

# TIME

*The Weekly News-Magazine*



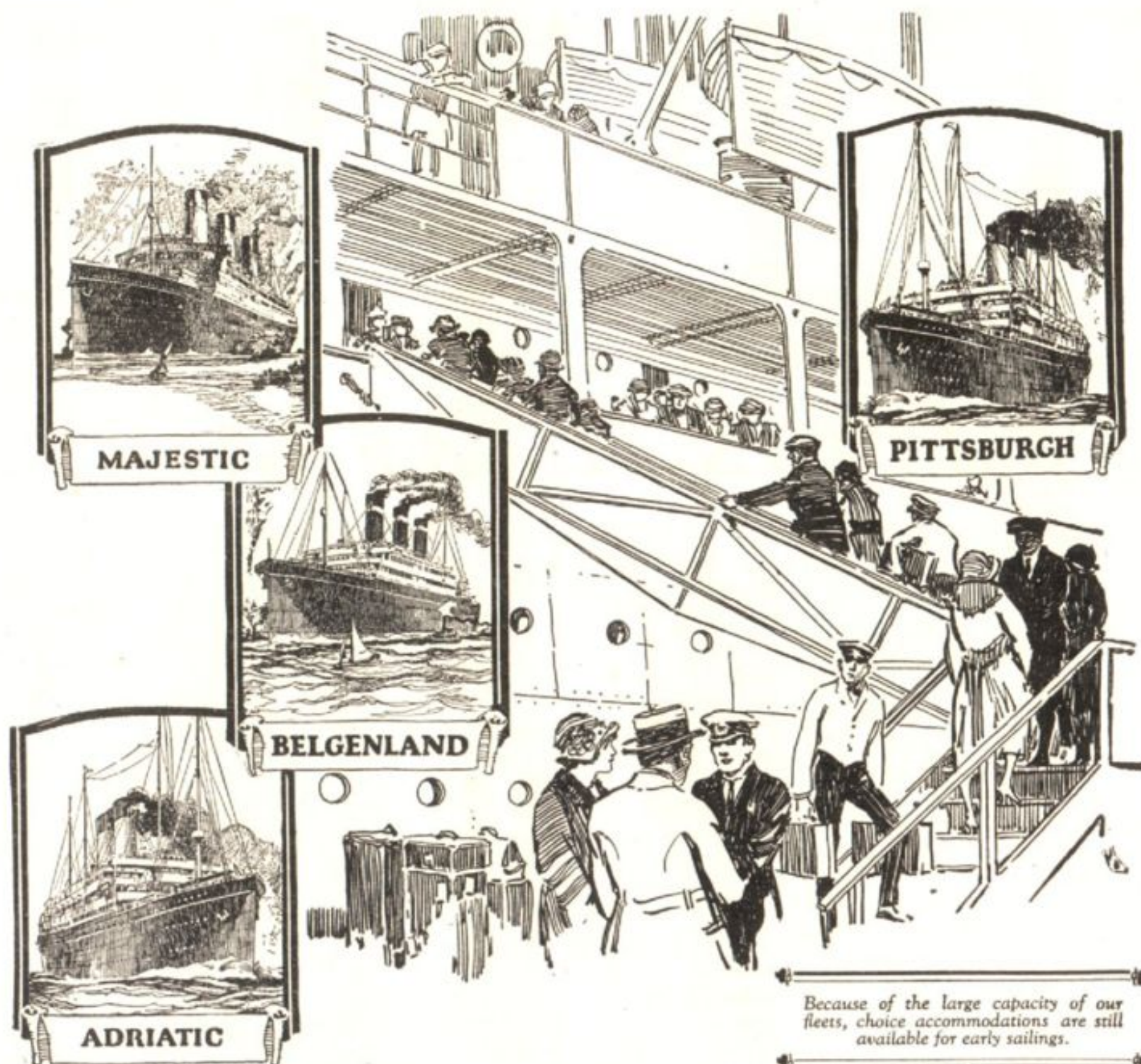
*By Wide World*

VOL. I, NO. 10

JAMES M. BECK  
*"With great pleasure"—See page 20*

MAY 5, 1923





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# TIME

The Weekly News-Magazine

Vol. I, No. 10

May 5, 1923

## NATIONAL AFFAIRS

### THE PRESIDENCY "Simple, Natural, Normal"

The Administration's stand on the World Court was first explained by Secretary Hoover three weeks ago at Des Moines. The most important part of his speech was devoted to refuting critics of the President's proposal. The positive side of the Administration's case remained to be brought out by two speeches last week, one by President Harding himself at the annual luncheon of the Associated Press at the Waldorf-Astoria Hotel in Manhattan, the other by Secretary Hughes before the American Society of International Law, at Washington.

The President began his discussion of the Court by a recital of five instances since 1904 in which the Republican party declared itself in favor of a World Court.

He asserted that the Administration had "definitely and decisively put aside all thought of the United States entering the League of Nations. It doesn't propose to enter now by the side door, the back door or the cellar door. I have no unseemly comment to offer on the League. It is serving the Old World helpfully; more power to it. . . . Excessive friends of the League have beclouded the situation by their unwarranted assumption that it (adherence to the World Court) is a move toward League membership. Let them disabuse their minds. . . . The situation is likewise beclouded by those who shudder when the League is mentioned and who assume entanglement is unavoidable. Any entanglement would first require assent of the Senate, which is scarcely to be apprehended, and if by any chance the Senate approved of any entanglement, the present Administration would not complete ratification."

These words are significant because they present in substance what was also the preamble to Mr. Hughes' speech. This insistence in both speeches indicates very clearly the

anxiety of the Administration to keep the World Court free from all the political animosity which attached to the League. As Mr. Harding said, he wishes adherence to the Court to be considered as a "simple, natural, normal proceeding."

He declared that the Court should be entered because of its importance as an agency for peace, and that its only connection with the League was that the League offered a practical means of electing judges. "One political bugbear" he admitted and discussed: that the British Empire has six votes in the Assembly of the League, which is one of the two bodies that elect the judges. He pointed out that Great Britain has, however, only one vote in the League Council which acts concurrently in the election of judges. This, and the fact that no nation may have more than one judge on the Court, afford, in his opinion, a protection through which we may "feel ourselves free from danger."

### A Paraphrase

The speech of Secretary Hughes, which followed three days after that of the President, was largely a paraphrase of what the latter had said, but with much elaboration. The Secretary went into detail, pointing out the superiority of the World Court to The Hague Tribunal and other arbitral bodies, showing all the legal safeguards for keeping the Court independent of the League and of partisan influence; and ended by a detailed examination of all the criticisms of the Court.

### Hullabaloo

Following the President's speech, newspapers published a deluge of reports about its political reaction. Partisan papers flew into headlines. One side published "Harding's Speech Splits Party." The other side (notably *The Christian Science Monitor*) ran "President Finds His Court Policy Backed by Public."

The truth is that as yet neither of these things has happened. The only two prominent Republicans who openly voiced their opposition to the President's remarks were Senators Borah and La Follette. A larger number of Republican Senators—Smoot, McKinley, Sterling, McNary and others—came out openly in favor of the President's proposal. Several important Republican leaders kept scrupulous silence—and in some cases it was a silence of disapprobation. Senator Moses, chairman of the Republican Senatorial Committee is in Europe—but an irreconcilable. Representative Wood, chairman of the corresponding House committee, is known to be opposed to the World Court. The same is understood of John T. Adams, National Chairman, whose only remark was that the President's speech had "clarified the situation." Senator Lodge, chairman of the Foreign Affairs Committee, remained nominally on the fence, but in a letter to Governor Hyde of Mis-

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## National Affairs—[Continued]

souri the only part of the President's remarks which he thoroughly approved was the declaration that we would not enter the League. For the rest Mr. Lodge refers several times to the "League Court" and to "the court proposed and chosen by the League"—phrases that are hardly calculated to convey the same impression as Mr. Harding's speech.

There is another group of Republicans who take their cue from that part of the President's speech in which he said: "I would not have it thought that I hold this question paramount to all others confronting our Government. I do not hold it a menace to the unity of any political party. It is not to be classed as a party question." Among this number is Senator Watson, another member of the Foreign Relations Committee. His chief comment on the World Court is that party dissension will "be smoothened out."

### The League's Advocate

John H. Clarke, member of the Supreme Court, was a great Justice. John H. Clarke, citizen of Youngstown, Ohio, is rapidly becoming the great and preëminent advocate of the League of Nations—in *partibus infidelium*.

The first speech of his first campaign was made at Chicago the day after President Harding had told America that his administration would never join us to the League. Mr. Clarke staunchly supported the President's World Court proposal without reservation.

His non-partisan defense of the faith of Woodrow Wilson takes him to the following fronts: Minneapolis, April 28-30; Kansas City, Mo., May 1; St. Louis, May 4; Youngstown, May 14; Cincinnati, May 17; Washington, May 23; Atlantic City, May 25; Long Beach, L. I., June 1; and possibly to Albany, San Francisco and Portland, Oregon.

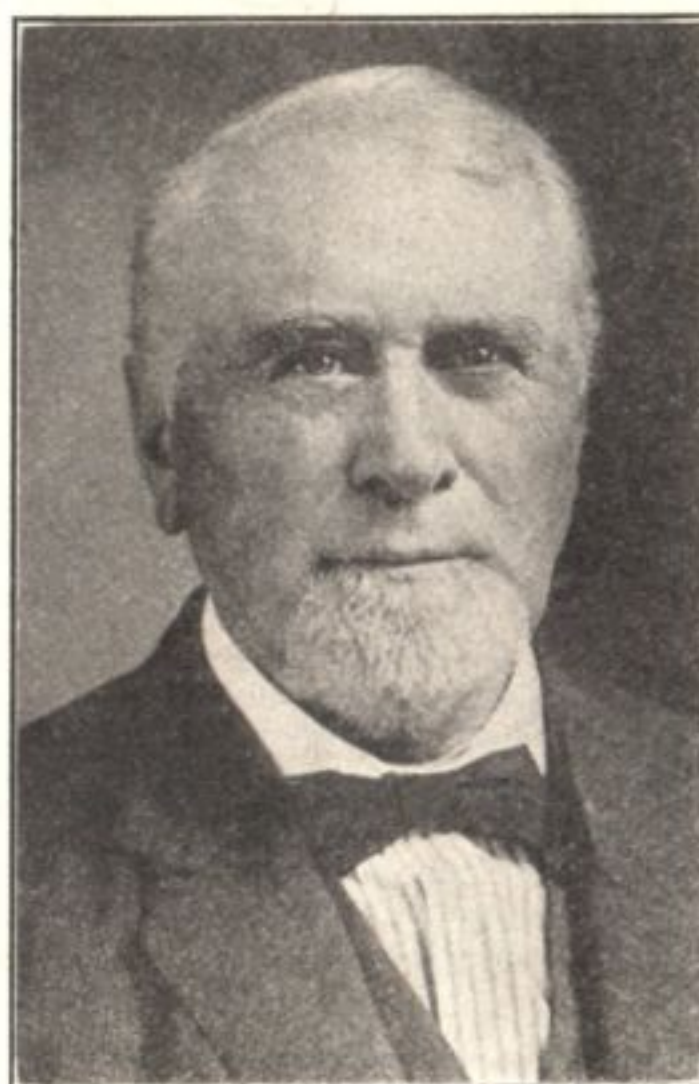
## CONGRESS

### "Farmer Nelson"

The oldest man in the Senate, a man who had never been defeated in an election, the "grand old man," the "Norseman," the "Viking," or—as he liked best to be called—"Farmer Nelson" died aboard a Pennsylvania Railroad train on April 28; Senator Knute Nelson, 80 years of age, and senior Senator from Minnesota fell dead of heart disease as he was going

from Washington to his home in Alexandria, Minn.

Born in Norway, in 1843, he came to this country at the age of six. He lived first in Chicago, then in Wisconsin and finally in Minnesota. During the Civil War he served as a volunteer in the Fourth Wisconsin Infantry until he was severely wounded at the battle of Port Hudson in 1864. After the War he studied law and entered politics. He served in the legislatures of Wisconsin and Minnesota, was Governor of the latter state for two terms, was six years a



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"THE VIKING"

Knute Nelson never knew defeat

United States Congressman and 28 years a Senator.

In person, he was short and rugged. His square white beard made him look "like the work of a cubist sculptor." He was little given to making speeches, but when he spoke his words were blunt, honest and logical. His manner and his habits were simple and old fashioned. It is recorded that for many years after he came into prominence Mrs. Nelson used to have the floors of their home sanded.

In politics he was a Republican and staunch party man. When Roosevelt started the Progressive party, he said he would rather "quit politics than split his party." On the other hand, he supported President Wilson on the League of Nations issue, denouncing the irreconcilables. He helped write the Republican tariff plank and yet attacked the Fordney-McCumber Tar-

iff for its wool duties. An enemy of the Non-Partisan League in the Northwest, an opponent of the soldier bonus (although one of the two civil war veterans in the Senate), a supporter of the Dyer anti-lynching bill and an advocate of a child labor amendment—he leaves behind him the memory of a fearless, independent and forceful man.

Said Governor Preus of Minnesota: "The Northwest has lost its greatest citizen. The United States has lost one of its greatest champions for good. I have lost my best friend."

## SUGAR

### "J'Accuse"

The rise in sugar has become a political as well as financial sensation. Six separate government agencies are now investigating the sugar situation: the Departments of Justice, Commerce, Agriculture and Treasury, the Federal Trade Commission, the U. S. Tariff Commission. The most vigorous action so far has been the application by the first-named for an injunction against the New York Sugar Exchange. A host of local political figures are also joining in the search for the guilty parties, notably Mayor Hylan, who has urged a consumers' boycott. Several women's organizations have announced a ferocious willingness to abstain from icings on cakes and other luxuries, and promise mass meetings and other mighty events in the near future.

Many parties, first and last, are cited as responsible for the advance in sugar prices, including "the profiteers" (cf. remarks of Mayor Hylan), the Republican tariff (cf. remarks of various Democratic leaders), Mr. Hoover, the Department of Commerce, Cuban producers, the "monopoly" of sugar refiners, speculators in raw sugar on the Sugar Exchange and "supply and demand." The part in sugar's rise generally assumed to have been played by the Government has added no little heat and fury to the controversy, thereby obscuring more fundamental causes.

Meanwhile, prices for raw sugar futures have touched a new high record for this year, and the highest price since 1920, on lowered estimates for the current crop; Guma-Mejer, the Cuban authority, estimated it as low as 3,670,000 tons. Most refiners, including American Sugar Refining, Federal Sugar Refining, Arbuckle Bros., Revere, National, Warner and Pennsylvania, have not unnaturally raised their prices for refined sugar after the rise in the raw commodity.



## National Affairs—[Continued]

### SHIPPING

#### Who Will Buy?

The Shipping Board carried out its program drawn up two weeks ago and announced the terms on which it will receive bids for the restricted sale of its entire merchant fleet. These bids will be opened on May 28. Meanwhile it also announced the regrouping of its lines into 18 routes, twelve operating from the Atlantic and Gulf ports and six from the Pacific Coast. The terms of the bidding are: "The bidder must specify the names of the ships he desires to purchase, the price offered and terms of payment, the route over which he will undertake to maintain service, the charter, frequency and extent of service, period of time for which he will guarantee maintenance of service and the nature and terms of the guarantee."

The Board in turn, agrees not to compete directly or indirectly on the routes sold, or to sell or charter ships for competition. It reserves the right to reject all bids. In case it does not sell out—and it is not expected to be able to do so—it will operate the vessels itself.

