and were ordered to pay damages.

At the University of Nebraska, the latest quiz is on the Bible. Less than 50 per cent could name 10 books in the Old Testament, and some included *Salms*, *Joab*, *Phillestines* and *Xerxes*.

RELIGION

The Church Pro-League

The churches of the world are still keeping the question of world peace in their plans and prayers. Last week Cardinal von Faulhaber, Archbishop of Munich, arrived to thank Americans for what they have done to help the poor children of his country and of Central Europe. "My voyage is a message of peace, not of propaganda. I hope my trip here will be a service of good will and peace to both peoples," said he in halting English. Cardinal von Faulhaber will remain in the United States three weeks.

The Episcopal convention of the diocese of Boston last week passed a resolution demanding the entrance of the United States into the League of Nations—not as an expediency of partisan politics, but as a Christian duty to establish world peace. Mark Sullivan, dean of Washington political correspondents, declares that church sentiment is making the League, once "dead," an issue which Mr. Harding and other candidates cannot afford to neglect in 1924.

The most significant news of this week is the meeting in Zürich of the World Alliance for International Friendship through the Churches. This alliance includes all Christian churches of the world except the Roman Catholic. It holds that the League is the best means of international justice and friendship and says that the task of the churches of every land is to inspire among their people an enthusiasm for the great conception of the League and a willingness to labor for its complete realization. A committee of 26, containing both French and German members, presented a report urging that the Ruhr dispute be submitted to the League. The delegates pledged themselves to work for this through their churches. Dr. William Adams Brown of the Federal Council of Churches represented the United States at this convention. The Federal Council is committed to the Zürich program, and is urging the 30,000,000 members of Protestant churches in the United States to work and pray for world peace in definite and powerful form.

The Oldest Bishop

The Right Rev. Daniel Sylvester Tuttle, Presiding Bishop of the Protestant Episcopal Church in the United States, the Senior Anglican Bishop in point of service in the world, died at his home in St. Louis. Eighty-six years old, he had been 60

SCIENCE

years a priest and 55 years a bishop.

He was born in New York State, of Methodist parents, was educated at Columbia, and at the close of the Civil War was consecrated Missionary Bishop (Episcopal) of Montana, Utah and Idaho, whither he went to live in a log cabin. He declined the bishopric of Missouri, but 18 years later accepted.

Bishop Tuttle's death ends the system of awarding by seniority the office of presiding bishop of the United States, which he had held since 1903. Bishop Garrett of Dallas, oldest living bishop, will fill the office until 1925, when a successor will be elected.

Under an arrangement voted in 1919, the direction of the affairs of the Protestant Episcopal Church lies with a national council of which Bishop Gailor of Memphis is chairman.

Bishop Tuttle consecrated 91 bishops. One of them was Bishop Manning of New York, whom he visited two months ago.

Trends

Science. The Fourth Annual Educational Conference of the Episcopal Church concluded its meetings in Omaha. The educators declared themselves open to all modern knowledge and scientific research which was not contrary to the Apostles' Creed. This stand for liberalism was taken, they say, because of many questions asked by young people who fear they have to give literal belief to the story of Jonah and the whale and other incidents recorded in the Bible.

Teaching. The Religious Education Association (of all Protestant churches) held a four day convention in Toledo. Like the Episcopalians in Omaha the week before, they voted strongly for week-day religious education. They further advocated teacher-training and pay for Sunday school teachers, "in order that religion be as well taught as public school subjects."

Rood Screens. A reminder of pre-Reformation days was discovered in rebuilding Noyon Cathedral. The shell scarred floors were removed recently, revealing the foundations of an ancient jubé, or rood screen. In olden days the jubé was a very heavy wall separating the chancel from the choir and nave, and from a tribune on top of this wall a cleric read the Gospel and Epistle. The rood screens of today serve to ornament the church rather than to separate the clergy from the laity.

Digging in Yucatan

The Story of a Complete Civilization Is Being Recovered

Archæology is booming as it never boomed before. Not less than 20 expeditions in every quarter of the globe are digging to unearth new treasures of human culture. American brains and capital are backing many of these.

Nearly equal in importance with the Egyptian discoveries are the new findings in Yucatan. The civilization of the Maya race, covering at various times a large part of the Yucatan peninsula, Guatemala, Salvador and northern Honduras, has been known for over half a century by archæologists to have reached the highest level of culture of any of the ancient peoples of the New World. It is thought to have begun about the first century before Christ, reaching its zenith from 400-600 A. D., and to have flourished at intervals until about 1400 A. D. The Spaniards found these sites depopulated. Epidemics of yellow fever and other tropical diseases are believed to have caused the decline and fall of this great people.

For ten years expeditions headed by Dr. Sylvanus G. Morley, distinguished anthropologist of the Carnegie Institution of Washington, and Dr. Herbert J. Spinden, of Harvard, have been exploring the little-known ruins. Now a well-organized group of scientists and engineers, including Dr. Morley, John F. Barry, William Barclay Parsons, Dr. Marshall H. Saville of Columbia and Dr. John C. Merriam, president of the Carnegie Institution, is surveying the field preliminary to a more exhaustive exploration. Restoration and preservation of the astonishing Mayan architecture is the prime task in view.

The chief centers of the Mayas, now attracting public interest, are Chichen Itza, Uxmal and Mayapan, forming a league which ruled Yucatan about 1000-1300 A. D. At Uxmal is the House of the Governor 330 feet long, the most imposing building of the region. At Chichen Itza are a pyramidal castle 130 feet high; temples to Kukulcan, the chief Maya divinity; a civic center two miles long, surrounded by several square miles of massive buildings, terraces, etc.; a large enclosed court in which a game like basketball was played; life-size statues of Chac-Mool, the "Tiger King" of the Mayas; a sacred well, 150 feet across and 70 feet deep, used by the Maya religious cults. In the mud at the bottom of this well have been found human skeletons—the most beautiful maidens were hurled

to death here at annual festivals to propitiate the rain gods—and extraordinary relics of jade, mosaics, pottery, weapons, balls of copal—offerings brought to this Mecca by pilgrims from all over the Mayan world.