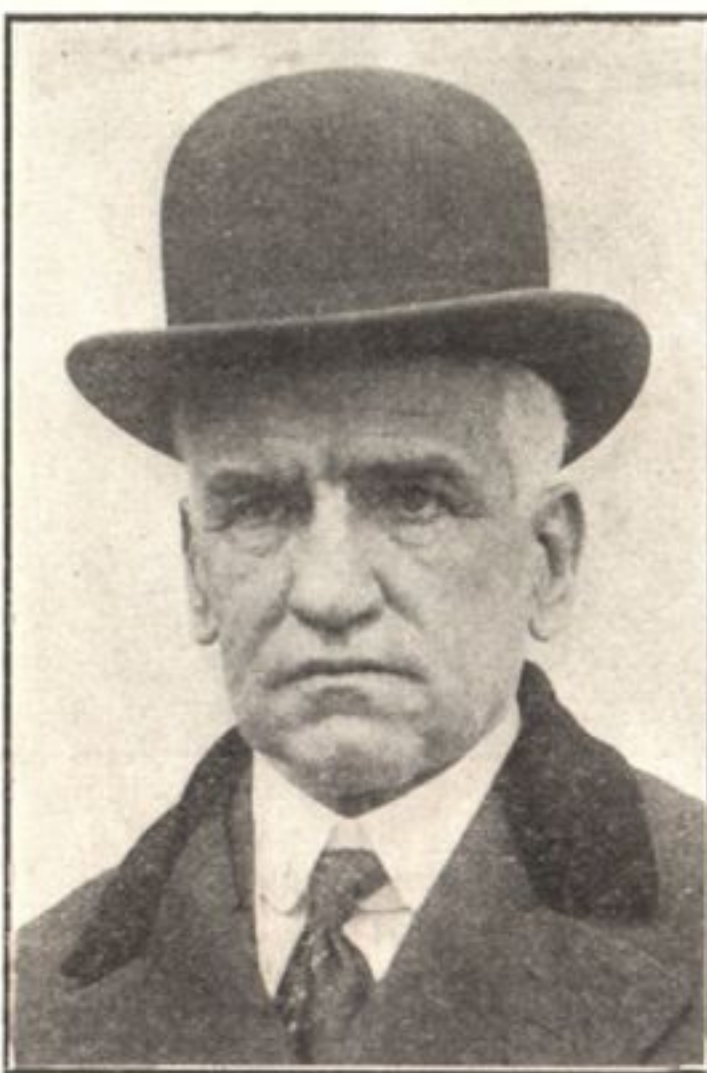
#### Berths for Giants

Albert D. Lasker, Chairman of the Shipping Board, became quite excited and wrote a letter to Mayor Hylan of New York when he learned that the Government's great ship, *Leviathan*, might not be able to find a pier in Manhattan.

He wrote: "The *Leviathan* is the property of the United States Government and is operated by the Government and therefore it is the property of all the people in the United States. . . . It seems unbelievable that the *Leviathan* should be excluded from the pier in New York owned by the citizens of that city."

The situation is this: there are five ships serving the port of New York which require 1,000-foot piers: The *Majestic*, *Berengaria*, *Olympic*, *Homeric* and *Aquitania*—all operated by British lines. When the *Leviathan* comes into service on July 4, she will be the sixth ship of this class. The British vessels have been using the Chelsea piers, which, originally not so long, were extended during the War for the use of these long ships. The City of New York is also building a series of 1,000-foot piers farther north along the shore of Manhattan. Pier No. 86, at the foot of 46th Street was the first completed.

The War Department has declared that the extensions on the Chelsea piers obstructed the channel and must be removed. British steamship officials believed they had an understanding with the city that they might



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JOHN H. CLARKE

"Youngstown, May 14; Cincinnati, May 17; Washington, May 23" (P. 2)

then lease Piers 86 and 88 (under construction). When the *Leviathan* came along it brought a situation by which either it or the British vessels would be left without docking facilities in Manhattan.

Naturally, both the Shipping Board and the British lines showed anxiety. The solution, however, appears to have been found. Secretary of War Weeks indicated that he would not insist on the removal of the extensions on the Chelsea piers until the city had provided other 1,000-foot piers for the British vessels. Meanwhile, it appears that the *Leviathan* will be leased Pier 86.

#### Resignation

Reports from Washington state that Chairman Lasker of the Shipping Board has handed to the President his resignation, to take effect July 5. This is the day after the *Leviathan* returns to the transatlantic passenger service which she left as the *Vaterland*.

When Mr. Lasker became Chairman of the Shipping Board he made it understood that he would accept the appointment for two years only. That two years will expire on June 8.

### COAL

#### Three Critical Dates

Evidence is accumulating to prove that the country is facing a more acute situation in the coal industry than the public realizes. It has been the general assumption that the coal problem could not possibly be worse than during the past year, but labor leaders and employers fear that the worst is yet to be.

There are three critical dates ahead. The first is July 1, when the National Coal Commission makes its report on anthracite wages and prices. The report will indicate whether the present terms of work in the anthracite fields ought to be renewed or not. A serious strike or lockout hangs on the Commission's findings.

The second date is August 31 when the agreement between the operators and the United Mine Workers in the anthracite regions terminates. If the Coal Commission has not damned either the operators or the union in its data (that is, if the responsibility for the coal problem seems to be about evenly distributed in the Commission's opinion) we will be faced with a capital and labor battle with both sides evenly matched. Neither side will be able to use the Commission's report as propaganda, and the issue will be decided by relative strength.

The third significant date is September 22, when the Coal (Fact Finding) Commission, created by Congress, goes out of existence. During its period of office the Commission has acted as a sort of chaperon for both workers and operators. Both sides have feared to be too unreasonable with the stern eye of the Commission over them. But what will happen when the chaperon goes home? That is a question which only the future will reveal.

### FARMERS

#### Prospects

This is the time of year when the financial markets become absorbed in the farmer's problem of planting his new crops. A report of the U. S. Department of Agriculture states that crops will be planted this spring in the following proportions of the 1922 acreage: cotton, 112%; spring wheat, 91.5%; corn, 102.6%; oats, 102.6%; barley, 105.7%; flax, 189%; potatoes, 90.9%; sweet potatoes, 97.5%; tobacco, 110%.



## National Affairs—[Continued]

### RAILWAYS

#### Paternalism Damned

Denouncing Government regulation by commission as a cancer which has eaten into the stability of the railway industry, L. F. Loree, president of the Delaware and Hudson Railroad, declared at a dinner celebrating the first centennial of an American railroad, that the ineffectiveness of such regulation has made railroading "no longer a business but a calamity." Not only the railroads are being destroyed, said Mr. Loree, but the nation's liberties and the foundations of justice are crumbling as well. He urged that regulation by Government agency be rescinded, and a new policy adopted.

"Has Russia no meaning for us?" asked Mr. Loree. "Must we also suffer the nightmare of Utopian intoxication?"

#### No Mileage Books?

The question of whether or not the railroads would issue, beginning May 15, \$90 mileage scrip books at \$72 was settled for a time by decision of the Federal District Court in Boston. The Interstate Commerce Commission ordered the issue of mileage books. Fifty railroads of the East asked an injunction restraining their issue. Three judges granted a permanent injunction, declaring the Interstate Commerce Commission's order illegal.

The Commission and the Traveling Salesmen's Association have announced their intention of appealing the case to the Supreme Court. Meanwhile the railroads rejoice, saying they have been saved \$32,000,000.

### LABOR

#### A Brighter May Day

May 1 this year finds a far different condition in the labor world than that which prevailed a year ago.

Last May Day we had 550,000 coal miners from the anthracite and bituminous fields on strike; 1,200,000 railroad shop and maintenance of way men were promoting the strike that affected about half their number a month later; the textile workers of New England and the South were facing reduced wages and the miserable conditions of employment that always accompany business depression; the metal trades suffered from similar phenomena of "hard times."

Now the coal miners in every field are at work. The shopmen's strike is over, except for sporadic guerrilla



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CHARLES E. RUTHENBERG

He held that bullets were as good as ballots

warfare, and substantial wage increases are in the offing. The textile industry has declared a general increase in pay which will recover most of the wage losses suffered during the business slump of the past two years. A scarcity of common and skilled labor has turned the market in labor's favor in every industry except the shoe industry where radical unions are waging a die-hard fight with opportunist employers. The only deadlock in the labor situation is in the building trades where employers and the unions are still dickering for new wage scales in the New York field, involving 115,000 men.

The attempt of the radicals to "bore within" American Federation of Labor unions has been steadily on the decline, but the movement persists. William Z. Foster and his Trade Union Educational League are directing their main attack upon the United Mine Workers, whose officials are conservative but whose rank and file are known to be extremely susceptible to the radical propaganda.

#### Mexico's Quota

President Eugene G. Grace of the Bethlehem Steel Corporation has an answer to Judge Gary's plea for letting down the immigration bars. He announced that he had 1,000 Mexican laborers at work in his plants, that they were efficient and reliable, and that since there was no restriction on Mexican immigration, the

steel industry could replenish its labor shortage with Mexican labor without seriously disturbing economic and labor conditions in the steel towns. It is expected that many employers of common labor will take advantage of the fact that Mexican labor has no legal quota limit, and recruit their desired labor south of the Rio Grande.

### RADICALS

#### Ruthenberg's Trial

A single sentence written by Charles E. Ruthenberg, former Secretary of the Communist Party, now on trial for criminal syndicalism in the state of Michigan, may get him convicted. In an article published in the official organ of the Communist Party (since deceased, with the Workers' Party as its sole heir and beneficiary), Ruthenberg declared that the Communist plans for seizing the Governmental power in the United States "includes the use of armed force." The prosecution is making much of this point, since W. Z. Foster evaded conviction on the plea that he did not advocate force. Ruthenberg's written admission that he does propose bullets instead of ballots to realize the "social revolution" is held to incriminate him beyond escape.

#### I. W. W. Strike

The only interesting thing about the "nation-wide" strike called by the Marine Transport Workers' Union to tie up shipping on the Atlantic, Gulf and Pacific Coast ports, is that it is being run by the I. W. W. From all reports the strike itself is a failure: San Francisco, Seattle, San Pedro, New York, Boston, Baltimore and other big shipping centers assert that their vessels are hardly affected at all.

But it has been a long time since the I. W. W. have engineered any strike of more than local magnitude. Crippled during the war by the Government which jailed so many of its leaders, sucked dry of effective propaganda by the return of business prosperity which vitiated their "industrial misery and slavery" pleas, and split wide open by internal strife, the I. W. W. has suffered a relapse that most experts on labor problems thought to be fatal. The Marine Workers' strike proves that the I. W. W. have relentless vitality of a kind. Like the serpents of mythology you can cut them into little pieces, but all the pieces live.



## National Affairs—[Continued]

### PROHIBITION

#### *The High Seas*

The Supreme Court ruled, by vote of 7 to 2, that liquor is legal on U. S. ships outside the three-mile limit. Thus, for the first time since the prohibition amendment went into effect, the highest tribunal in the land has given comfort to the wets.

The outstanding features in the Court's decision are as follows:

1) The 18th Amendment and the Volstead Act apply only to actual United States territory.

2) The assumption that "the Constitution follows the flag" is held to be "a figure of speech and a fiction" as far as the high seas are concerned.

3) Neither foreign nor American ships may carry liquor within the three-mile limit, whether sealed or not.

4) Rum ships hovering outside American territorial waters are confirmed in their immunity from molestation.

5) Congress may amend the Volstead Law to prohibit liquor on American vessels, but the Court's decision declared that it had neglected to do so by the terms of the present law.

Transoceanic lines will probably have a Canadian port of call—such as Halifax—in order to load and unload their liquor supplies and thus take full advantage of the new interpretation of the law.

Shipping Board vessels may now legally reopen their bars, but opinion is divided on whether they will take advantage of the law or not.

#### *With Aid of England*

In an effort to stop rum running, it is understood that Secretary Hughes made advances to Great Britain for coöperation in suppressing the traffic. The exact matter of the negotiations is not known. It is understood that Great Britain would decline to grant any extension of the three-mile limit. It is possible that Great Britain might notify the United States of ships clearing from British ports with large liquor cargoes. The suggestion that the Bahamas be placed on a liquor ration, however, is apparently not favored in the British Colonial office, as appears from statements in the House of Commons by Undersecretary W. G. A. Ormsby-Gore. A representative of the *Christian Science Monitor*, however, was "informed in well-informed circles" that Mr. Ormsby-

Gore's statement was "given on the spur of the moment."

The situation is briefly this: the British Government would like to assist the United States in evidence of friendliness. The sale and transportation of liquor, however, is perfectly legal for British subjects, and the Government cannot act to abridge their rights. Moreover, it is to British commercial interest that the liquor trade should go on. So there is little likelihood of any decisive assistance coming from Great Britain.

#### *Not So Bad*

British estimates are that a quantity of liquor equal to about half of one per cent of the amount consumed in the United States prior to prohibition will come here from the Bahamas in 1923 at the present rate of export. *The Springfield Republican* points an interesting parallel between rum smuggling and slave smuggling prior to the Civil War, which makes this figure seem rather insignificant. The importation of slaves to the United States was forbidden in 1808, but illicit trade continued over 50 years until the Civil War and the Declaration of Emancipation. England was against the slave trade, too, and not commercially interested in its continuance, as she now is in the rum traffic. But in 1858, according to the calculation of Stephen A. Douglas, 15,000 slaves were brought into this country—a greater number than was ever imported while the traffic was legal. By this comparison the United States Government is not doing so poorly in its enforcement of prohibition.

#### *Dynamite*

The power boat *Napeague* ran into New York Harbor flying red flags at bow and stern. A coast guard cutter approached and the Captain of the *Napeague* shouted: "Keep away from us. We are loaded with dynamite!" But the coast guards boarded the *Napeague* and found 1,600 cases of whiskey under her tarpaulins.

#### *"World Movement"*

Two hundred colleges and many high schools have been asked to observe "Prohibition Day" on May 6. The call was issued by the Intercollegiate Prohibition Association. A thousand dollars in prizes are being offered for the best papers on "The World Movement Against Alcoholism."

#### *Chasers*

The suggestion that navy boats and navy personnel be used to catch rum runners is still the subject of discussion in Washington. According to reports: the President favors it; the Navy Department looks askance; the Attorney-General is preparing an opinion; it is not legal; there are no funds for it in the Treasury Department (which enforces the Volstead law); it is illegal to spend Navy funds for the purpose; the Navy has no funds; there is an emergency fund which might be used. In brief: nothing is yet done.

### NEGROES

#### *Migrate North*

Negro labor, the great black section of America's casual worker army of ten million, is migrating to the North. If a report issued by the Department of Agriculture is correct, the exodus of Negroes northward almost rivals the phenomenal movement of 1915-16. Our last census revealed an increase for the decade of 400,000 in the number of Southern-born Negroes living in the North. The best authorities estimate that 250,000 went North in 1915-16. It was a great silent movement, without leadership, or even self-consciousness, which caught at the South like an infectious fever and sucked whole communities away by the nearest railroad. Everyone thought it a war incident that could not be repeated.

Yet Washington now reports for the lower Southern states a migration of like magnitude. Georgia, the State worst hit, is said to have lost 32,000 of her Negro farm population; South Carolina, 22,750; Alabama more than 20,000; Arkansas, 15,000. These figures would be even greater if we knew accurately how many Negroes had left the towns. The border States were immune for a while, but are now joining the movement.

The three main causes are typical of all Negro migrations to the North: 1) the boll weevil; 2) the recruiting agents for labor and the attractive offers of high wages in Northern industries, 3) the growing resentment against unfair treatment of colored workers in the South.

Added to these incentives are the discontent of returned colored troops with traditional living conditions south of the Mason-Dixon line, the breakdown of the contract labor system, recent crop failures and general agricultural bankruptcy



## National Affairs—[Continued]

among Southern planters. "The wonder is," remarks *The New York Globe*, "that the Negro did not walk out long ago."

### Saturday Night

James Scott is dead. It happened this way:

A girl about fourteen years old, daughter of the German professor at the University of Missouri, is walking one Spring day in the country outside the college town of Columbia. She approaches a railroad bridgehead. A Negro accosts her. He touches her. A car passes. He jumps back. The girl runs safely home to her parents.