The best collection of these relics in the United States is at the Peabody Museum, Boston.

At its height the Mayan race probably numbered several million people, and the population of Chichen Itza was about 500,000. Their decorative arts show exquisite workmanship. Astronomy and mathematics were highly developed. They had an elaborate picture writing, much of which has been deciphered, giving the clue to many dates in inscriptions and chronicles. Their calendar was the most complex and exact known in the ancient world, with a century of 52 years, and a year of 18 months of 20 days each.

Other Quests

Other important expeditions which are daily revealing new archæological wonders include:

1) The ancient capitals of Ethiopia, on the upper Nile, excavated by Dr. George A. Reisner for Harvard University and the Boston Museum of Fine Arts. Here have been found a temple of Ammon, and tombs and relics of Piankhy the Great and other Ethiopian rulers dating from 900-600 B. C.

2) Under A. M. Lythgoe, scientists from the Metropolitan Museum of Art, (which supports the Carter-Carnarvon researches), are excavating in the area of Thebes, on the opposite side of the Nile from the Valley of the Kings (Luxor).

3) The University of Pennsylvania (a great center of Orientalist learning) has four expeditions in the Near East, principally at Memphis and in Babylonia.

4) A British expedition under C. L. Wooley has unearthed brick walls and a temple of the moon god, dating from 3,600 B. C., at Ur of the Chaldees.

5) Fifty cases of antiquities have been received by the Metropolitan Museum, excavated by the American Society for the Excavation of Sardis, under the leadership of Dr. Howard Crosby Butler. Sardis was the ancient capital of Cræsus and other Lydian kings. The relics include the earliest known gold coins.

6) The Biblical towns of Bethany, Shiloh and Jeshanah have been identified by British, Danish and American investigators, according to a report of the American Schools of Oriental Research.

7) The ruins of ancient Carthage

are being investigated by a Franco-American expedition under the direction of Count Byron Kuhn de Prorok. Buildings and art objects of a type contemporaneous with the Roman Republic have been discovered. Urns containing charred bones of infants dedicated to "the pale goddess Tanit" give clear evidence that the Carthaginians practiced human sacrifice.

8) Near Gothenburg, Sweden, the ruins of two Viking seaports, Gamle Løse and Nya Løse, have been found. In the 12th century these cities played important rôles. A church as large as a cathedral and other monuments were discovered.

Broken Bones

Archæology deals with the cultural history of Homo Sapiens. Back of that comes paleontology, dealing with human or animal remains which have left their impress in geological strata at varying depths.

The American Museum of Natural History is the most fertile source of this sort of research and sends out annually a large number of expeditions. Its third Asiatic expedition has just left Peking under the leadership of Roy Chapman Andrews, the well-known naturalist and explorer. It will prospect for six months the treasures of the Gobi Desert and Inner Mongolia, known to be rich in fossil flora and fauna, including mastodons and mammoths, which are believed to have wandered eastward from their source in central Asia. Popular expectations with regard to the "missing link" of human evolution and the site of the "Garden of Eden" are hardly likely to be realized, however.

Other fossil discoveries which are now attracting scientific interest are:

1) A human skull claimed to be of the Tertiary period, found in Patagonia by Dr. J. G. Wolf, under the auspices of La Plata Museum. If this claim can be substantiated, apemen existed on the earth several hundred thousand years earlier than has hitherto been proved. But the circumstances are suspicious. The skull was found in the possession of a white settler who dug it out of Pampas deposits, which may or may not be Tertiary. Scientific men are now on the way to Patagonia (which has furnished "man's nests" before) to investigate the claim.

2) Workmen at St. Ouen, on the Island of Jersey, English Channel, found a prehistoric skull at first claimed to be that of an ape-woman older than Pithecanthropus (500,000 years), our earliest known near human ancestor. But Sir Arthur Keith and Dr. Smith Woodward, of the British Museum, believe it to be of



SYLVANUS MORLEY

He is bringing back the Mayan Renaissance

the Neolithic period (from 5,000 to 10,000 years old). It was found in a burial place of people of that time, where bones and implements are plentiful.

3) A deformed female skull, discovered in a Missouri cave, has been received by Dr. Ales Hrdlicka, of the United States National Museum. The shape was probably produced by bandaging the infant head, which was a common practice among the Aymaras and other South American Indian tribes. Only two such skulls had previously been found in North America.

4) A human skeleton was found near Dallas, Texas, in a fossil bed believed to be of the Pleistocene (ice) age (about 300,000 years ago). Many authorities think it belongs to a more modern type.

5) Excavation for a new hotel in Washington, D. C., unearthed a subterranean cypress swamp containing fossil diatoms, minute plants which lived in the Pleistocene age. "Oldest inhabitants" are arguing with the scientists that the swamp existed in their boyhood, but the evidence favors its antiquity.

Glyptotherium, a fossil giant armadillo, recovered from the Pliocene deposits of southern Arizona by Dr. J. W. Gidley, of the United States National Museum, has been brought to Washington and mounted. He is seven feet eight inches long, stands three feet high, and his shell weighs half a ton. Modern armadillos rarely exceed two feet in length.

MEDICINE

Adrenalin Again

Since the recent use of adrenalin to resuscitate adults at the point of death from shock (TIME, April 14), the extract has again been employed with apparent success to start the life processes in four babies in the metropolitan district of New York, who were born dead or too weak to live. Keen interest in these cases is being displayed by medical men, and further study of the possibilities of adrenalin has been stimulated. At some hospitals it has been used extensively, though not specifically for this purpose. The delicate operation is attended by danger on account of the piercing of the heart muscles and the potency of the drug. Obstetricians are reluctant to use it except as a last resort.