A Negro is later arrested, identified by the girl, and cast into Columbia jail under the authority of a United States Sheriff. The little town begins to talk excitedly and then to whisper.

It is night, an hour before the Sabbath. A gang of sturdy white men, geared out with ropes and revolvers surround the jail. They curse the sputtering Sheriff, and sledgehammer at the steel walls. Then, acetylene flames; and soon the leader has dragged out a Negro. The gang, now quiet, packs for the country. Fifty automobiles follow, respectfully curious.

The German Professor, father of the girl, comes up panting: "Let him be tried by law." They reach the bridgehead. The leader calls for a stouter rope. Delay. The Negro whines: "Mister, before God, I'm innocent. That other nigger told me he did it. I would not die with a lie in my throat." The stouter rope is found, and one end is fastened carefully about the Negro's neck. He is thrust along the bridge. The other end of the rope is fastened to the bridge.

Bump—

James Scott is dead. He was put to death by the premeditated violence of yokels who believed in their gross way that they were maintaining the honor of the race that bred them. What they did, some people call murder; others, lynching.

## ARMY AND NAVY

### Honesty

Secretary Denby announced that the Navy Department would not spend a \$6,500,000 appropriation by the last Congress, because the money was obtained through unintentionally false statements. The appropriation was made to increase the firing

angle of the main batteries of several of our battleships, in order to increase their range. It was reported that the British Navy had taken similar action. This information later proved to be incorrect.

According to the Washington Armament Treaty there was some ambiguity as to whether the angles of guns could legitimately be changed. When it was believed that the British were doing so, no objection was made here, but when the British Government issued an official denial, question was raised by Congressmen and others of our right to alter our guns.

Naval experts declare that the treaty prohibits the change neither in letter nor spirit. They also point out the high desirability of increasing the range of our guns because the range of the British fleet in general is 24,000 yards and the range of the American fleet in general is 21,000 yards. (The ranges of Japanese men-of-war are kept secret.) Secretary Denby's announcement, however, puts the matter in abeyance with "the President's approval" until the matter can be placed before Congress.

In some quarters the decision is called a victory for Secretary of State Hughes, who was supposed to be opposed to increasing the angle of the guns because it might lead to diplomatic difficulties. From a political standpoint, at least, the move is very adroit, because it relieves the Administration of any grounds for an accusation that it had obtained an appropriation under false pretenses—an accusation which there is already evidence that certain Congressmen would make. Now Congress must decide the question at its next session.

### "Not a Junket!"

What was once the German ship *Prince Eitel Friedrich*, and is now the transport *U. S. Grant*, sailed out of New York Harbor for Porto Rico, the Panama Canal, San Francisco and Honolulu. Aboard were 19 Army officers and 980 troops destined for various posts. In addition, the passengers included Secretary of War Weeks, Mrs. Weeks and 27 Senators and Representatives, most of them with their wives, a few with their children. Each of the civilians will pay \$2 a day for his food, just as Army officers do aboard transports. Otherwise, the trip will be free.

When the *Grant* reaches San Francisco, the Secretary and most of his

party will transfer to the transport *Cambria* and go on to Alaska.

"A lot of those on this trip are members of the Committee on Military Affairs and the Appropriations Committee. We want them to get first-hand knowledge of the army and what it is doing. We have enough supplies and troops on board to justify the voyage and its expense, even if there were no Senators or Representatives on the ship," said Mr. Weeks. "For heaven's sake, don't call this a junket! A junket is a trip where the people's money is spent unnecessarily."

### While the Blue Fades

The last survivors of the Civil War are fast dwindling. The headquarters of the Grand Army of the Republic at Des Moines announced that there were at the beginning of 1923 71,106 G.A.R. veterans as opposed to 85,618 a year before. The number of G.A.R. posts shrank from 4,218 to 3,659 in the same period.

Preparations go forward for the national encampment at Milwaukee next Fall. It is estimated that not more than 20,000 of the veterans can attend. They number 30 per cent less than three years ago. There will not be many more encampments.

## WOMEN

### In Atlanta

Next week the General Federation of Women's Clubs will hold its National Convention in Atlanta. The Atlanta Woman's Club will act as hostess in its new \$250,000 club house. The meetings will be devoted to business, "but social events will be sandwiched in."

In the sandwich will be found a grand Barbecue at the Druid Hills Golf Club, an out-of-door concert with Stone Mountain as a sounding board (it is on Stone Mountain that Gutzon Borglum is preparing to carve a historical representation of the South), and a visit to Emory University, the largest in the South.

### Mayors

Women mayors were elected in the village of Thebes, Ill. (population, 1920, 857) and the town of Humboldt, Kansas (population, 1920, 2,525). The new mayor of Humboldt, Miss Louise Fussman, declared following the election: "I have learned that women can engage in politics with no detriment to themselves and with considerable satisfaction."



## National Affairs—[Continued]

## POLITICAL NOTES

## "Stern and Rock-Bound"

Politics today is poorer by the loss of the word "liberal." Fallen into disrepute because of its association with ineffectual angels, it no longer connotes the large and rhythmical grandeur of the Gladstonian and Rooseveltian days.

But "conservative"—two years ago the word of the hour—is also suffering a political change. "He represents a stern and rock-bound conservatism that is rapidly becoming obsolete, even in the camp of conservatives." The illustrative "he" is Calvin Coolidge. Once he was "our pride" because he would deliver us from the snare of the Bolshevik. Now—to continue with an editorial in that brilliant sun-paper (*Baltimore Sun*): "He is unyielding and unbending in a viewpoint which, whatever its virtues, certainly falls far short of meeting the needs of such an age as this, when social and economic amelioration is an inevitable part of political evolution. The Vice President recently announced that the renomination of the President is as certain as time and the tides; but there has been no corresponding courtesy from the White House, no intimation that the renomination of the Vice President may be taken for granted or that it would be acceptable to the Administration."

## Alger

It is not recorded whether it was as a parallel to the Alger style of title (*From Postman to President*) that William C. Redfield, Secretary of Commerce under Woodrow Wilson, has written his recollections under the title: *From Congress to Cabinet*. According to a blurb of *The Outlook*:

"Mr. Redfield has selected *The Outlook* as the periodical for which to write his impressions of distinguished men and momentous events during the World War. He has compressed his impressions into ten articles."

## Suicide

John W. Davis, former Ambassador to Great Britain, has been ranked as a not impossible contender for the Democratic presidential nomination in 1924. But now he has committed political suicide, according to newspaper comment. He allowed himself to be retained as counsel for the New York Coffee and Sugar Ex-



© Keystone

CALVIN COOLIDGE

"The *Baltimore Sun* is against me"

change in the suit against sugar manipulation begun by the Government.

That in itself is no great matter, but it is an almost insurmountable obstacle to his possible candidacy in 1924. Now if he steps into the political limelight, the cry of his enemies will ring out: "Behold the Tool of the Sugar Trust! Lo, the Enemy of the American Breakfast Table!"

## Good Government

General Charles G. Dawes chose Evanston, Ill., in which to start a new organization—"Minute Men of the Constitution." Said General Dawes: "The purpose of this thing is to show these damned politicians and reformers that everyone in this neck of the woods isn't wishywashy enough to fall in line with their dictation. . . . This is a movement for good government!"

Wisconsin newspaper men put out a book called *La Follette's Winning of Wisconsin*. The *Philadelphia Public Ledger* comments: "Either La Follette won Wisconsin or the state is in the wrong vest pocket."

"Henry Ford and a third party!" This is the text which Roy V. Harrup, of Omaha, President of the American Economic League, intends to preach in every state in the Union.

## The Caissons Are Rolling

Senators Johnson and Moses, irreconcilables, are in Europe enjoying their vacation, and incidentally collecting ammunition to fire at the Administration when the next Congress opens. The Administration, however, will not be without material for counterfire. Secretary of the Treasury Mellon is reported also to be about to embark on a European vacation. He will go entirely unofficially, but he will nevertheless meet men who are intimate with the financial and political affairs of Europe.

## THE STATES

**CALIFORNIA:** The City Council of Oakland was obliged to take action to remove the name of Andy Gump from the municipal primary ballot, when the City Attorney ruled that the presence of a mythical name on the ballot might invalidate the election for mayor.

**NEW HAMPSHIRE:** By vote of 210 to 81 the House of Representatives passed a bill prohibiting daylight saving, and setting a fine not to exceed \$500 for violation of the law.

**PENNSYLVANIA:** A bill to prohibit any municipality from adopting daylight saving was passed by the Legislature. Philadelphia business men are ignoring the bill.

**SOUTH CAROLINA:** Under an avalanche of criticism the Legislature defeated a bill to impose a tax of one-half of one per cent on the gross receipts of over \$500 of all manufacturers, merchants, retailers, professional men and workers, sales of farm products by the producer alone exempted. The money so raised was to have been spent on colleges, the penitentiary, reform schools and other public institutions.

**UTAH:** Chief Old Posey (who led a recent revolt of the Piute Indians, which was quelled) was discovered dead in a cave where he had crawled, wounded.

**ALASKA:** The Alaska Railroad, built by the Government at a cost of \$56,000,000, is within a few weeks of completion. It is 467 miles long, extending from Seward, on Resurrection Bay, to Fairbanks, on the Tanana River, tapping the valuable coal and mineral resources of the Territory. Annual revenues from the road already are in excess of \$339,000.

**PHILIPPINE ISLANDS:** General Emilio Aguinaldo, who 24 years ago led the Filipino revolutionists and later took an oath of allegiance to the United States, is organizing an association of veterans of his revolt.



# FOREIGN NEWS

## The Ruhr

### *France May Grow Old On the Rhine*

Lord Curzon's speech in London a little more than a week ago advising Germany to make an offer to the French and Belgians has evidently had some effect in Germany. Chancellor Cuno announced that he is about to take an important step in connection with the reparations problem.

It is almost certain that the Curzon speech was a British diplomatic feeler intended to bring about an end to the Ruhr impasse, which is a great source of worry to British commercial interests. Strength is lent to this contention by Bonar Law, the British Prime Minister, taking a holiday. His voice was considerably weakened by a recent attack of laryngitis, but he has always taken an active part in cabinet affairs. It is inconceivable that he would leave London unless a plan having his approval as head of the Government had already been decided. The inference is that the Curzon speech was arranged by the Cabinet with the approval of the German Government. Curzon makes the gesture, Bonar Law travels happily away in search of health, Cuno confers with the industrialists and prepares his reparations offer.

The offer will be a round sum of 50,000,000,000 gold marks—about \$11,900,000,000. It will, however, take into consideration the amount already paid to the Allies—about \$1,428,000,000, and the British will, it is known, forego a claim to the major part of their share, which is about \$2,618,000,000. The net offer will be between seven and eight billion dollars, and it is considered likely that France and Belgium, with the concurrence of Italy, will accept this figure. There is still, however, a possibility that Cuno will open the negotiations with a small offer; but such an action will depend on whether the British Government can persuade the French to accept the fifty billion mark offer as a basis of settlement, or whether France will ask for the cessation of passive resistance before any offer can be considered. As a small offer would be unacceptable to the French and Belgians, and the Germans know this, the larger amount, representing the maximum sum Germany will be able to pay, is sure to be brought forward

sooner or later. The Germans would simply use the small offer, not as a ballon d'essai, but as a means of inaugurating direct negotiations.

Once matters are brought to the negotiation stage, it will not be solely



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MARQUIS CURZON

"Quit your fooling; come to terms!"

a question of reparations and how they are to be paid. France has affirmed more than once that she wants solid guarantees against invasion by Germany. At Versailles the United States and Britain were to have made a treaty with her promising aid in the case of unprovoked attack by her Teuton neighbor. This treaty, as all the world knows, was never concluded, and France was left out in the cold to defend herself. She decided that the occupation of the Ruhr was the best way of doing it, for in no other way could she get the protection she needed. The main issue that will have to be solved when negotiations commence is the demilitarization of the Rhine and possibly the Ruhr. Unless this is guaranteed by an international treaty agreed to by Germany, it seems that France is destined to grow old in the Ruhr.

In the meantime Franco-Belgian policy in the Ruhr has become intensified. General Dégoutte issued an order confiscating supplies of coke throughout the occupied area, and at the same time made it known that further resistance would be treated as a criminal offense.

## The Near East

### *Allies and U. S. A. Allied Over Capitulations*

The Lausanne Conference, which began its second session on April 23, promises to be a long affair. The rock of capitulations (treaties granting foreigners extra-territorial rights), upon which the last conference foundered, has once again become a danger point for that rickety ship—the Near Eastern Question.

The position at present is that the Allies—France well in the front—and the United States are insisting upon their rights in Turkey under the terms of the capitulation treaties. They are, however, willing to exchange these rights against guarantees in the new treaty, which, it is hoped, will result from the present conference. The Turks, with their usual barefaced equanimity, have met the Allied demands with the bland remark: "There are no capitulations; we abolished them in 1914. You have, therefore, nothing to exchange." The upshot of the matter is that the treaty was sent back to the experts for study and is not likely to come up again for general discussion until the results of a conference in Constantinople between the Turkish Government and the representatives of foreign interests become known.

The Turks certainly encountered a blow from the United States, whom they had hoped to appease by the Chester concession, when Joseph C. Grew, United States Minister to Switzerland and "official observer" at the conference, made it clear that his country would support the Allies in their capitulations claim. He also said that his position was that of an observer, but that he had "full authority" from his Government to speak for the United States.

The effort to end useless procrastination was clearly evinced when General Pelle, head of the French delegation, informed Ismet Pasha, chief Turkish delegate, that France intended to get a fair settlement of the Ottoman debt, to retain her concessions—given to her in 1914—and to remain in Syria. He also informed Ismet Pasha that France is prepared to send two divisions (or more if necessary) to Syria. At the same time as General Pelle was making French policy clear to Ismet Pasha a Turkish member was explaining to the press that Turkey had sent troops to the Syrian border "because deeds were better than words."



## Foreign News—[Continued]

### BRITISH EMPIRE

#### Parliament's Week

¶ John Potts (Laborite) suggested that a tax be imposed on all titles. Stanley Baldwin, Chancellor of the Exchequer, replying, said that the revenue from such a source would not be great and that it already costs a duke nearly \$3,500 in duties on creation, or elevation to such rank, while baronets paid something under \$1,400. (The grant of Letters Patent alone costs, for a duke \$1,625; a marquis, \$1,400; an earl, \$1,150; a viscount, \$930; a baron, \$700; and a baronet, \$465.)

¶ Ronald McNeill, Under Secretary for Foreign Affairs, announced that a strong note would be sent to the Soviet Government of Russia protesting against a series of Soviet actions against the British and demanding the release of a British trawler captain whom the Bolsheviks have imprisoned for fishing in Russian waters. Asked by Colonel J. C. Wedgwood (Laborite) whether the Government was aware that the British people is not anxious to precipitate another war, Mr. McNeill answered: "I am perfectly aware of that; it is for that reason that the Government has taken the action it has."

¶ The Government secured its largest majority when the House of Commons, after a two days' debate, defeated a motion to reject the Housing Bill by 340 to 140 votes. The second reading of the bill was subsequently passed. The opposition came almost entirely from the Labor benches. The Laborites' main objection to the Government's scheme is that it is inadequate and does not make effective proposals for the clearing of slum areas.

¶ The chief excitement in the London political forum was an announcement that Premier Bonar Law will take a holiday. Statements concerning Mr. Bonar Law's health have lately been charged with optimism, and the news that he is about to take a month's sea voyage came as a surprise even in Parliamentary circles.

The temporary retirement of the Premier renewed rumors of his impending resignation. People in close touch with him state that he has no intention of permanently retiring from office. Others who, with justifiable scepticism, point out that official denials are almost valueless, say that Mr. Law himself never expected to hold the Premiership for long, and that his state of health renders his position precarious.