Hygeia

The first issue of *Hygeia*, the new lay health journal of the American Medical Association, contains popular but authoritative articles on glands, eye strain, genetics, Pasteur, the house fly, patent medicines. *Hygeia* sets a high standard of interest.

Malaria vs. Paresis

Announcements were made from Copenhagen and Washington of remarkable improvement in cases of general paresis (a degenerative disease of the brain, usually fatal, and caused by syphilis in the central nervous system) by the introduction of *Plasmodium vivax*, the germ of tertian malaria. Authorities in a Danish insane asylum have been experimenting with the method for five years and claim to have obtained absolute cures.

Dr. William A. White, well-known American psychoanalyst, and superintendent of St. Elizabeth's Hospital, the government institution for mental diseases, under whose care the Washington experiments have been made, is less sanguine, but believes that there is considerable hope from the malaria treatment.

Practically all efforts to attack paresis hitherto have been frustrated because anti-syphilitic drugs, usually mercury or arsenic compounds, cannot pass through the choroid plexus, a sort of fine filter at the base of the brain. The germs which reach the higher centers are free to develop and soon do permanent damage to the brain tissue.

BUSINESS & FINANCE

Speaking Generally

A general consensus of opinion indicates that the recent expansion in production and distribution has reached its peak. Nevertheless, previous fears that this expansion would broaden into a reckless and unsound speculative movement are less keenly felt. The principal markets seem to have attained an equilibrium, and the question now is, whether present industrial and mercantile activity can be maintained throughout the year.

The predictions of business leaders are hardly consistent. Secretary Mellon is an out-and-out optimist, who sees no evidence of inflation, no cause for alarm, and a long period of prosperity ahead. Charles M. Schwab is cheerful, but feels it necessary to caution business men against over-optimism. Charles E. Mitchell, president of the National City Bank, Manhattan, recognizes present prosperity, but warns against the dangers of rising costs produced by over-swift expansion. Much the same position was taken by the U. S. Department of Commerce in a recent bulletin. In the case of the stock market, J. L. Livermore, noted operator, is more pessimistic. He points out the large amounts of undigested securities now on the market.

Futures Act Sustained

After the declaration by the U. S. Supreme Court that the original Capper-Tincher Bill to regulate grain exchanges was unconstitutional, it was revamped by Congress and again enacted. Appeal was again taken by the Chicago Board of Trade to the Supreme Court, which finally sustained the act in its amended form, on the grounds that dealings in grain futures possess an "inter-state character."

The new law thus sustained forbids the use of the inter-state mails, telegraph lines or other methods of communication to all grain exchanges not declared "contract markets" by the Secretary of Agriculture. To become a "contract market," a grain exchange has to agree to certain specified governmental restrictions, and in general to supervision by the Secretary of Agriculture. Already the Chicago Board of Trade has applied for designation as a "contract market."

Probing Bucketshop Books

A far-reaching decision was handed down by Judge Julian W. Mack in the Federal Court, by which State prosecutors can hereafter examine the books of bankrupt brokerage firms for evidence of bucketing and other forms of criminal conversion. Hitherto State and city officials have found it impossible to obtain convictions against bucket-shoppers, who

have claimed that such an examination of their books would be unconstitutional, and the equivalent of compelling them to testify against themselves.

The case arose in connection with the bankrupt firm of E. M. Fuller & Co., wherein accountants failed to find any trace of \$6,612,000 of securities which should be in the firm's possession. The company failed in 1922, with liabilities of over \$1,500,000, and assets of only \$70,000.

Judge Mack's decision is of wide interest at the present time, since it affords means of prosecuting upwards of a hundred brokerage firms that failed in New York since 1920.

"Mon Dieu, C'est Vilain!"

M. Andre Citroen, largest automobile manufacturer in France, made a pilgrimage to the Ford plants in Detroit; his enthusiastic admiration was tempered only by a regret at the inartistic character of Mr. Ford's well-known product. "Nothing about Ford or his plant suggests a trace of the finer aesthetic qualities," he stated. "One can make cheap, rapid cars, but they do not have to be ugly." Proposing to give the inexpensive car beauty and form, M. Citroen has announced that he will establish an American plant, designed for mass production, but embodying artistic ideas. The plant will be located near New York, either in New Jersey or on Long Island, and is to be backed by American capital. M. Citroen takes back with him to France a large amount of American labor-saving machinery and four American engineers familiar with American methods of mass production.

Mr. Schwab Suggests

Addressing the British Chamber of Commerce, Charles M. Schwab advocated increased coöperation in the international steel trade, and suggested that steel-producing nations serve the nearest territories by a system of mutual allocation, and thus avoid cut-throat and ruinous competition. This radical suggestion was apparently made from his fears of future German competition, based upon superior efficiency and lower wages. His "world pool" in steel would include particularly England, France and this country.

After-dinner speeches are rarely an important source of business policies, and must not be judged too severely. Nevertheless, the American press commented upon Mr. Schwab's plan somewhat critically. The general quarrel with Mr. Schwab is that 1) a system of pooling business could not be established within this country, let alone internationally, and 2) Germany must export steel and steel products if she is ever to pay her indemnity.

Mr. Ford's Plans

In reply to a query from *The Wall Street Journal*, Henry Ford stated that, despite his recent purchases of coal properties, timber lands and water power sites, his cash balances still exceeded \$200,000,000, and that he had no need or intention of borrowing money in Wall Street. Mr. Ford's latest form of expansion has been to install coking ovens in his new coal properties, in order to sell their numerous by-products, especially illuminating gas.