If the Premier does resign, there seem three candidates for the vacant position: 1) Stanley Baldwin, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, who, from the nature of his position, has been more in touch with Bonar Law than any other man in the Cabinet. He has also considerably increased his prestige by his handling of the budget. 2) Lord Derby, the Secretary of State for War. Lord Derby's knowledge of the continent and his known sympathetic understanding of the Ruhr problem would make him a popular candidate. He is also regarded as an excellent politician, having held many important Cabinet posts in former Governments. 3) Lord Curzon, Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, who, while his valuable qualities are appreciated, has gained much unpopularity from his handling of the first Lausanne Conference. Anything calculated to remove him from the Foreign Secretaryship might conceivably meet with fairly general approbation.

#### Imperial Conference

It was announced from London that a meeting of the Imperial Conference will take place in that city next fall. The object of the conference is to discuss the economic condition of the British Commonwealth of Nations, emigration from Great Britain into other parts of the Empire and the question of equal participation by all nations in the foreign policy of the Commonwealth.

The Imperial Conference is a meeting of the Prime Ministers of all the self-governing dominions—Canada, Australia, New Zealand, Union of South Africa, the Irish Free State, Newfoundland—together with the secretary of State for India. In its original form it was called the Colonial Conference and first met when the Premiers represented their Dominion Governments at the Jubilee of Queen Victoria in 1887. In 1907, however, owing to its growing importance, its name was changed to the Imperial Conference and it was presided over by the Prime Minister of Great Britain instead of the Secretary of State for the Colonies.

Perhaps the most significant aspect of the forthcoming conference is that its members will represent an estimated population of 436,752,000—more than a quarter of the world's population—whose religions are Hindu, Mohammedan, Protestant, Catholic, Buddhist, Animist, Sikh, Jain, Parsee, Jewish, polytheistic and idolatrous.

#### An Engagement

The engagement is announced of Lady Rachel Cavendish, fourth daughter of the Duke of Devonshire, to the Honorable James Gray Stuart, third son of the 17th Earl of Moray.

Lady Rachel, whose father will be best remembered as Governor General of Canada, is a close friend of the royal family, and was one of a few girls who were selected by Queen Mary to share the lessons given to Princess Mary at Buckingham Palace. It was felt certain, even in well-informed Court circles, that the Prince of Wales would ultimately propose to Lady Rachel. Once again the bubble of speculation has been pricked; nothing remains now but the advent of that tiresome edict, issued periodically by the Dowagers of London, as to whom the Prince will marry.

Captain James Stuart is an offspring of that famous family that once sat on the throne: the first Earl of Moray was the natural son of James V of Scotland and half-brother of Mary, Queen of Scots.

#### Pax Vobis

Eamon de Valera, President of the Irish Republican Government, sent a note to the Free State Government offering to negotiate terms of peace. The document, which looks like a free translation of Jean Jacques Rousseau's *Contrat Social*, does not, however, make any allusion to a surrender of arms—a stipulation which, as the Free State Government has constantly emphasized, must precede any peace parley.

The note is described in its text as a proclamation and starts off with: "The Government of the Republic, anxious to contribute its share to a movement for peace and to found it on principles that will give governmental stability and otherwise prove of value to the nation, hereby proclaims its readiness to negotiate an immediate cessation of hostilities."

*The Irish Times*, Dublin journal, said: "We confess that after a very careful study of de Valera's proposals we are not in a position to enlighten ourselves." The general anti-Republican opinion throughout Ireland is that it is an ambiguous document and needs a good deal of elucidation by de Valera before it can be seriously considered.

In accordance with a clause in the de Valera note, E. E. Aitken, Chief of Staff of the Irish Republican Army, ordered a "suspension of offensive" against the Free State.



## Foreign News—[Continued]

### GERMANY

#### *Jener Kaiser Nochmals!*

*The Dismissal* (of Bismarck), an historical anti-monarchist play by Emil Ludwig, was produced for the first time at Berlin and has caused a good deal of comment in the press; although the people, surprisingly enough, refrained from any outward manifestation of their contempt or approval. The absence of rotten eggs and other uncomplimentary gifts is considered by the anti-royalist press as nothing short of a 1923 miracle; even the monarchist journals are not too enthusiastic for Wilhelm. Here-with some comments:

A prominent German Republican: "If the German monarchist movement depended merely upon the person of Wilhelm II, we republicans would not have to worry."

The *Lokal Anzeiger*, Berlin daily: "Why did Kaiser Wilhelm try to suppress this play? Well, he fares very badly in it; but, despite his charges of malice against the author, it must have painfully struck his conscience that much of it is only too good a likeness, is only too true. Of course, Emil Ludwig could not have written this play before the war. He had first to free himself from the conventional prejudices and fetters from which we all suffered then. We all look on these things with different eyes now that a catastrophe has opened them—a catastrophe for which Wilhelm was certainly responsible to some extent."

By the *Deutsche Tageszeitung*, monarchist paper: "He (Bismarck) did not even know how to smoke a pipe!"

By the *Deutsche Allgemeine Zeitung*, Hugo Stinnes' quasi-reactionary organ: "The performance was good enough for well-meaning people. The Kaiser looked like an infantry captain and Bismarck like an old clergyman. His two sons, Herbert and Bill, might have passed for shabby underlings employed in a lawyer's office, but never as the Counts they were."

By the *Vorwärts*, Socialist newspaper: "Wilhelm fared much too well."

#### *Hugo Protests*

Charges against Herr Hugo Stinnes of having aided the recent depreciation in the mark for his own gain, stirred up public and official criticism to such an extent that he was forced to defend himself publicly in the Reichstag.

The gist of his defense is that he

is accountable to no one for his financial operations, and he denied that he had had a hand in producing the last deflation in the value of the mark.

Public opinion, however, is not reassured. It is stated that the Stinnes denial only appertains to the buying of foreign exchanges, and that no mention is made of the huge purchases made by the Stinnes group just before the fall. Furthermore, people hold that Stinnes is strictly accountable to the German people when his financial deals affect their economic and political life.

#### *The Wicked U. S. A.*

"Q. M. C. Form No. 940, approved Jan. 23, 1915. U. S. Army transport. Name to be inserted on card." Here, according to the Germans, is proof positive that the United States was prepared to enter the war in January, 1915!

The card is reported to have been found on board one of the United States Shipping Board steamers by German workers while repairing a compass.

### FRANCE

#### *Premier and President*

A denial was printed by *Le Matin* of the reported friction existing between President Millerand and Premier Poincaré. M. Poincaré, in his speech at Bar-le-Duc, spoke of men who had exchanged the Socialist red flag for the French tricolor. It was suggested that he referred to M. Millerand, who started his political career as an extreme Socialist and has gradually become a Republican.

M. Jules Sauerwein, political reporter for *Le Matin*, says: "I have discussed the matter with the President of the Republic and with the Premier and there is not a word of truth in these alleged dissensions. I can, on the contrary, give the fullest assurance that between the two chiefs of the State there exists cordial and sincere collaboration, now as at all times."

"President Millerand and Premier Poincaré are intimate and tried friends. They examine together frankly and cordially every decision which affects the national interest, and between two men so patriotic and sincere an accord is not difficult."

#### *State and Church*

Attempts are being made to induce

the Pope to recognize the abolition of the concordat in 1905 as a closed issue, state despatches from Paris. In return for this recognition the French Government would be willing to grant certain concessions to the Roman Catholic Church in France, among them being the subletting of the St. Suplice Seminary to the Church for 30 years at a nominal rental of \$3,400 a year and the readmission into France of certain religious orders—Jesuits not included. Well-informed quarters say that the Government has already made a step in pursuance of their policy by re-establishing the French Embassy to the Vatican.

Since December 9, 1905, when the Churches were separated from the State, France has had no recognized State religion. On that date adherents of all creeds were authorized to form *associations cultuelles*. Church property was then transferred to these associations, or failing their formation, it became the property of the State and was placed at the disposal of ministers of religion. All clergy remunerated by the State received either a pension or a grant, depending on their age and service.

### ITALY

#### *Eugenics*

A resolution was passed at Milan by a committee of leading physicians urging that engaged couples should obtain before marriage medical certificates containing simple eugenic information. There was no mention made that the issue of such certificates should be rendered compulsory by law or conditional upon a clean medical history.

#### *An Affair of Honor*

A duel was fought with cavalry sabres in Rome between Deputy Giunta, Secretary General of the Grand Fascista Council, and Forni, described as one of the military leaders of the Fascisti.

In the first round Signor Giunta received a blow in the abdomen, but, as he had managed partly to parry the thrust, he was only struck with the flat of his opponent's sword. In the second round both combatants were wounded, Forni in the face and right hand, Giunta in the right arm. The doctors then stopped the bout.

The duellists refused to be reconciled and reserved the right to continue their dispute, the nature of which was not made public.



## Foreign News—[Continued]

### Nitti Is Furious

*Particularly With His Neighbor, "Civilization's Enemy"*

Francesco Nitti, whilom Premier of Italy, has chronicled\* the post-war conditions and problems of Europe. He condemns France as the greatest enemy of civilization and says that she is planting the germs of a mighty retribution in the heart of every German.

In the opening chapter he places the Europe of 1815 in juxtaposition with the Europe of 1919, and compares the aims of the Allies of 1815 with those of the Allies of 1919. In short the chapter is a comparative digest of the history of the two periods.

The remaining chapters are devoted to a comprehensive discussion of the effects of the Versailles Treaty; the cupidity of France in particular and the Allies in general; the inefficacy of the League of Nations, which he terms "nothing more than a servile instrument of the victors"; the futile endeavors of the endless chain of conferences that followed the armistice in their efforts to reconstruct a war-stricken Europe. Germany is represented as having been dispossessed of intrinsic possessions—territory that had belonged to her for hundreds of years. He says that her economic life has been deliberately ruined, and yet she is asked to pay huge sums for reparations which, he says, are an euphemism for indemnities. Finally he calls upon the Anglo-Saxon race to unite in saving European civilization.

It is impossible to deny that this is an extremely biased book, but it is from this fact that it derives its principal merit. Even though the light in which events and facts are shown is always entirely unfavorable to France, the book has a distinct interpretative value for the student; to the layman there is always the shadow of an impartial truth in Signor Nitti's most fiery denunciations. His Francophobia must, however, always be borne in mind.

Francesco Nitti sat in the historic halls of the Château de Versailles when he was Premier of Italy as the head of the Italian delegation during the whole of the first peace conference that followed the war. He had, therefore, some small part in framing that notorious document known as the Treaty of Versailles, and as a corollary, his book is based mainly upon first hand information. Signor

\* THE DECADENCE OF EUROPE—Francesco Nitti—Henry Holt (\$3.00).



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FRANCESCO NITTI  
He reviews Europe in a book

Nitti has already written one book on the war, *Europa senza Pace*—Peaceless Europe. An indefatigable worker, he has never ceased to labor for what he considers the rightful cause of the Allies and, as his book proves, he is not afraid to speak out when occasion demands such a course, even though what he has to say is against popular belief. His book is an eloquent tribute to his sincerity.

### RUSSIA

#### Recalled

The State Department of the U. S. ordered its Consulate at Vladivostok to close its doors. The personnel is to proceed to Tokyo as soon as the Consulate affairs are wound up, and will wait there for further orders.

This decision was made known by the State Department without comment. It is believed, however, that the step was considered advisable, owing to the Soviet Government's decision to close a number of foreign consulates at Vladivostok. At first there was no mention of closing the United States Consulate, but recently it became known that the Moscow authorities were preparing to cancel the exequatur of S. Pinkley Tuck, the Consul, granted by a former Russian Government.

The reason for the Soviet decision is not clear. A report from Tokyo states that Consul Tuck was obliged to close the Consulate because a deportation order had been issued

against him on account of a sale of arms to the Whites (anti-Bolshevist forces). There is probably no truth in this report, however.

Unofficial representation was made by the Far Eastern Republic, whose Government is at Tchita, to the Moscow Government, representing it to permit the United States Consulate to remain; so far no answer has been received. It was stated that the State Department had no desire to close the Consulate, but acted in deference to Soviet wishes.

Vladivostok is a port on the Sea of Japan situated at the extreme southeast of the territory known as the Far Eastern Democratic Republic, which is in reality nothing more than a self-governing province of Soviet Russia.

### MONACO

#### Last Will

The will of His Serene Highness the late Albert Honoré Charles Grimaldi, Sovereign Prince of Monaco, Albert I, was filed for probate in the Surrogate's Court, Manhattan. The value of the Prince's estate in the United States is put at \$300,000. The document placed before the court contains the original will, the value of which was not disclosed. All that is known is that he made bequests, totaling hundreds of thousands of francs, to his advisers, secretaries, servants, and left the residuary estate to the Institute of Oceanography at Monaco and the Institute of Paleontology at Paris—two institutions in which the late Prince was particularly interested.

#### Mystery Man

Sir Basil Zaharoff, G. C. B., recipient of the Grand Cross of the Legion of Honor, born in poverty in Egypt, was recently described by the Paris press as the "First Croupier of Monte Carlo." He is generally alluded to as "Europe's Mystery Man" or as the "Cresus of Europe."

The reason for this outburst of adulation from Paris is that it was discovered that Zaharoff saved the Casino during the war by a princely "donation" of one million pounds (\$4,650,000), and so obtained an interest in *La Société de Bains de Mer de Monaco*—the official title of the world's greatest gambling house.

Sir Basil is reported to be one of the richest men in Europe, his fortune being estimated at \$100,000,000, but it is probably a good deal more than that. Although he was born in Alexandria of Greek and Russian



## Foreign News—[Continued]

parentage, he is a French citizen, living for a good part of each year in a magnificent château outside Paris. His French citizenship, however, does not deter him from accepting and using a British title. His apparent business is Continental sales agent for Vickers and other large munitions factories in Britain; beneath and beyond this no man knows the limit of his influence. He is also a great philanthropist, having established large numbers of orphanages throughout Europe.

### CZECHO-SLOVAKIA

#### *The President*

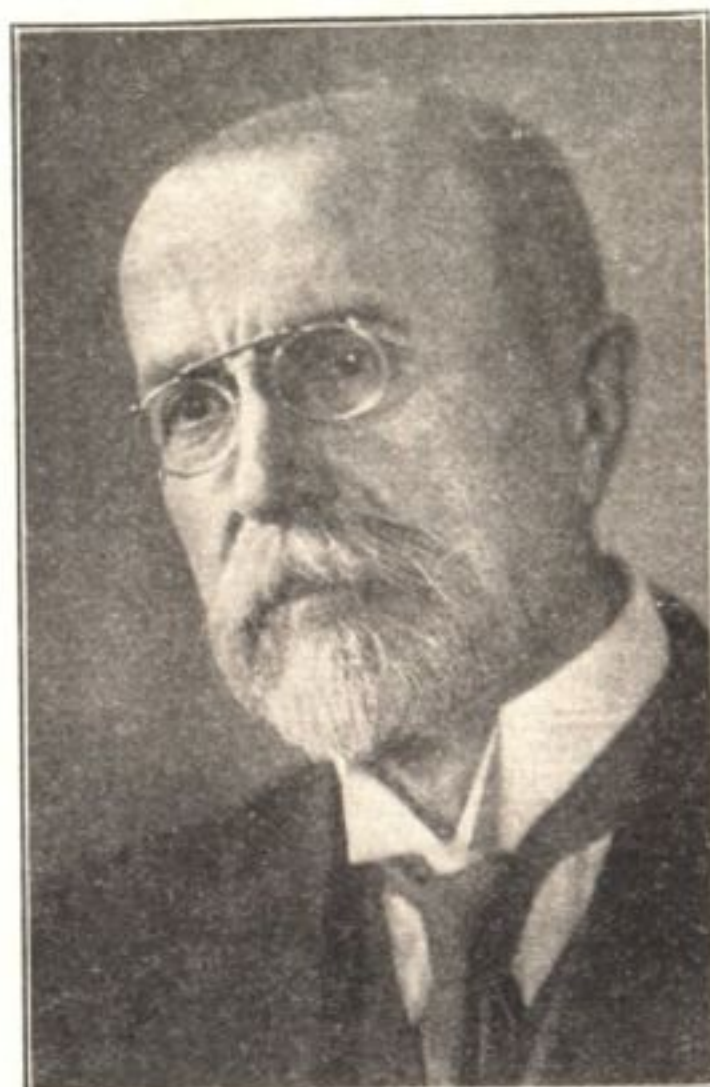
President Masaryk has written and will shortly publish his memoirs. The book, which will also appear in English, will deal with the story of the Czecho-Slovakian struggle for independence during the Great War, and will throw new light on the diplomatic pourparlers that led up to the recognition of the new State by the Allies.