In addition, continued rumors indicate that the Detroit super-manufacturer is intent upon acquiring railroad lines which will link up his present road, the Detroit, Toledo & Ironton, with the South Atlantic coast; stories center especially upon the Virginia Railroad, and Detroit interests said to be allied with Mr. Ford are reported to be securing options for a new line between Gilbert and Huntington, which would link up with Ironton at one end and the Virginia Railroad on the other. This right-of-way is largely held by the Pond Creek Coal Company, which Mr. Ford acquired recently.

Automobile Bankers

The Ford Motor Company inaugurated some weeks ago a partial payment plan for the small car buyer, whereby, with the initial deposit of \$5, funds could be saved to purchase a Ford car.

Now W. C. Durant, head of Durant Motors, Inc., has announced his intention to organize a national bank in New York City, whose officers and directors will serve without compensation, and in which stockholders will be allowed to hold only one share. In all, 300,000 shares will be offered, at \$150 apiece. Equally distinctive is the announced policy of the new bank. It will not charge a commission or bonus in money or stock for making loans, nor operate an affiliated security company nor make loans either to its officers or to companies with which they are officially connected. Exactly what purpose Mr. Durant has in mind is not clear; the tone of his manifesto, however, makes it apparent that he has not forgotten the liquidation of his affairs by bankers in 1920, which was the occasion of his withdrawal from General Motors, Inc.

Curb Quotation Service

The New York Curb Market Association is formulating plans for extending its quotation service beyond the metropolitan area to which it is now limited, to Chicago, Boston, Philadelphia, Detroit and Pittsburgh by June 1. This step is in response to an old demand in the Middle West for more accurate and speedy quotation service on the lines long furnished by the Stock Exchange. Completion of this step will place the Westerner more on a par with the New Yorker in the purchase and sale of Curb securities.

THE PRESS

"Cuss the Government"

A city cannot sue a newspaper for criticizing the city's government. The Supreme Court of Illinois threw out a libel suit brought by the City of Chicago against *The Chicago Tribune*.

Goaded by attacks against his notorious administration, William Hale Thompson, Mayor of Chicago until two weeks ago, brought suit against *The Tribune* in the name of the city. Damages of \$10,000,000 were claimed on the grounds that the city's credit had been hurt.

Says *The Tribune*: "What is established today is not so much the right of a newspaper to criticize public officials, but the fundamental right of the American citizen to cuss the government and do anything except advocate overthrow and violence."

"Bravo!"

There is a courageous paper in the South. It is the *Enquirer-Sun* of Columbus, Ga. In spite of K. K. K.'s to right and left, in front and rear, it says: "The whole Ku Klux Klan Kamelia Komedy is so foolish that one no longer wishes to protest against it because it is anti-Negro, anti-Jew and anti-Catholic, but rather because it makes the people of all the South appear idiotic when they continue to accept seriously Klonevocations and Kloneciliums, and tolerate the fantastic ravings of men who are fattening on the money of deluded simpletons."

Lovelight in His Een

Charles H. Grasty, experienced journalist, called on the President last week and discussed *The Marion Star*.

A copy lay on the President's desk. "It was a big paper to be published in a county seat town of 30,000 population," says Mr. Grasty. "It was 18 to 20 pages, about half and half as between advertising and reading matter."

"I was curious to know how it had been possible to develop such a volume of line advertising, quoting store items, as in newspapers in large cities. The President said that it was because the stores in Marion were in a position to command local trade, which, in the case of many towns, was drawn off to nearby cities. They had discovered the economic value of newspaper advertising."

"The lovelight was in his een," said Mr. Grasty of the President, gazing at his paper. "He still has a newspaper heart."

Abandoned

The Commoner, founded by William Jennings Bryan 22 years ago, has suspended publication. Since the Great Commoner took up Chautauqua, the Cabinet and Florida, the circulation has steadily shrunk until the paper was scarcely read outside of Nebraska. It dwelt too much upon the past and had ceased to be the



© Underwood

CHARLES W. BRYAN

He is too busy to edit his brother's *Commoner*

clarion call of political battle. Time was when every Democratic editor in the land kept one eye on *The Commoner*, while the other guided his pen.

In recent years, Charles W. Bryan, a brother, was editor, but his election to the Governorship of Nebraska caused him to forsake his task with the April issue.

"West and East"

Herbert Bayard Swope, executive editor of *The New York World*, is justly proud of many things, including a roving reporter, Mrs. Clare Sheridan. Her despatches to *The World* (about Rudyard Kipling, Ireland, the Rhineland, Constantinople, Mussolini) have just been published under the title *West and East*, and are prefaced with the remark: "I have lost my belief in the infallibility of the Anglo-Saxon race. I have ceased to believe in equality, freedom or justice."

F. Opper, Hearst cartoonist, continues to depict Uncle Sam in skirts.

A Moron's Paradise

People who read *The North American Review* seldom if ever peruse the *Movie Weekly*. The leading feature article presented in this week's issue of the latter is entitled: *Would You Marry a Movie Star if You Got the Chance?* The problem is presented from a "novel angle."

Another feature is an interview with Hedda Hopper in which the well known star declares: "Early marriage will protect your daughter!" "In terms of honest conviction Miss Hopper declares what she believes is fundamentally wrong with the young people of the present day."

A third "arresting feature" is the story of "how King George of England rebuked Lord and Lady Mountbatten for their rollicking and frolicking with movie stars during their recent visit to California."

Features of last week's issue include: *Why I Am a One-Man Girl*, by Madge Kennedy, *The Good Looking Directors* and *What Does Nita Naldi's Face Reveal?*

"Teach Them Manners"

Last February *The Harvard Lampoon* (humorous) published a number burlesquing *Town and Country* (society picture-magazine). It contained an article on a Catholic wedding at "St. Mike's Church."

Accused of blasphemy, the Editors apologized. Not content with that, the organ of the Knights of Columbus, *Columbia*, is now attacking the authorities of Harvard University because the editors have not been disciplined.