Formerly a member of the Austrian Reichsrat (State Council), President Masaryk fled from Austria on the outbreak of war to work for the delivery of Czecho-Slovakia. He worked hard toward this end and finally, before a visit to the United States in the summer of 1918, he secured Allied recognition of the Provisional Government of Czecho-Slovakia—the recognition of a Government over a country that did not exist. His triumph was not delayed, for on Oct. 28, 1918, after the fall of the Austro-Hungarian Empire, the Národní Vyhod (National Council) took over the governments of the countries of Bohemia, Moravia, Ruthenia, Silesia and Slovakia, which had formerly belonged to the Austro-Hungarian Monarchy. Less than a month later (Nov. 14, 1918) the National Assembly met at Prague—capital of Czecho-Slovakia—and formally declared the State of Czecho-Slovakia to be a Republic and elected Masaryk, who was in New York, as its first president.

Thomas Garrigue Masaryk, son of a poor gamekeeper on one of the imperial estates in Moravia, is married to an American. He was a student at the Universities of Prague, Vienna and Leipzig; later, while still a young man, he was appointed a professor in Prague University.

The seeds of republicanism were sown in him when, once a year, the emperor and his suite of aristocrats, distinguished soldiers and statesmen

came to shoot over the Moravian estate. This company were in the habit of leaving their costly cloaks, which represented a fortune to the peasant, in his father's cottage. While the shoot was on the peasants used to gather round to admire the resplendent garments, but little Tommy Masaryk alone refused to look at them, saying: "I do not like to see



© Underwood

THOMAS G. MASARYK

"Such a hate I had that it lasted until today!"

those things." Later, explaining his feelings, he said: "I felt there was something radically wrong. Just what was not clear to me. Such a hate I had that it lasted until today!"

It is no exaggeration to say that President Masaryk has won through his influence, his character and his ability a just and honorable place among the political and intellectual leaders of the world.

### DENMARK

#### *Silver Wedding*

King Christian X and Queen Alexandrine celebrated the 25th anniversary of their wedding day at Frensborg Castle, 20 miles to the north of Copenhagen.

Among the brilliant assembly invited to the castle were the King and Queen of Norway and Prince Olaf, Norwegian Crown Prince; the ex-Crown Princess of Germany, sister of Queen Alexandrine, and her children; Prince Vlademer, King Christian's brother; the Duke and Princess of Cumberland.

Later in the day the King and Queen motored into Copenhagen to receive at the Amalienborg Palace the congratulations of various deputations from their loyal subjects. Some of these loyal subjects had wished to buy the King and Queen a summer palace on the island of Funen, but King Christian, hearing of the plan, suggested that such a gift would hardly be in keeping with the times, and that anyway he had more castles than he could afford to maintain.

King Christian, who is 52, married Princess Alexandrine of Mecklenburg on April 26, 1898. He ascended the throne on the death of his father, Frederik VIII, in 1912. The King is a great lover of sport, particularly ice yachting and horseback riding. Mounted on his favorite steed, he is a familiar figure to all classes of people who see him almost daily riding in the capital.

### GREECE

#### *Near East Relief*

The Greek Minister of Relief, Dr. Doxalades, appealed to the United States Government and the American Red Cross to continue relief work among the 500,000 refugees from Asia Minor for some months after the signing of the Greco-Turkish peace treaty at Lausanne.

The present position is that the American Red Cross will withdraw from adult relief work in Greece by June 30; the Near East Relief, however, which has charge of about 20,000 orphan refugees from Asia Minor, will continue its child welfare work without interruption.

### PERSIA

#### *Jewish Gratitude*

Rabbi Joseph S. Kornfeld of Columbus, Ohio, United States Minister to Persia, was presented by the representatives of the Persian Jews with a silver plate inscribed with the Ten Commandments. The plate was given as a token of gratitude for Dr. Kronfeld's intervention on their behalf in anti-Semitic disorders of last year.

President Cohensedegh of the Congress of Persian Zionists, who made the presentation, said that anti-Jewish disorders had reached such a state that at last an appeal was made to the American Minister, who persuaded the Persian Government to give Jews military protection. Owing to the action taken by Dr. Kronfeld the troubles were brought to an end.



## Foreign News—[Continued]

### BULGARIA

#### Results

Final returns from the recent Bulgarian elections show that the Agrarian Party, headed by Premier Stambuliski, have obtained 218 seats, the Communists 15, the Opposition bloc, comprising chiefly Democrats, Nationalists, Liberals, Progressives, Socialists, Radicals, 12.

### TURKEY

#### Mass Production

A proposal to force Turks to marry when they reach the age of 25 and to legislate for the arrival of one child from each couple every three years was defeated in a session of the Angora Assembly.

The Deputy of Erzerum, who proposed this scheme, had hoped to raise the population of Asia Minor from 8,000,000 to 48,000,000.

(A somewhat similar proposal, precipitated by a harrowing shortage, was put into effect in Austria three weeks ago.)

### CHINA

#### In the Air

The Mitsui Wireless Company (of Japan) is showing marked hostility to the plans of the Federal Telegraph Company of the United States to link America and China by a \$13,000,000 wireless system.

The Japanese claim that they have a monopoly of wireless construction in China and are receiving the support of the Tokyo Government. The British are said to be siding with the Japanese.

Leon Bocqueraz, Vice President of the Federal Company, says: "The repudiation of our contract with China by the Peking Government would leave Chinese-American communications entirely in the hands of the British and Japanese. The American State Department has been appealed to, and is standing squarely behind the Federal Company." He goes on to say that the Japanese claim is in direct contradiction to their professed agreement with the open door policy, voiced at the Washington Conference.

Meanwhile it is stated that R. P. Schwerin, President of the Federal Company, is in China with a corps of engineers ready to start work on a chain of five wireless plants that will link China to America, independent of official control.

### The War

The so-called Constitutionalists (Sun Yat-Sen troops) recaptured an arsenal from the Kwangsi army, commanded by General Shen Hung-Ying. Both sides suffered heavy casualties.

The city of Canton is reported to be safe and peaceful, but heavy fighting is in progress on the Canton river, where Sun Yat-Sen troops tried in vain to cut off enemy reinforcements from the Kwangsi province.

Chinese naval forces are reported to be helping Sun's army along the Canton river. Gunboats landed troops along the line of the Kwangsi army's retirement.

From the meagre reports given in the press there is no doubt that the troops of Sun Yat-Sen have for the moment gained a victory; but no indications are given as to what action General Wu in Peking contemplates.

A reward of \$50,000 was offered by Sun Yat-Sen's commanding general for the capture of General Shen Hung-Ying; or \$20,000 "for his head."

### JAPAN

#### Russian Trade

A demand for the resumption of trade relations with Russia has broken out again, and seems likely to assume a serious complexion.

The Socialists, who have hitherto made all the noise, have now been joined by organized business concerns. The Socialists are, of course, out for the full recognition of the Soviet Government and its auxiliaries in Greater Russia, while the business people want only trade relations to be reestablished.

Representations were recently made by Gisaku Takigawa, President of the Kobe Chamber of Commerce, to the Government in Tokyo, asking for the resumption of trade relations as means of improving Japanese commerce. For this step Takigawa has been suspected of Bolshevik sympathy, and, it is reported, he was put under police surveillance.

The *Chicago Tribune*, however, reports that the Japanese Consul General at Vladivostok is negotiating with officials of the Far Eastern Republic for the removal of Russian bars to trade. The suggestion of exchanging trade commissioners is put forward, the Japanese to be stationed at main Siberian ports and at Moscow, and the Russian at Tokyo and important Japanese ports.

### LATIN AMERICA

#### Mexican Recognition

The first active official step toward Mexican recognition since 1921, when Secretary of State Hughes suggested that a convention should be signed covering the major points of disagreement, was taken by the joint action of the United States and Mexican Governments in convening a meeting of an American-Mexican commission in Mexico City.

As reported last week, the United States members of the commission are Charles B. Warren, eminent lawyer and former Ambassador to Japan, and Judge John Barton Payne, head of the American Red Cross. The Mexican nominees are Ramon Ross, close personal friend of President Obregon, and Fernando Gonzales Rea, prominent Mexican lawyer.

The object of the commission is to reach a mutual understanding between the two countries. The center of the trouble pivots on Article 27 of the 1917 Constitution, in which was affirmed the title of the Mexican people to mineral and other subsoil deposits. A stipulation was also inserted whereby the development of mineral fuel was reserved exclusively to Mexicans and those foreigners who waived the right of redress through diplomatic channels to their respective governments. On May 27, 1921, Secretary Hughes, in his note to the Mexican Government, confirmed the right of Mexico to safeguard her interests, but asked that Article 27 should not be interpreted retroactively. This was conceded by President Obregon in September, 1922. It was then felt that the intent of the article as applied under Mexican law was nothing short of confiscation. The commission, which will meet at Mexico City early in this month, will strive to reach a signed agreement with the Mexican Government to the effect that American owned oil lands will not be confiscated under the stipulations of Article 27. Another matter to be settled is the claims of United States citizens against Mexico for loss of life and property under former Governments. These claims are reported to exceed the sum of \$240,000,000.

A spirit of optimism reigns at Washington, according to reports, where the belief is current in official quarters that the United States will soon accord recognition to Mexico, withheld since the fall of President Carranza in May, 1920.



## BOOKS

### Our Free Country\*

*Hoosier Lad Broke, Makes Big Money Out of Women and the U. S. Gov't*

**The Story.** Ralph Dolan was a healthy, handsome young adventurer with a taste for good living, success and light amours. Born and brought up in Indiana, the death of his father left him penniless and he vagabonded around the United States for some years, selling bonds or real estate or fraternity jewelry with equal indifference and success and falling back on odd jobs as a waiter or laborer when broke. He was an easy spender and a rolling stone and his Wanderjahre brought him the knowledge of three things—that he had a certain gift as a smoking-car or pool-parlor raconteur, that he was attractive to women, and that, as he grew older, he wanted some more permanent success than his roving habits offered him.

A comic accident stranded him in Washington in 1912. At first he thought it a very dead town indeed, but his discovery of the Government caused him to change his mind. There was opportunity there. The Government, he saw, had oceans of money to spend, and, being a Government, it was a good deal easier to take money away from it than from any sort of private business, if you were clever and tactful. He decided he must have his finger in that golden pie.

From a mechanical job folding Congressional speeches and putting them into envelopes he became secretary to one Congressman, then to another—a more successful one. Things were booming. Then a love affair cost him his job. He turned to newspaper work and discovered how many anxious organizations and individuals are ready to pay to get their names in the papers and how valuable a young, presentable bachelor may make himself in the incessant social life of Washington. He capitalized both discoveries and soon made connections with a large, conservative, lobbying organization while doing unofficial press agent work for a few semi-prominent personalities on the side.

The war came and he went into the Red Cross as a publicity man. Meanwhile his social life prospered—he met and befriended Gwendolyn Shorts (nee Schwartz), the only daughter of a wealthy Middle Western mother, who was doing her best

\*CAPITOL HILL—Harvey Fergusson—*Knopf* (\$2.50).

to "début" her daughter into Washington society. Gwendolyn's début flivvered, but Ralph did not. He was canny, waited and won her and her fortune. He had grown a trifle tubby with the passage of years—he would grow more corpulent still, but he had succeeded. The fleshpots were his.



HARVEY FERGUSSON

*He has pictured Washington as the headquarters of Hypocrisy*

He ends, for the present, as Executive Secretary of the National Commercial (lobbying) Association, at a salary of \$25,000 a year. Before he dies, one imagines, he will have become so prominent that he may write the story of "his battle for success."

**The Significance.** A rapid, interesting story, revealing, with satire and veracity, the hidden, unacknowledged mechanics of our governmental machine—centered about a typically American character not much dealt with in recent fiction, the vivacious modern buccaneer who neither saves his pennies nor makes any genuine contribution to the world, but is enormously successful nevertheless.

**The Critics.** *H. L. Mencken:* "The first novel of Washington life that attempts to describe genuinely typical Washingtonians and the essential Washington."

*The New York Times:* "There has never been a truer picture of the practicing American idealism."

**The Author.** Harvey Fergusson, born in Albuquerque, New Mexico, in 1890, went to school there and in Washington, D. C. For the past few years he has been writing feature stories for a Washington news syndicate. Mr. Fergusson's first novel, *The Blood of the Conquerors*, received high critical praise from various sources.

### The Quality of Fancy

*Light and Airy, She Will Not Yield to the Laborious Wooer*

In literature, as in life, the quality of fancy is rare—as rare as radium. A little pinch of golden salt administered to the tail of an invisible bird, it may not be one of the greatest artistic qualities, but it is one of the most inimitable. It cannot be captured by labor. The moth, ferociously pursued, turns back into a caterpillar. And fancy has this attribute of a goddess, that it will not yield to an embrace unless it chooses. Disdainful of heavy-footed wooing, it changes into wind or cloud—into air, most likely, for fancy, of all the elements of the mind, most nearly resembles air.

It seems to come oftener to poets than to writers of prose—poets being supposed to have more air in their composition, warm or chilly, than others. Nor does it seem to be very much regarded, nowadays. We prefer the Real, the Gripping, the Vital—things that fancy prefers to flee. True, Walter de la Mare possesses real fancy—its voice, frail and distinct as the voice of a crystal bell, repeats through nearly all of his work its little ethereal melody. And James Stephens has the fancy of a leprechaun at ease. But who else, among the writers of our day, has captured it?

Most of our American writers have lacked fancy—which is no extreme disparagement for, as was said, it is not a necessary attribute of genius. Herman Melville could display, at times, a somewhat iron fancy with rather more of grandioseness and terror in its fibre than genuine fancy admits. Hawthorne knew fancy, often a gloomy fancy but sometimes true. Emily Dickinson achieved a cryptic fancy—a Japanese cricket in a cage of bamboo. But few, if any, of our more regarded contemporaries seem to have fancy at all. Humor and wit and satire they can attain—but not fancy. *Where the Blue Begins* had a certain air of it, but it is not condemnation to say that the fancy was hardly full-grown.

Sometimes, beneath the flood of reality under which we move and breathe like creatures perpetually condemned to a brisk, incessant, cold shower, one could wish for more of this quality—for the touch, light as shaken pollen, of its idle, inconsequent gayety—the accent of its clear, small flute. But the door into its particular domain, through the books of our day that we read, no longer stands ajar.



## Rupert Hughes

### *An Articulate and Well-Colored Encyclopedia*

Few authors have been successful at the business of creating motion pictures. This may be for a variety of reasons. Perhaps the present legendry and technique of the moving picture is partly blamable. Rupert Hughes, however (whose *Souls for Sale* was the recent nine days' talk of Broadway), has proved to be exceedingly able in the Hollywood studios. He not only writes his stories and his scenarios, but he directs his pictures.

Rupert Hughes, short, stocky, quick in his movements, almost jumpy, has an unusual store of nervous energy and mental vitality. His life has been a succession of quick successes; but these have been backed by tremendous effort. After his regular college course at Western Reserve University he took an M.A. degree at Yale. There are dozens of successful novels to his credit and at least a half-dozen plays, among them the markedly successful *Excuse Me*. He has an extraordinary memory for facts and to talk with him is almost like talking to an articulate and well-colored encyclopedia. His ability to create things is due in large measure to his absolute belief that whatever he is doing is worth while. The moving pictures to him are a new art. He is proud to be one of those associated with the early development of this art. That his pictures have been in the eyes of the critics more popular than artistic does not worry him greatly. Here the business of writing is at its most efficient. Rupert Hughes has been hailed by some critics as a fine writer of the realistic school. Others have patronized him as a popular author of sensational novels. The truth lies, perhaps, somewhere between the two. He has the art of being able to tell a story well. He has a sense of the details of life. He does not always write his best. Who does?

The new Rupert Hughes novel is called *Within These Walls*. It is the story of a house and the many happenings within it—the story of how a family fought for generations to preserve the outward respectability of its home, only to have it flooded by the onrush of the water which destroyed towns and valleys and hills at the birth of the great Croton water system above New York City. It is the romance of this great engineering feat that led Mr. Hughes to make it the focal point of his novel. Flooded towns, broken walls, rushing waters! What a movie! 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.

A POCKETFUL OF POSES—Anne Parrish—*Doran* (\$2.00). A delightful first novel, intelligent, humorous and civilized, concerned with the first twenty-odd years or so of the life of Marigold Trent, whose "guiding impulses" were "politeness and a feeling for the dramatic." She posed to herself, her relatives, her suitors, her friends, her husband—always charmingly, always quite believing the pose of the moment—and nearly always getting herself and all around her into bushels of trouble. The ingrained human fondness for self-dramatization has seldom been more ingratiatingly described than in this charming and sometimes poignant comedy of the impulses and poses of a highly attractive young American.

THE SEVEN CONUNDRUMS—E. Phillips Oppenheim—*Little, Brown* (\$2.00). Two young men and a girl, partners in a wandering amateur-vaudeville act, meet dismal failure and are rescued by a polite and cryptic gentleman who "buys their souls," or their services, for a year, for adequate bread-and-cheese. They follow his instructions blindly through a number of exciting adventures, never quite sure until the dénouement whether they are working for a master-criminal or Scotland Yard. A slight love story binds the unrelated incidents together and Mr. Oppenheim proves as ingenious a contriver of puzzles as ever.

THROUGH THE WHEAT—Thomas Boyd—*Scribner* (\$1.75). The experiences of a squad of Marines in general and Private William Hicks in particular during certain events of the Great War. Somewhat reminiscent of Barbusse's *Le Feu* in its general plan, this book presents a series of sharp, vivid scenes with remarkable fidelity. It is not propaganda, though it is touched with irony and bitterness—the tone of the narrator is almost detached—and the impact of its succession of unretouched pictures is very powerful indeed. A note-book of experience rather than a novel, it is consistently truthful, and unlike many "war books," it has no axe whatever to grind.

SUZANNE AND THE PACIFIC—Jean Giraudoux—*Putnam* (\$2.00). Extremely well translated by Ben Ray Redman, this fantastic tale is about—well, practically nothing at all. True, there is a heroine, and she is shipwrecked and lives for years on a desert island, and at last is rescued and returned to France—but all that doesn't particularly matter. What matters is the manner of telling the story, a manner saturated with light and grace; humorous, delicate, magic and absurd.

## A R T

### Pittsburgh

The 22nd Annual International Exhibition of paintings at Carnegie Institute honored: first, Arthur B. Davies, of New York; second, Eugene Speicher, of New York; third, Pierre Bonnard, of Paris. All three are distinct modernists.

Mr. Davies won the gold medal and \$1,500 for his painting *After Thoughts of Earth*. During recent years he has won the affection of collectors and acquired an assured position.

Pittsburgh has hitherto been criticized for its ultra-conservative awards. The jury, bold enough to defy Pittsburgh prejudice, consisted of: Augustus John, London; George Desvallieres, Paris; Jonas Lie and Horatio Walker, New York.

### Collecting

There are three reasons for collecting—anything from prints to china: 1) the joy of collecting, 2) enjoyment of the collected, 3) investment. And Sir James Yoxall goes right on to tell Mr. and Mrs. Brown, Mr. and Mrs. Jones and Mr. and Mrs. Smith just how to collect. He is the author of *The A B C About Collecting* (Dutton).

Bourdelle, French "spiritual realist" sculptor, has been asked to design a war memorial in concrete, 25 x 10 meters, to be set against the rocks near Grenoble.

Entrance into the Fontainebleau School of Fine Arts in France was refused to a Negro girl, aged 23. The committee of eight eminent American artists and architects rejected her application apparently on grounds of race.

The youngest exhibitor whose works have ever been hung in the Paris Salon is an American girl—Marsue Burrows, New York, 15. She had two miniatures accepted in the Spring exhibition which opened April 28. Miss Burrows began the study of art on her arrival in Paris in March, 1922. Her father, Frank Burrows, is connected with the Irving Bank-Columbia Trust Company, Manhattan.

An English woman, Mrs. F. A. Barnet, 71 years old, decided to take up painting. After five lessons she painted a picture which was accepted by the Royal Academy.



## THE THEATRE

### New Plays

**The Devil's Disciple.** Revolt against the accepted deities of mankind is as old as Prometheus and as new as Amory Blaine. Which may be one reason why *The Devil's Disciple* wears so well.

In Dick Dudgeon's case this revolt was largely due to a Puritan turn of mind. The narrow, selfish religion of his mother dominated his youth—he found his only escape from it in championing, with almost Calvinistic fervor, the single antagonist his mother both hated and feared, the Devil himself. By doing so he not only satisfied his native necessity for religion but managed to obtain a good deal of rather naïve enjoyment by shocking his smug fellow-townsmen and being universally regarded as a frightful reprobate.

As a matter of fact he had always more of the martyr than the happy pagan in his composition, and so, when the opportunity came of surreptitiously taking the local minister's place as *pièce de résistance* at a hanging-party staged by King George's troops to help the American Revolution subside, he did it, without in the least knowing why. The hanging was averted, thanks to the aforesaid minister's sudden activity as a militant Paul Revere—and the play ends with Dick about to take over the minister's parish duties, while the minister, who had always considered himself a man of peace, discovers his true vocation as a Captain of Volunteers—and the minister's wife, who has misunderstood Dick enough to fall in love with him as a self-sacrificing saint and her husband enough to think him a perfect coward, finds herself, at the finish, quite uncertain as to what she really thinks at all.

The play is not one of Shaw's very best—partly due to its mingling of highly effective melodrama with psychological issues, which are rather dodged in the conclusion—but it is witty, diverting and exciting. The presentation is of the first order. Basil Sydney is a nonchalant and engaging Dick—Moffat Johnston and Lotus Robb, as Anthony and Judith Anderson are telling and skillful. And Roland Young, as "Gentlemanly Johnny" Burgoyne, the disillusioned General, is wholly felicitous.

*Heywood Brown:* "A good show."

*Burns Mantle:* "Moves jerkily and artificially."

*Percy Hammond:* "Most skillfully cast."

**As You Like It.** The American National Theatre presented as its initial production a massive and lavish *As You Like It*. It was Shakespeare carte blanche—no expense was spared—the supporting cast was long and carefully chosen—the costumes fresh and colorful—the

scenery, by Lee Simonson, frequently magnificent. And yet all this abundant, conscientious detail, often delightful enough in itself, somehow failed to build up into a successful whole. The play lasted only six nights and two matinées.

It lacked pace, for one thing. *As You Like It* is a light, artificial comedy—a genteel fairy-tale, written in a tradition that now seems foreign to us, and touched with magic chiefly because of its occasionally marvelous language and the central character of Rosalind—



ROLAND YOUNG

He is here geared out as "Gentlemanly Johnny" Burgoyne

one of the most engaging and delightful of all Shakespeare's heroines. Played too slowly it is bound to drag—and it was played very slowly.

For the individual roles, Ian Keith made a confident and picturesque Orlando. But Marjorie Rambeau was not Rosalind. She was good to look at, her delivery was often excellent, her comedy effective without tedious rollicking—but the proud, humorous, airy creature of Shakespeare's fancy she was not. She gave everything but enchantment to the part.

*Alan Dale:* "Utterly uninspired and conscientious performance . . . handsome production."

*Heywood Brown:* "Got off with gusto but could not hold the pace."

*J. Rankin Towse:* "Rich, costly, gorgeous but . . . not satisfactory."

*Sylvia.* Mild, rather inept comedy, by Leighton Osmun, amateurishly presented by the Players, Inc.

## CINEMA

### The New Pictures

**Within the Law.** A miracle has come to pass. *Within the Law* has been adapted for the screen minus the emendations and Hollywood inspirations usually deemed necessary to cinematize a play or story. The result is exactly what intelligent people (a pitifully meagre group when one reflects that 4,000,000 attend pictures daily in America) have so long prophesied: *Within the Law* is not only consistently interesting, but it is convincing. This may, but probably will not, prove to a few of the commercial directors that it is actually profitable to leave the original dramatist to his own devices.

Norma Talmadge is starred as "Mary Turner" and does a good job in an almost actress-proof part. A number of the original cast of the play are numbered among her colleagues.

**The Ne'er-Do-Well** is one of those pictures where four reels go by and the audience is about ready to put on its bonnet and rubbers to go home when the hero is falsely accused of murder. Four more reels are necessary to drag him to prison and offer him opportunity for heaving, tearing and gnashing the chest, the hair and the teeth, respectively. When about half the play is junked, the remainder may prove interesting.

There is some good Panama atmosphere and a thoroughly capable cast. Despite the fact that Thomas Meighan was a trifle elderly for his part, he played in his accustomed effective style. Lila Lee, Gertrude Astor and John Miltenr wasted able efforts on a cumbersome, maundering story.

**Backbone.** There is much of the wide open places; the males are thoroughly masculine; the hard-riding heroine resembles successive window displays at Abercrombie and Fitch's and Bedell's. The plot is concerned with the cruel villainies of a pair of French Canadians attempting to mulct the poor girl of her rightful inheritance in timber lands. The hero arrives in time to prevent the mulcting. There is a fight which spatters blood all over a perfectly good chateau and a good job in bridge dynamiting. The rest of the action is adequately exciting.

The play serves to introduce Alfred Lunt, star of *Clarence*, to the screen. Robbed of his voice, he is not as effective as is his wont. Even so, he towers over the rank and file of screen actors. He stiffens *Backbone* into fairly pleasant entertainment.



## MUSIC

### The Opera Business

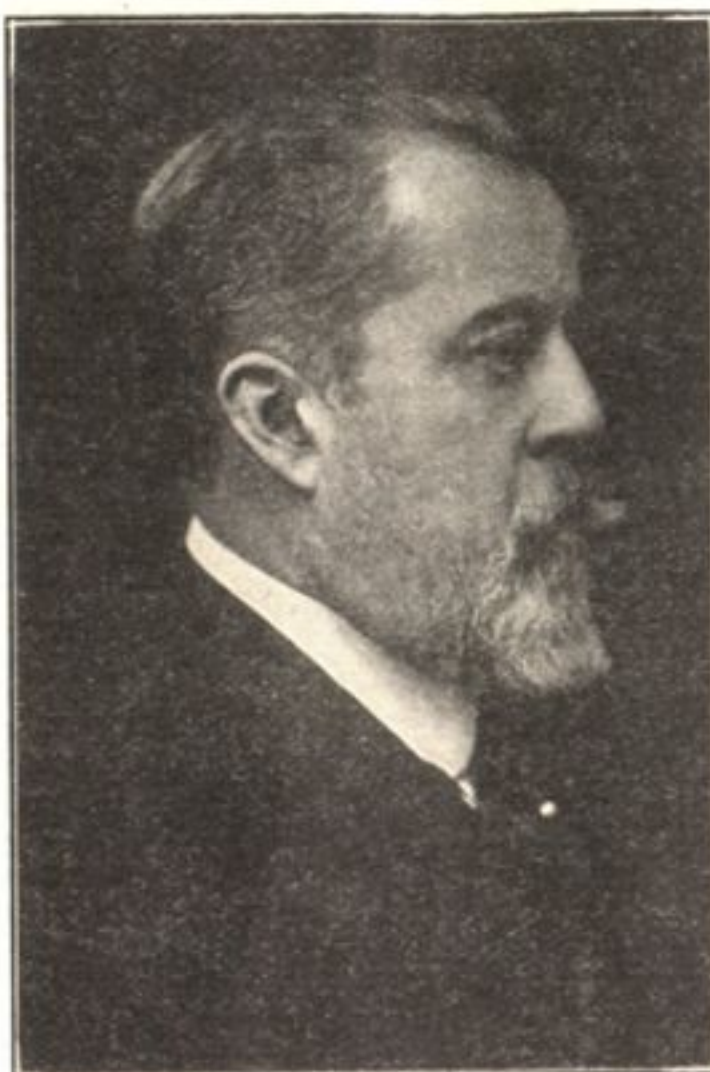
#### *Grave Gatti Rules the Proud and Profitable Metropolitan*

**Manhattan Bulk.** The close of the opera season in Manhattan brought the usual many long articles of summary and commentary from the critics, and might have inspired the philosopher with a few reflections. Perhaps the most striking feature to be noted in a review of the 1922-23 Metropolitan season is the large number of performances and of operas performed. In 23 weeks Mr. Gatti gave 169 performances of 40 different operas. When you consider the amount of preparation and rehearsal that even a moderately spectacular opera needs, these are stunning figures.

**Morale.** Now, if you strolled casually into the artists' entrance of the opera house during the height of the season and observed the laughing, joking, careless manner of the groups of singers and musicians whom you would encounter, you might easily vow that it was impossible properly to put on so many productions with such an air of levity prevailing—an air so different from the orthodox solemn bustle of "efficiency." You would, if you looked deeper, observe beneath all the careless lounging and joviality, a hard, stern pressure, relaxed when not needed, but tightened with severe discipline and promptness when the moment of work arrived. Singer, musician and stage official will have ten minutes of leisure. During those minutes the singer, musician or stage official smokes a cigarette, and is a picture of negligent loafing. He tells stories among his fellows, plays pranks and howls with laughter. Seemingly, he is constitutionally incapable of effort. But you may see him glance at the clock, and move quickly away. The clock is the slave-driver. Everything moves by exact timing. On the minute the singer hurries back-stage for a rehearsal, the assistant conductor to play the organ or direct the trumpets behind the scenes, the stage official to give the signal for the curtain or the descent of the dove or the collapse of the temple. The amount of work done, especially by the men who coach the singers, lead the orchestra and direct the details of production, is enormous, and they are driven with precision and discipline that, with all the air of ease around the opera house, is nerve racking. That

is how the 169 performances of 40 operas in 23 weeks is possible.

**Money.** As to financial details, we are in the dark. The Metropolitan makes public no financial statement, but it is known that the opera com-



GATTI CASAZZA  
He has the grand manner

pany earns a clear profit, has been a paying proposition, in fact, for a number of seasons, since the early years of Mr. Gatti's directorship. It was reported that the profit for last season was \$200,000. For this year the earnings are said to be less, because of new singers and new productions; something more than \$100,000, says rumor. However, these sums are not called profits by the Metropolitan company. The name given is "surplus." The earnings are not distributed among the stockholders as dividends—Metropolitan opera stock is non-paying stock—but are held by the management to be used for new and ambitious productions. Perhaps the company is laying up cash for the new opera house, which is sadly needed, and which, it is reported, will be built.