Columbia says that Harvard will decline, if its authorities forget "how to teach young men good manners."

Givers of Light

Prominent delegates to the convention of the Associated Press and the American Newspaper Publishers Association in New York this week include:

M. H. de Young, editor and publisher of *The San Francisco Chronicle*.

W. H. Cowles, publisher of *The Spokesman-Review*, of Spokane, Wash.

Elbert H. Baker, publisher of *The Cleveland Plain Dealer*.

Gilbert M. Hitchcock, publisher of *The Omaha World-Herald*.

Herschell V. Jones, publisher of *The Minneapolis Journal*.

E. Lansing Ray, president of *The St. Louis Globe-Democrat*.

Clark Howell, publisher of *The Atlanta Constitution*.

Charles Hopkins Clark, editor of *The Hartford Courant*.

SPORT

McTigue vs. Carp

Unless present plans fail, Mike McTigue of Ireland will defend his world's light-heavyweight title against Georges Carpentier, former champion, in the Yankee Stadium, New York, on July 7.

Promoter Tex Rickard is making the plans. McTigue's manager has signed articles, but Carpentier's François Descamps is still dickering with the promoter.

Said McTigue in a letter to his manager: "I am sure I will K. O. Carpentier and then for Tunney. I fooled all the wise fellows here [in Dublin] who thought Siki would K. O. me!"

Amateur Champ

Eddie Eagan, American Rhodes scholar, won the English amateur heavyweight boxing championship.

Eagan (who while an undergraduate at Yale three years ago was petitioned by Dempsey to be his sparring partner) was pitted against one Hulks in the final. "Eagan, full of vigor, dropped his opponent to the floor with a forceful body blow. Hulks' head struck the boards rather heavily and the referee stopped the contest."

Willard's Condition

Jess Willard arrived in the East to complete his training for the Floyd Johnson fight at the Yankee Stadium May 12. Journalists who witnessed his first work-out are at variance as to his condition and ability. Say some: "He has reduced to 241 pounds." Say others: "But he cannot reduce his 38 years by training!" In any event, Willard is no longer the stout, benignly middle-aged gentleman whom Jack Dempsey obliterated in three rounds at Toledo.

Polo Dates

People interested in polo do not paste things in their hats. If they did, the following list of tournaments for 1923 would undoubtedly achieve preservation:

Pinehurst, N. C.	April 15-30
Bryn Mawr, Pa.	May 10-June 2
Morristown, N. J.	May 26-June 2
Bala, Pa.	June 2-15
Westbury, L. I.	June 16-July 7
Cedarhurst, L. I.	July 2-14
Rumson, N. J.	July 16-28
Narragansett, R. I.	July 28-Aug. 25
Alexandria Bay, N. Y.	Aug. 11-25
Dedham, Mass.	Aug. 18-31
Dayton, Ohio	Sept. 1-8
Lake Forest, Ill.	Sept. 15-22

He Wants a Fight

Harry Wills, Negro heavyweight, is tired of heaving hogsheads on the New York water front. He issued the following blanket challenge: "I'll agree to fight Willard, Floyd Johnson, Firpo and Jack McAuliffe II, in



© Underwood

HARRY WILLS

He dares four sub-champions to what well approximates a battle royal

the same ring on May 12 at the Yankee Stadium, and I don't ask for a penny. But if I stop all of them I want a match with Dempsey."

It is not likely that Mr. Wills' boredom with hogsheads will have much effect on the attitude of his contemporaries. Besides being a substantial citizen between fights he is even more substantial in the ring. It is the generally accepted opinion that he is the only man in the game who can stand at Dempsey's level. There is vague talk of a fight between the two at the Polo Grounds on Labor Day. Wills deserves his chance. His unobtrusive steadiness between professional engagements would seem to prove that he would grace a title with more dignity than certain of his Ethiopian brethren of the past. Then, too, Dempsey must fight soon again—or revert to digging coal.

Why Matty Was Great

Jack Kofoed, sports writer, published in the *Philadelphia Public Ledger* conclusive proof that Christy Mathewson is the greatest pitcher of all time. Mathewson, it appears, is the only pitcher—major or minor league—during the last 20 years, who has won 30 or more games in four different seasons. Alexander did it three times; Johnson and McGinnity twice.

John's Turn to Lose

There were no divots or sliced tee shots when England and America found themselves bunkered on the first hole of a long struggle at Boston in 1775. The British approach fell short, if memory serves; General Gage picked up and returned to Boston. That was nearly 150 years ago. One hundred and thirty-one years later the British again suffered a defeat, this time at the hands of Walter J. Travis, when, at Sandwich, he sailed away with the British Amateur Golf Cup. From that day to this British Golf has rolled America in the dust of British bunkers.

On May 7, eleven American golfers will start shooting for the greens at Deal in the British Amateur championship. Their names: Jesse Sweetser, Francis Ouimet, Bob Gardner, Dave Herron, Max Marston, Fred J. Wright, Harrison Johnson, Jack Neville, Dr. O. F. Willing, George Rotan and Guy M. Sandifer. On the list are four American Amateur champions. With the exceptions of "Chick" Evans, Bobby Jones and Jesse Guilford, the best of American amateur golf is bound for Deal. Later in May the group will pick eight men to play a British eight at St. Andrews for the Walker Cup.

As good, or better, teams than this have sailed away in quest of the British cup since Travis won it in 1904. Closest to success came Bob Gardner in his 37 hole battle with Cyril Tolley in the finals at Muirfield in 1920. Tolley won.

Marathoners

The legs, lungs and head of Clarence H. De Mar, of Melrose, Mass., proved the best marathon combination in the country. De Mar won the 25-mile run at Boston. At present he is our leading distance runner and will probably wear the shield of the United States in the Olympic marathon at Paris in 1924. His time at Boston was 2 hours 23 minutes, 47 3/5 seconds. In five starts he has won the race three times, run second once and third once. He is 35 years old.