**Other Centers.** An opera company that earns money has always been a very rare bird. One that breaks even or loses only a little is rare enough. The big companies of Europe all run up deficits and are usually subsidized by their governments. Deficit and opera have always been closely associated. Last season the Chicago Opera Company lost half a million. This season the deficit is less, around \$300,000. Gallo's San Carlo Company, a popular-priced road troupe which is now finishing its season with a grandiose series of operas in Havana, earns a

net profit, much to the comfort and happiness of its very able impresario, Fortune Gallo. The Wagnerian Festival Company, which had a rather precarious career this season, achieved a handsome deficit. The Russian Opera Company, which arrives in New York after a long road tour, has been no financial godsend to its manager, S. Hurok. Any study of operatic finances makes it the more extraordinary that the Metropolitan company, whose policy is not to make profits but to avoid deficits, stands today the world's first operatic institution and earns a considerable surplus. Mr. Gatti has indeed achieved what many in the old days would have deemed a miracle, when he thus transformed the Metropolitan's huge deficit, which was traditional in previous years, from plus to minus.

**Gatti.** This impresario is personally very interesting, a man whose grave dignity of face, figure, speech and manner is of public note. His intimates will tell you that his aloof reserve and unapproachableness, which qualities are so valuable in handling high-strung singers, are rooted in shyness, that the man is a bookworm, with the sensitive timidity of his kind. Gatti began his life as a civil engineer. He has a first-rate mind, with all the shrewd subtlety that one attributes to Italians. He distinctly has the grand manner. It is this, perhaps, that makes him reluctant to talk English. He would rather talk no English than broken English. But many people under-rate his knowledge of the language. You will find that Gatti knows about as much English as he wants to know. If a bore is talking to him in English, he does not understand the tongue at all. You will observe that when jokes in English are told before him, jokes with cunning plays of words, Gatti, when the point has been reached, smiles slyly to himself. Quite a prodigious fellow, this General Manager of the Metropolitan Opera House.

### Home, Sweet Home

An interesting article in *Musical America*, apropos of the Centenary of *Home, Sweet Home*, relates that the melody of that famous song is an old Italian tune. Payne, who wrote the lyric, heard a peasant girl in Italy singing a lovely snatch of song. He wrote down the notes, and afterward adapted his verses to it. Curiously, when Donizetti wanted a typical English melody for his opera *Anna Bolena*, he chose *Home, Sweet Home*, not knowing that it was not English in origin, but as Italian as his own compositions.



## EDUCATION

### Schoolroom Patriotism

#### *Another State Bill Makes New York Look Conspicuously Silly*

The *Boston Transcript* publishes under the title "Silly Coöperationists" an editorial attack upon a certain "Commission of Intellectual Coöperation" apparently functioning abroad, which proposes to eliminate from school histories the praise of "narrow national activities" and substitute a history dealing objectively with international affairs. This view, says the *Transcript*, "assumes that education is the same thing as propaganda, which it is not." Whereupon the *Transcript* proceeds to show that it is. "The child is educated," if you please, "by arousing pride and joy in his heart. . . . To interweave heroic deeds, battles long ago and proudly remembered feats and sacrifices with rocks and rills, boundless plains and happy valleys is the surest means of vitalizing the instruction of the school. It is not necessary to inculcate hatreds, but it is desirable to arouse pride. There's not a culture worth the name that is not founded on patriotic deeds."

Passing the scientific question of the vitalizing effect of battles long ago interwoven with rocks and rills, it remains sufficiently apparent that the editor of the *Transcript* believes in education by the incitement of patriotic pride. It is useless to deny an intention to "inculcate hatreds" when the purpose of education is made the inspiration of pride by reference to wars and enmities. And it is worse than useless to call the resulting attitude of mind "culture." The bare fact is that such a theory of education makes the school an agency of chauvinism, ignorance and prejudice. The Germans proved that point up to the hilt.

This general attitude of mind finds its complete expression in the Higgins "Patriotic Textbook" Bill in the Legislature of the State of New York, which provides for the censoring of textbooks in history by the elimination of statements uncomplimentary to the Fathers. That bill is generally supposed to have the backing of Messrs. Hylan and Hirschfeld, and its purposes and probable effects are too clear to require demonstration.

Internationalism may as the *Transcript* suggests, be silly. Patriotic pride may be one of the goods of life. But to require the schools to teach a Deutschland Uber Alles jingoism in order to inculcate joy in the childish heart is a silly and dangerous thing.

### Another Flood?

The rule of Syracuse University which prevents students unable to swim from graduating has at last

achieved dramatic importance. Miss Bernice Goldstein, of Oneonta, N. Y., a member of the scholastic fraternity of Phi Beta Kappa, will be unable to graduate because she cannot learn to swim. Whether the rule is due to love of Greek culture or fear of another flood is not known.

### Benjamin's Mess

Columbia's budget for 1923-1924 is \$8,628,203, an amount which, at 5%, represents an investment of \$172,500,000. There are only fourteen universities in the United States with endowments larger than Columbia's current annual expenditures.

### "Matrimonial Mania"

Syracuse University has adopted a dry-land rule whereby the marriage of a student automatically cancels his or her connection with the university. The rule, which is in accordance with the statutes of other universities, was adopted as a restriction upon the "matrimonial mania" which is said to have been devastating American universities since the war.

### Dateless Nights

Northwestern is to take less heroic measures to the same effect. Representatives of the fraternities and other groups of male students have agreed to join the young women of the university in celebrating three dateless nights in each week. The colloquialism "dateless" is not to be understood in the poetic sense. The young men are said to expect a resultant advance in scholarship and, incidentally, more conference championships.

Backsliders will be readily detected by Professor Delton F. Howard's character-determining machine which has been approved by the faculty of Northwestern. This device enables the psychologist to determine the qualities of a student by means of two pedals and five levers. News despatches do not make it clear whether the machine in question is sold under the trade-name of Ford or not. Of course, the Ford has long been recognized as a test of character. The inventor of the Northwestern machine divides humanity into four classes: 1) the man who knows it all, 2) the man who asks advice when anything goes wrong, 3) the nervous individual who is easily rattled, 4) the steady and hardworking soul. But all four classes drive the Ford.

The San Francisco Board of Education is apparently still doubtful as to the propriety of replacing German in the schools. The German Government is, of course, vitally concerned as to the outcome. And it has been suggested that the students in the schools who expect to trade or travel or study have a certain interest upon their own account.

## MEDICINE

### A Nursing Profession

The first school of nursing in the United States organized as a separate professional school in a university, with its own dean, faculty, buildings and budget, has been established at Yale University with funds provided by the Rockefeller Foundation. The school is marked by three new departures: 1) The curriculum will be based on the educational needs of the student nurse, instead of making her a hospital apprentice burdened with routine and drudgery. 2) The course will be reduced from three years to 28 months. 3) The patient will be considered in relation to heredity, environment, industry, housing, education and community problems in general, giving every bedside nurse a fundamental training in public health nursing.

The student will be able to specialize toward the end of her course. Intimate coöperation with the Yale Medical School, the New Haven Hospital and especially the New Haven Visiting Nurse Association, will make the new school a community institution in the best sense.

Miss Adelaide Nutting has been appointed to a full professorship in nursing at Teachers' College, Columbia University. This is believed to be the first professorship in nursing ever instituted.

### Osler

As a memorial to the late Sir William Osler, Oxford University will place a bronze plaque in the University Museum, award a medal every five years to an Oxford graduate distinguished in medical science and form a fund to assist medical teachers to study abroad.

### Roentgen

Wilhelm Konrad Roentgen, discoverer of the X-rays, who died in February, never tried to capitalize his discovery and died poor. The Nobel prize in physics (about \$40,000), conferred on him in 1901, he gave to a German scientific society, the Naturforscher und Aerzte Gesellschaft. The foreign medical press is acclaiming his greatness and his modesty.

### A New Home

The New York Academy of Medicine, to which philanthropic foundations recently gave approximately \$2,000,000 for building and endowing a new structure, has raised an additional sum of \$250,000, largely from its own membership, for the purchase of a site. The Academy carries on a progressive program of medical and public health activities.



## SCIENCE

### Harqua and Montezuma *They Will Answer to the Cry: "Watchman, What of the Sun?"*

A decline of between three and four per cent in the heat radiated by the sun to the earth during the last 15 months startled the weather sharps who heard it announced by Dr. Charles Greeley Abbot, home secretary of the National Academy of Sciences, in a paper before the annual meeting of that body in Washington. He characterized the drop as "extraordinary" and as the most outstanding change which has been observed since measurements of the sun's heat began in 1905. During the intervening time the sun's heat was practically normal, and the year 1921, up to November, was the warmest on record for the last 50 years.

While Dr. Abbot mentioned the coincidence of the sun's "chill" with the recent stormy winter and late spring, he drew no conclusions as to their causal connection. The cooling is due entirely to causes outside the earth's atmosphere, and presumably to changes on the sun's surface. Alterations of the sun's "spots"—apparently dark bodies of gas thousands of miles high and wide, and probably cooler than the rest of the "photosphere"—have been observed for years to have some connection with terrestrial weather. Meteorologists are now suggesting a possible damagingly cold summer and severe winter, like those of the disastrous year of 1816, when frosts occurred in June and July. But Prof. Charles F. Marvin, chief of the Weather Bureau, and Dr. Abbot himself refuse to become excited, and will make no predictions. Nothing like general and prolonged coolness is to be expected, for the earth's atmospheric envelope is too complicated. That the coolness reflects any change in the absolute energy of the sun is most improbable, for while the great source of our heat and light is presumed to be slowly losing its energy over a period of millions of years, this effect has not been perceptible within historic times. It has been pointed out that the past winter has been an unusually mild one in Great Britain, and in Australia the season has been exceptionally hot and dry.

Dr. Abbot, who has been internationally eminent as an astrophysicist and director of the Smithsonian Institution for many years, will continue to observe the sun's behavior until July, 1925, at least. Stations

of the Institution under his direction on Mount Harqua, Arizona (5,800 feet above sea level), and Mount Montezuma, Chile (9,500 feet), both in desert regions above the dust and dirt of the world, are making daily observations unhampered by rain or clouds. The series



© Paul Thompson

DR. C. G. ABBOT

*He has detected a decided coolness in Old Sol*

of measurements of the sun's heat was begun by the late Samuel Pierpont Langley. The Weather Bureau is coöperating closely and giving careful attention to the findings.

### Beta Ceti Again

The extraordinary flare-up in the brightness of the star Beta Ceti (TIME, March 10) reported by Camille Flammarion, has been discounted by the astronomers of Mount Wilson Observatory. There has been no change in the spectrum of the star, and it is believed that the Paris astronomer may have confused it with its near neighbor, Mira Ceti, which is a true variable star and is now at its brightest.

### Cold Light

Experimenters on both sides of the Atlantic are working to produce "cold" light, i. e., illuminating substances with a minimum of heat. Professor E. Newton Harvey, of Princeton, and Dr. W. R. Amberson, of the Nela Research Laboratories, Cleveland, have isolated "luciferin" and "luciferase," the phosphorescent substances which produce the glow of fireflies and similar animals. They hope to manufacture them artificially in quantity.

### Scrapped: Morse

A new alphabet for radio, cable and telegraph was invented by Major General George O. Squier, chief signal officer of the U. S. Army. Instead of dots, dashes and spaces of varying lengths of time, used in the Morse and Universal codes, General Squier's system employs three different wave intensities of each half cycle of alternating current (uniform in time), to represent the dot, dash and space, making various combinations for each character. This brings it into line with modern progress in electrical transmission, which has been revolutionized since Morse's alphabet, the development of which has stood still for 80 years, was introduced in 1844.

The Squier System will gain 165% in speed of transmission over the present code, resulting in enormous savings of unification and time. The result of eight years of experimentation, it will help to solve the pressing problems of interference and congestion of the air lanes raised by the rapid expansion of radio.

### New Wave Lengths

A new schedule of wave lengths to clear up the congestion in radio broadcasting will go into effect May 15, as a result of the recent second national radio conference called by Secretary Hoover. The country has been divided into five zones: 1) New England and Middle Atlantic states; 2) Middle West; 3) South; 4) Prairie and Mountain states; 5) Pacific. Ten definite wave lengths have been assigned to the high-power long-distance transmitting stations (Class B) in each zone. Broadcasters will have to adhere to these under penalty. Arlington, the Government station, will probably be allowed a special wave length of its own. New York and Newark, with their big entertaining stations, WJZ, WOR, WEA, etc., will get three lengths, 405, 455, and 492 meters, between them, and must arrange their own division of time. The assignments are for cities and not for specific stations.

None of the wave lengths will go above 600 meters, which will be appreciated by amateurs with weak receiving sets. The 540 Class A stations which now use the 360-meter length will be allowed to retain it, but new stations weaker than Class B must come into the 222-300 band. The Department of Commerce is enlarging its forces to cover the country in nine inspection districts and check the wave lengths of every station.



## L A W

### Beck Breaks Through *American Law Officer Will Argue Before Privy Council*

James Montgomery Beck, Solicitor General of the United States, was called to the English bar. He is to argue a case for the United States before the Privy Council in July. No foreign barrister has ever been permitted to do so before.

When the matter came before the Privy Council for consideration, it was found that the Privy Council had no authority to allow Mr. Beck to plead before it, inasmuch as the privileges of the English bar are not dependent on the courts. It was necessary for him to be called to the bar by one of the four great English Inns of Court.

It happened that Mr. Beck was an honorary "bencher" of Gray's Inn, one of the four to which he was introduced by Lord Balfour. (The custom of admitting prominent foreigners as honorary benchers is not uncommon. John W. Davis, former Ambassador to the Court of St. James, is, for example, an honorary bencher of the Middle Temple.) This honor, however, does not entitle a man to practice as a barrister in England.

So when Mr. Beck received the following cablegram, a special vote had been taken by the Masters of the Bench of Gray's Inn in order to make an exception in his favor:

"With greatest pleasure inform you of your call to the English bar by the benchers of Gray's Inn today."

Attorney General Daugherty replied by cable thanking the bar of England for a "valued compliment to my department and to the bar of America." It transpired later that the vote by which the Solicitor General was called to the English bar was far from unanimous. In fact, legal passion and prejudice had been deeply stirred.

The prejudice was not against Mr. Beck, but against the making of an exception in his favor. The study and formalities required for admission to the English bar take three years for completion, and this is the first time that the requirements have ever been waived. Many lawyers fear that the present case may establish a precedent by which foreign barristers would compete with them and encroach upon their practice.

It seems, nevertheless, that the incident is closed and the Solicitor General is planning to sail for England in June.

Mr. Beck is an able lawyer, is 61 years of age, has previously served in various governmental capacities, and has practiced in New York. A forceful speaker, his favorite extra-

judicial theme is the demoralizing effect of the mechanical age on working men: their tasks no longer require intelligence and they lose pride in their work.

During the war he wrote *The Evidence of the Case, War and Humanity, The Reckoning and The Passing of the New Freedom*. The first of these, written in 1914, is considered one of the ablest statements of the grievances which roused the Allies to war. For almost the first time in history there was cheering in the French Court of Cession (the Supreme Court of France) when Mr. Beck visited that body. He was made an officer of the French Legion of Honor and a commander of the Belgian Order of the Crown.

### Three Mile Limit

At a meeting of the American Society of International Law (which convened in Washington) the proposed extension of the three-mile limit came under discussion.

In view of the fact that that limit is by no means definitely established in international law, a suggestion that it be extended is bound to be met with approval by some lawyers, as well as by those who are primarily concerned with law enforcement. The limit was first fixed at a league (of three miles) in the days of sailing ships, when that was considered a sufficient margin of safety to allow for the apprehension of smugglers. There is, therefore, much to be said in favor of its extension, even though the mile of "hot pursuit" allows a revenue cutter to go more than a league from shore to apprehend a bootlegger caught open-handed. But the State Department has apparently taken the sound position that it is not for the United States, alone and of its own initiation, to effect a change in international law, whatever changes there may have been in the conditions that were responsible for such law. Fred K. Nielsen, former Solicitor for the State Department, is authority for the statement that such a change will not be made without an appropriate agreement with other nations.