Middle-aged, gray-haired William J. Kennedy, bricklayer of Port Chester, N. Y., ran eighth. He was warned by doctors that he had murmur of the heart and should not race. He finished in good shape. "I needed a little exercise," was his comment.

New World's Record

200 Yard Swim, for women: Miss Gertrude Ederle, 2 min. 31 1/5 sec.

AERONAUTICS

Landing on Shipdeck

In recent maneuvers off the Pacific entrance to the Panama Canal, the United States fleet operated in complete tactical drill with the aircraft carrier *Langley*, 146 flights being made on and off the deck of the *Langley*, without casualty to plane or personnel.

When flights are undertaken, the upper deck of the *Langley* is completely cleared; masts and smokestacks and all other paraphernalia disappear. The Secretary of the Navy, Admirals, Captains and gobs jump into nets on the sides of the ship, with conspicuous lack of dignity, when a plane is about to alight. The get-away of an airplane is easy. But landing on the deck of the steaming war-vessel, pitching and rolling as it must, is a risky proposition. The deck looks broad to any one standing on it, but it is a mere strip to the anxious pilot. As the wheels of the airplane touch the landing surface, the pilot drops a large hook which engages with wires laid across the deck so as to secure a quick stop, smaller hooks engage with wires running along the length of the ship and prevent the airplane from turning.

The possibility of landing on and off a shipdeck gives full tactical value to the naval airplane, and Navy men are greatly impressed with the success of these maneuvers. Two new aircraft carriers, converted from the hulls of battle cruisers doomed by the Washington Naval conference, are to be put into commission. These will be longer, wider and steadier than the *Langley*.

Endurance Records Broken

Breaking their own and all other endurance records, Lieutenants John A. MacReady and Oakley Kelly landed completely exhausted after flying 36 hours and 5 minutes at Dayton, Ohio. Credit is due as much to the physical and mental endurance of these officers as to the Fokker T-2 monoplane and Liberty engine which they employed; the pilots slept only an hour apiece. Reading gauges and instruments, checking fuel consumption and compiling data kept that man busy who was relieved from alternating duty at the steering wheel.

Bomber Crash

Officers of McCook Field, Dayton, forgot their triumph in adding endurance to their list of speed, climb

and altitude records, on seeing the fatal crash of a heavily loaded Martin bomber. Their guests of a few weeks, Captain W. R. Lawson and Sergeant Bidwell, of Langley Field, Va., Sergeant W. H. Rowland, of Selfridge Field, Mich., and Hugh M. Smith, of the Bureau of Standards, left McCook on a flight to Langley. In the face of a head wind, Captain Lawson—a distinguished war pilot—could not clear a bridge across the Miami at the edge of the field, and a sharp turn, though well advised under the circumstances, resulted in an almost vertical nose-dive into the river with the instantaneous death of these four men and serious injury to a fifth.

Mail Statistics

Statistics just issued summarize the work of the Air Mail since its inception on May 15, 1918, up to December 31, 1922. Its record is truly remarkable. Over 5,000,000 miles were flown during this period—the schedule now calling for nearly 2,000,000 miles a year—and 160,473,600 letters were carried at a total cost of \$4,295,967 or about two and a half cents a letter. The Post Office pilots fly in all weathers and nearly one third of the total number of 23,077 trips were made in rain, snow, hail or fog. The number of forced landings is always diminishing and the percentage of trips completed during 1922 was 95.22, while the schedule maintained during the summer months was 100% perfect.

Contracts for Air Mail

In spite of the excellent showing of the Government operated line between New York and San Francisco, the Post Office Department hopes ultimately to have private contractors carry its air mail, just as the railroads take care of its regular mail. In line with this policy, bids will be received in Washington on May 19 for air mail to be carried between Seattle, Washington and Victoria, B. C., to connect with trans-Pacific steamers, and between New Orleans and Pilottown, Louisiana, to connect with Central American steamers.

Newspaper Delivery

With the end of the Palm Beach season, the Curtiss Metropolitan Airplane Co. terminated a 100% perfect service in the aerial delivery of the *Miami Daily Metropolis* to West Palm Beach—a distance of 70 miles.

MILESTONES

Engaged. Consuelo, Comtesse de Maupas, daughter of Harry Hays Morgan, American Consul General at Brussels, and sister of Mrs. Reginald C. Vanderbilt, to Benjamin Thaw, Jr., American chargé d'affaires at Brussels. She was divorced from Jean, Comte de Maupas du Juglart in Paris last November.

Married. Marguerite E. House (screen name Marjorie Daw), 21, motion picture actress, to Alfred Edward Sutherland, 26, Chaplin's assistant director, in Los Angeles.

Married. Miss Emily Stuart Taylor, divorced wife of Ernest K. Wiltsee, to Prince Carlo Cito-Filomarino di Bitetto of Rome, in Paris. Ambassador Myron T. Herrick gave the bride away. The bridegroom was "officially assisted" by the Italian Ambassador at Paris, Baron Romano Avezana.

Died. The Right Rev. Daniel Sylvester Tuttle, 86, presiding Bishop of the Protestant Episcopal Church in the United States, at St. Louis. (See page 19.)

Died. Mrs. Nellie McCormick Flagg, wife of James Montgomery Flagg, the artist, in Manhattan, following a short illness.

Died. The Rev. Dr. George Clarke Houghton, 70, rector of the "Little Church Around the Corner," of heart disease, in Manhattan. The true name of his church is the Church of the Transfiguration.

Died. Lawrence Ginnell, 70, "Representative of the Irish Republic in America," at Washington, of heart disease. Formerly a member of the House of Commons, he cast the only vote against a resolution expressing the thanks of Great Britain to the United States for entering the war. He was ejected from Parliament in 1917 after accusing the government of a bomb plot against his life. He joined with De Valera, and lately has represented the "Irish Republic" in South America and the United States.

Died. Judge Mayer Sulzberger, 79, former President Judge of the Philadelphia Common Pleas Court and one of the most eminent figures of the Pennsylvania judiciary in a generation. He had a national reputation as a Jewish scholar and was the possessor of one of the finest private libraries in America.

Died. Willis G. ("Bill") Wiser, 64, campus cop at Yale University since 1894. Author as well as diplomat, his books include *Yale Memories* (1915), *Nonsense Verses* (1922) and several on religious subjects.

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.)

Upton Sinclair, militant publicist: "I sued Dr. Max Hussarek, former Premier of Austria, for libel because in reviewing one of my books he characterized me as 'a knave.' The Vienna courts have awarded to me a decision of 500,000 crowns—which is equivalent to the usual 'six cents.'"

Theodore Roosevelt, Assistant Secretary of the Navy: "My eldest son, Theodore, Jr., can ride Cossack fashion, standing in his stirrups, and take hurdles like a steeple-chase winner. Sons Quentin and Cornelius and daughter Grace share his love of sport."

Lady Duff-Gordon, fashion designer and talker: "I went into bankruptcy and have been relieved of my debts, which will probably amount to less than £3,000."

Irene Pavloska, of the Chicago Opera: "At a Cleveland dinner I asked Americans to give as much support to opera as to baseball. When I finished Judge Landis put his arms around me, but I refused a kiss. Later—after his speech—I met him half-way, and we stood interlocked in a long and real embrace."

John F. Hylan, New York Mayor: "Said I of Sir Arthur Conan Doyle, 'If he really believes all he says he does, I'm sorry for him.'"

Lady Doyle: "I told reporters that the streets of Mayor Hylan's city are dirtier than any I ever saw, except at Constantinople."

James M. Beck, United States Solicitor General: "In a speech before the D. A. R., I told them: 'You ladies will learn what we men have already learned, that the most overrated institution in America is the ballot box. . . . The home, the church, the theatre and the press as institutions for disseminating ideas are like 42-centimeter guns beside a pop-gun when compared to the ballot box!'"

Nora Bayes: "I sailed for England on the *Mauretania* with my three adopted children. As we approached the gangplank a bride and groom were going aboard, and the band struck up Lohengrin's most popular piece. 'Listen to that wedding march,' I exclaimed. 'It's my national anthem!'"

Henry Ford: "When Alvin M. Owsley told me of the hardships of disabled war veterans in Michigan, I seized a telephone and gave orders to the Henry Ford Hospital that any veteran in need of medical treatment be taken in at once. My hospital covers 20 acres in the heart of De-

troit and was used as United States General Hospital No. 36 during and after the war."

Archbishop Michael J. Curley, of Baltimore: "I told an assembly of Catholic women: 'If you want peace, go to a cemetery. There has been too much peace in the Church. When a Church becomes too peaceful, there is something wrong with the Church!'"

Will Rogers: "At the annual dinner of the Society of Arts and Sciences in Manhattan I was unanimously hailed as the phenomenal humorist of the day. The editors of *Who's Who* mention three William Rogers—a cartoonist, a manufacturer, a clergyman. They must have forgotten the phenomenal humorist."

Vilhjalmur Stefansson: "I have been vindicated by the Canadian Government of the charge that I autocratically endangered the lives of my men in my Arctic Expedition of 1913-18."

Secretary of War Weeks: "I announced the awarding of Distinguished Service Medals to ten dollar-a-year men who served on the War Industries Board during the war. Mr. Bernard M. Baruch, who was chairman of the Board, refused a medal two years ago, but I hope that he will reconsider now that his colleagues share the honor."

Benito Mussolini: "I was enjoying my usual sport of driving my red racer at a terrific rate when a policeman in Faenza arrested me, not knowing who I was. He took me before a magistrate and I was fined. Said I to the then trembling policeman: 'Always do your duty and fear nothing.'"

Mrs. William B. Kahn (operatic name, Frieda Hempel): "On returning to Manhattan from a concert tour I discovered that thieves had ransacked my apartment. They took my \$15,000 chinchilla coat, all my initialed lingerie and all the flat silver. In addition they smoked many of Mr. Kahn's best cigars—but they missed 200 bottles of old wine."

Miss Cecil Leitch, three times woman golf champion of Great Britain: "I may never play golf again. It appears that my arm has been permanently disabled by an injury received two years ago in America."

Vincent Astor: "I purchased a store-and-studio building at Madison Avenue and 65th Street, Manhattan. Of recent years my family has been more conspicuous in selling than in buying real estate."

Jane Cowl: "When I passed my 100th performance as Juliet, the other members of the cast presented me with a facsimile of a first folio of Shakespeare, and a bouquet containing every flower mentioned in Shakespeare's plays, except rue, emblematic of sorrow."

William A. Brady: "I threatened that if the New York Legislature didn't pass a bill to permit theatrical performances on Sunday, I'd take legal measures to close the New York City municipal golf links on that day."

William J. Simmons, Emperor of the K. K. K.: "In a speech to a Konvention of Kamelia (the women's Klan) I said that New York City, due to its foreign population, is the most un-American center in America, and that New England is settled by French Roman Catholics who continue to speak French and maintain parochial schools."

Lord Robert Cecil: "The private car, *Mayflower*, in which I tour the country, has carried Foch, the Prince of Wales and every President since McKinley."

Léon Daudet, French royalist editor: "I announced in an article in *L'Action Française*, that the big gun which shelled Paris during the war, supposedly from 87 miles away, was really an electric gun situated in one of the suburbs."

Mrs. Louise Seeger, mother of Alan Seeger, the poet, who was killed in the war: "I arrived in America from France where my husband and I have been engaged since the war, planting fruit trees and shade trees for the peasants in memory of our son."

Dr. David Starr Jordan, veteran ichthyologist, pacifist, friend of Japan: "My collection of Japanese fishes, 500 species, contains 35 new to science."

F. N. Doubleday, publisher: "Mr. Joseph Conrad is coming to visit me at *Effendi*, my beautiful home in Oyster Bay. He arrives about April 30 on the *Tuscania*, whose skipper is his old friend Captain Bone."

Chauncey M. Depew: "Interviewed again, I was headlined as having said that modern girls haven't changed a bit as to dress since the days their grandmothers preened and pranced."

Giulio Gatti-Casazza: "My fifteenth season of the Metropolitan Opera closed with a record of crowded houses. We ran 23 weeks. Next year, 24. My chief stars were Martinelli, Gigli, Amato, Jeritza, Matzenauer, Kemp, Bohnen, and, greatest of all, Chaliapin. They sang 40 different operas, another record. Now to Atlanta, our only out-of-town engagement!"

MISCELLANY

"TIME Brings All Things"

In Biloxi, Miss., the United States Marshal was ordered by a writ of sequestration to "seize and bring in-to court" a 75 ton dead whale, as to the ownership of which there was a legal contest.

In Manhattan an aeroplane wrote "Good Luck" in smoke overhead while Minnie Schlacht and Morris Zuckerbrod were being married.

In Baltimore was filed one of the shortest wills on record—four words: "Everything to my wife."

In tropical Honolulu five Japanese died from cold and exposure. They were climbing Mt. Haleakala, extinct volcano, when a storm overtook them, 10,000 feet above sea level.

In Alaska a United States Deputy Marshal took an Indian accused of murder by sled across country from Fort Gibbon to Fairbanks. En route the marshal was stricken with appendicitis. The Indian placed his captor on the sled and mushed with him the remaining 100 miles to a hospital.

In Cincinnati fourteen merchants were invited to a dinner by a commission merchant. When they assembled they discovered that their host was not the man from whom the invitation came—but another man who had disappeared owing them money 20 years ago. He made them a speech and then handed each an envelope containing principal and interest.

In East Orange, N. J., license to drive an automobile was refused a man because he was 80 years old.

In Manhattan a 250 lb. woman laughed herself to death over the cinema *Clarence*.

In Texarkana, the local Red Cross instigated a war against rats. A six-year-old girl, desirous of being first in point of number of "tails turned in," is feeding 28 captive baby rats until their tails grow long enough to qualify as trophies.

Because he attended his mother's funeral, D. J. Hickey, secretary to the warden of Sing Sing prison, missed witnessing his first execution in 30 years. (He has seen 190.)

POINT with PRIDE

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

Archbishop Curley, who says that the church must be militant if ever it is to become the church triumphant. (P. 26.)

Admiral Coontz. On June 30 he will take command of our fleet. (P. 5.)

Archaeological activities in the Yucatan, Ethiopia, Thebes, Babylonia, two of the Chaldees, Sardis, Bethany, Carthage and the two Lodoses. (P. 20.)

Organ music transmitted to gramophone. (P. 18.)

Mrs. Rinehart. She writes it and sells it. (P. 15.)

Eddie Eagan, scholar, amateur heavyweight champion of England, gentleman. (P. 24.)

Leonidas C. Dyer. His anti-lynching bill was talked to death by the Democrats. He will talk it back to life. (P. 5.)

Judge Julian Mack. Bucketeers will no longer conceal their books behind the Constitution. (P. 22.)

Fuad, by the Grace of England, King. (P. 11.)

M. André Citroen, who threatens to manufacture an artistic flivver in New Jersey. (P. 22.)

Reduction of taxation which is apparent to the naked eye in England. (P. 9.)

Rafael Sabatini's pro-pirate propaganda. (P. 14.)

Assurances from Mr. Ford that despite recent purchases of coal, timber, water and rails, his cash balance still exceeds \$200,000,000. (P. 22.)

The right of every man to cuss the government, now established in *City of Chicago vs. Chicago Tribune*. (P. 23.)

Max Reinhardt. Having failed with the Grosses Schauspielhaus he seeks America. (P. 16.)

A Government of the United States which is trying its very, very best to scare the sugar-grabbers. (P. 3.)

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VIEW with ALARM

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

A tendency in West Virginia to impoverish the already underpaid servants of a rich people. (P. 7.)

Three despots of South America, whose keeper is said to be Wall Street. (P. 13.)

The Communist Party of America. Where is it? (P. 4.)

Trotsky treating his army to free vodka while Lenin with difficulty negotiates a grape-fruit. (P. 11.)

A league for war against the present government of Russia, although the suggestion comes from Desiré Mercier. (P. 10.)

The number of people who want to come to America, and if we wanted them, would. (P. 3.)

The refusal of Poland to make the Little Entente bigger. (P. 12.)

What the Clean Books League would do to the writings of the early Christian fathers. (P. 15.)

Wizened old Mohammed VI who likens his flight to Cairo to the Prophet's hegira. (P. 12.)

London schoolboys incensed by "Blackleg" teachers. In the fiery prime of youth they refuse to sit self-governed at the feet of law. (P. 19.)

"A consulting specialist in grave cases demanding immediate diagnosis and rapid intervention"—General Weygand, off to Syria, a section of the French empire. (P. 10)

The number of bad plays which open in the Spring. (P. 16.)

That Florida State senator who contends that the only way to govern a convict "Nigger" is to flog him. (P. 6.)

Mussolini. He is said to have said that Fascismo is very like Bolshevism. (P. 11.)

When Theseus Went Into the Labyrinth *he was no fool*

He arranged with Ariadne for a silken thread by which he could find his way out again at any time. It was necessary that he enter the Labyrinth. The Minotaur had to be slain. But Theseus took no chances. He kept in touch with the world.

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