### Forgery

Is it possible to forge a signature by simply making a cross in the place where the signature should be? In *Lessley vs. the State*, the Supreme Court of Alabama held that it is.

Lessley made out a check, made two cross marks, signed his own name as attesting witness, and then put beneath the cross-marks the names "Bob & Lila Casper." It was not forgery to write his own name, or to write the names of the two Caspers, but, the Court held, it was forgery to make the cross-marks, which would have made the Caspers liable if the forgery had not been discovered.

## AERONAUTICS

### Night Mail

The great handicap in the use of the airplane for mail carrying has hitherto been the loss of time through inability to fly at night. According to a statement by Postmaster General New, night flying will be inaugurated in July or August and a continuous service between New York and San Francisco will cover the intervening 3,000 miles in 28 hours.

Millions of people in the Middle West will nightly witness an artificial aurora borealis, visible fully 50 miles from its source. This will be created by sweeping lights of great aerial beacons at the five regular fields in Chicago, Iowa City, Omaha, North Platte and Cheyenne. These beacons will each have 600,000,000 candlepower. Unlike shore lighthouses, the beams of light will be thrown upwards, making three complete revolutions every minute so that pilots can easily pick them up. Smaller beacons with a visibility of only 30 miles will be placed at emergency fields every 25 miles along the route. Traffic lights every three miles and red lights to mark buildings and other obstacles at landing fields complete the ground organization.

A year of these extraordinarily careful preparations and the natural advantages of the very level country between Chicago and Cheyenne are expected to make this night leg of the service almost as safe as day flying.

### An Evening in Paris

Night flying is also being prepared for between London and Paris. The trail from the London Terminus at Croydon to Lympe, where the airplanes set out across the narrow English Channel, is already a fair blaze of light. It has been named "the Regent Street of the Continental Airways." The Londoner will avoid his early closing hours by flying to Paris, doing a heavy round of Montmartre and still return early enough to rest up before his office in the morning.

### London to Moscow

On April 30 the first airplane left London on the London-Berlin-Moscow air line. The through flight from London to Berlin costs \$30—or four cents a mile. From Berlin the trip is continued by night train and day flying and the passenger reaches the once inaccessible Moscow in 36 hours.



## RELIGION

### Much Ado

Locked in the vaults of the Hispanic Society in Manhattan is a large (quarto) volume of 432 thin leaves of exquisitely finished vellum with double columns, 22 lines to the page. The learned know it as the *Codex Huntingtoniensis Palimpsestus*, and are in an uproar about it, because Dr. E. S. Buchanan, eminent scholar, says it is older than any existing manuscript of the New Testament.

All scholars agree that this book was brought from Tarragona, Spain, in 1907; that it was probably written about 1220; that it contains, besides prayers and rubrics, 226 sections from the Gospels and 153 from the epistles, copied from the Latin Vulgate. They differ as to whether or not it is a palimpsest. (Palimpsest means "copied again.")

Professors Saunders of Michigan, Onis of Columbia, and Loew of Munich claim it is not a palimpsest. Sir Frederick Kenyon of the British Museum, Dr. Rendel Harris of Manchester, England, and Dr. Kirsopp Lake of Harvard support Dr. Buchanan in saying that it is palimpsest. Dr. Buchanan says: "I had leisure and opportunity to study the palimpsest for months together and carry it with me to the roof of the building to gain the utmost of the bright American light."

By comparing his version with other early versions which differ from the Vulgate (400 A.D.), Dr. Buchanan seeks to prove that he has an earlier text than the Vulgate. His translation is not simple, and is surcharged with the words "spirits, spirits of men, saviour of spirits," etc. The Lord's Prayer and the Beatitudes lose all their simple beauty. His version furnishes no basis for a belief in the day of judgment, baptism, heaven, or hell. He claims that it gives a higher place to woman than *John XII, 1, 2*, because Martha sits at the table instead of serving.

Many orthodox scholars, while not substituting ignorance for holiness, seem to take the attitude toward Dr. Buchanan that Voltaire took toward the philosopher Helietius: "I disagree with everything you say, sir, and will defend to the death your right to say it."

### Honest Confession

It is a notorious fact that nations, as nations, never repent. The North expected the South to repent the

Civil War—without avail. But Grant's magnanimity and Lee's gentlemanliness after the war did much to bridge a yawning chasm of hate.

In regard to the World War, let that nation which is without sin cast the first stone. Individual acts and words, however, make a bridge for international understanding. Last



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CARDINAL VON FAULHABER

*He loves his countrymen too much to praise their faults*

week, before 5,000 German-Americans, Cardinal Michael Ritter von Faulhaber of Munich, admitted freely that his countrymen and the Imperial German Government had made grave mistakes both before and during the war. He apologized personally for the sinking of the *Lusitania*, the invasion of Belgium and other acts of his fatherland. He said he was not representing the government, and would account for what he said only to himself. But it strikes a responsive chord in many hearts in America, who look for individual breadth of mind to save the world. The German prelate joins himself in sentiment with the English nurse Cavell, who said before her execution: "Patriotism is not enough."

### Mothers' Monument

The Federal Council of Churches announced that on Mothers' Day, May 13, plans will be launched for the erection at Washington of a "memorial monument to our mothers." It is urged that people give the money which they would otherwise spend for white carnations to wear on that day to the memorial fund.

### Trends

**Unity?** Bishop Darlington of Harrisburg, as head of a Protestant Episcopal committee to seek closer alliance with Greek Catholic (Eastern Orthodox) Churches, has brought back a letter from the Patriarch of Jerusalem recognizing the validity of Anglican orders, and placing them on an equal basis with those of any Church. (The Patriarch of Constantinople took similar action some months ago.) This is the first official recognition of a Protestant church by either the Greek or Roman Catholics since the Reformation (1519-1555). The Anglicans in Canada, by concordat, now recognize the interchangeable validity of other Protestant denominations. The Romans recognize the Greek Catholics, the Greek Catholics recognize the Anglicans, the Anglicans, in spots, recognize the independents. If recognition comes, can unity be far behind?

**The Waning Crescent.** The only Mohammedan mosque on this hemisphere has closed its doors. Followers of the prophet have had a "church fight." The mosque, which is in Detroit and was subsidized by a wealthy Mohammedan there, will be sold for real estate.

**Pro-League.** Last week were noted the unorganized sympathies of the church in regard to the League and the World Court. The Brick Church, Fifth Ave., New York, is having a pro-League course led by such men as John H. Clarke (page 2), Irving Fisher and Hamilton Holt. Classes at 10:30 a.m. and 2:30 p.m. Registration \$3.00. Nation-wide distribution of a non-sectarian, poetic prayer for the "Divine Alliance of Nations" is also being pushed. The prayer is written by Dr. Harry E. Fosdick.

**Almost 100%.** According to the Canadian Bureau of Statistics, Canada is 98% Christian. About 125,000 are Jews. Some 90,000 profess no religious connections.

**Monte Mario** is said to be the site of a proposed Protestant Church in Rome, which, from its superior elevation, might cast a shadow on St. Peter's. "A fantastic story, revived by the *Paris Tribune*," said Rev. Dr. Antipple, President of the non-sectarian Protestant school on Monte Mario. "Our plans do not include the building of a monumental church. They have been approved by the city authorities. We understand the beauty of St. Peter's as much as does anyone else," said Dr. Antipple.



## BUSINESS & FINANCE

### The General Trend

During the past week the current financial and business situation changed little. Production, particularly in steel, oil and automobiles, remained at high rates, but with a detestable tendency to decline. The stock market remained dull and heavy. Cotton and wheat were firmer. The slackening tendency observable in business generally is normal for this season of the year, but business leaders are inclined to think consumption has begun to overtake production, and that further increases in the rate of output would be for a speculative purpose alone. Wages are generally rising, however, and in general profits in industry and trade seem likely to diminish. The rise in sugar, with its considerable political reaction (see page 2) provided the center of interest and discussion.

### "Sprayed Rubber"

In addition to perfecting a new process for making and vulcanizing cord tires, Chairman C. B. Seger of the U. S. Rubber Co. announced a new and superior method of obtaining crude rubber itself for general purposes.

Formerly all crude rubber was obtained from the rubber trees by coagulating the sap or "latex" with either smoke or chemicals; inevitably this method left impurities in the product, and sometimes when acids were employed valuable qualities of the original latex were destroyed. But by the new process, the latex is sprayed into a snow-white mist which, placed in contact with superheated air, is deprived of its water, but nothing else. Thus "sprayed rubber" is absolutely pure virgin rubber, remains dry indefinitely, is much stronger than ordinary "crude rubber" and—unlike the latter—is completely uniform in quality. The new process is the exclusive property of the U. S. Rubber Co. and fully protected by patents.

### Mr. Ford Concurs

Despite Mr. Ford's antipathies to Wall Street, as frequently stated in his *Dearborn Independent*, a recent expression of his views on American business prospects quite agrees with what leading Wall Street bankers have been saying for several months.

Particularly did Mr. Ford condemn the present tendency of manufacturers to scramble for men and materi-

als by bidding up commodity prices and wages, as not only unsound from the individual manufacturer's standpoint, but dangerous to the continuance of present prosperity. He characterized the prevalent desire to "do two years' business in one" as "killing the goose" and he stated that, although the Ford Company had orders to make 10,000 cars a day, he "did not propose to strain his production facilities by such methods."

Less hard-headed were the views attributed to Mr. Ford in the Michigan State Senate, where he was quoted as planning to build a factory on every small water-power site he can obtain in that state, and thus give winter employment to farmers at city wages, which all comes back to the fact that running the Ford Motor Company is one thing and courting the farmer vote is another. Mr. Ford is undoubtedly the world's premier automotive manufacturer. As the savior of the American farmer, however, his practical efficiency is yet to be established.

### Gimbel-Saks Merger

The consolidation of the well known New York retail establishments of Gimbel Brothers, Inc., and Saks & Co., recently announced, will involve no change in management of either concern. The deal, however, involved \$8,100,000.

The new consolidation will make Gimbel Brothers the largest individual factor in the department store business of this country. In 1922 Gimbel Brothers reported gross sales of \$72,664,000, while Saks & Co. reported gross sales of over \$15,000,000.

### Concerning "Piggly"

From a full page advertisement in *The New York Evening Journal* it is apparent that Mr. Clarence Saunders is willing to sell shares in Piggly Wiggly Company at \$55. The advertisement infers that Wall Street reports that they could be had for \$44 is not to be relied upon.

Mr. Saunders, of course, pays his respects to "Wall Street gamblers" and the bankers and brokers who apparently desired to make undue profits out of his stock. The educational part of his advertisement should be of benefit to the company and to the New York public, which, since the promotion of Piggly Wiggly securities by the James Elliott Business Builders organization, has been only too inclined to look askance at the main Piggly Wiggly concern.

## SPORT

### Where Crowds Are Crowds

A crowd which would fill the new Yankee Stadium, the Polo Grounds and the Yale Bowl, built as one huge amphitheatre, assembled to watch the final football game for the Association Cup at Wembley Stadium, London. The match, between the Bolton Wanderers and the West Ham United, was equivalent to a final World's Series game in America. The King was present.

The new Wembley Stadium was built to hold 120,000. Eighty thousand others, annoyed at their exclusion, forced the gates. Chaos followed, and the police had repeatedly to clear the field. Premature newspaper reports reported thousands injured in the crush. Actually twenty were taken to the hospital and only eight of these remained.

### Sir Stanley's Purse

On the Westchester-Biltmore course, Hagen and Sarazen, present and past open champions, were defeated in match and medal play in two days of special golf for the Sir Stanley Cochran Purse by Jock Hutchison and Jim Barnes, champions of England and America respectively in 1921. Hagen and Sarazen sailed two days later to shoot for the British open title at Troon.

### Kilbane

Johnny Kilbane, featherweight champion of the world, announced his retirement from the ring after two fights for which he is now under contract. Kilbane has held the featherweight title for twelve years. He will climb into the ring with Eugene Criqui, Frenchman, at the Polo Grounds, New York, on June 2. If he climbs out again undefeated, he will take on Johnny Dundee, and then hang up his gloves forever.

### New World's Records

440-yard relay: University of Illinois at Des Moines—42 3/10 sec.

Two-mile relay: The team of Penn State was forced to a world's record of 7 min. 48 4/5 sec. in defeating Oxford in the Penn relays at Philadelphia.

Automobile racing on one-mile track: Jimmy Murphy at Fresno, Cal., all distances between 1 and 150 miles. Final time: 1 hr. 26 min. 55 sec.



## THE P R E S S

### Selling Papers

Addition to the interest (and hence advertising power) of newspapers are suggested by:

1) The *St. Louis Post-Despatch*, which prints pictures of local debutantes as they look now and as they looked ten years ago. Everybody laughs.

2) A gold-headed cane in Amherst, Mass., the traditional possession of the oldest man in town. It makes a good story every time it gets handed down.

3) Series of articles telling young men how to use the stuff that makes their hair stick down shiny. Fort Wayne (Ind.) men want to use the stuff, but are embarrassed by technical ignorance.

4) A daily interview with some prominent citizen headed "The First Thing I Remember," printed by a Dayton, Ohio, newspaper. It is becoming part of the significant Dayton news.

5) One dollar paid by a Kansas weekly for best descriptions of "My Lucky Accident."

. . .

### Greco-American

A subscriber points out that the *Point with Pride* and *View with Alarm* columns as employed in *TIME* (see pages 26 and 28) have Hellenic parallels. In the March 18 issue of *Anagnensis (Renaissance)*, an Athens daily, appeared a series of political notes headed thus:

- Regrettable No. 1.
- Regrettable No. 2.
- Joyful No. 1.
- Joyful No. 2.
- Joyful No. 3.

. . .

### Beating the Tom-Tom

Senator Medill McCormick, cadaverous-looking publisher of the "World's Greatest Newspaper" (*Chicago Tribune*), will be unhappy until America is possessed of the British West Indies and is dispossessed of the Philippines. He wanted Secretary Mellon to insist that Great Britain cede the West Indies as part of the debt settlement. The Secretary, who is certainly richer and possibly as powerful as the publisher, did nothing of the kind. The publisher then proposed that the two island realms be "swapped."

Mr. McCormick regards the West Indies as a menace to the Panama Canal and the Philippines as a military liability.

Comments the *New York Evening*

*Post*: "The inhabitants of the British West Indies, of course, are eager for annexation to the United States. Most of them are negroes, and they have heard of our lynching bees, Jim Crow discriminations and grandfather clauses with increasing envy. The people of Barbados are tired of having magazine writers describe their perfect government, as recently in *Scribner's*, and want a little Thompsonism or E. Mont Reilyism. As for the Philippines, every one knows that the *Tribune* for a quarter century has led the Republican press in such demands as 'Haul down the flag!' 'We want scuttle!' and 'Bryan is right on anti-imperialism!' A proud people like the Filipinos like nothing better than being swapped about."

. . .

### "Mac'll Do!"

The course of his semi-continuous lecture tour brought Glenn Frank, active editor of the *Century* magazine, to New Orleans. Abandoning the general for the particular, Mr. Frank said he wanted Mr. William G. McAdoo to be our next President. "I know by personal observation and research that Mr. McAdoo is well qualified."

The editor says that many Republicans, like him, will vote for Democrat McAdoo, and by so doing will compass the defeat of Mr. Harding.

. . .

### A Faux Pas

*L Figaro*, Paris daily, recently, with touching ignorance, published a letter from Benjamin Franklin to Madame B. on the subject of ephemeral flies.

The *New York Times* gobbled the bait and reproduced a translation of the letter "which, as far as can be ascertained, has not been published hitherto."

*TIME*, credulous and unsuspecting, took the lead from these two great newspapers and produced a pathetic article entitled "M. Franklin to Mme. B."

Now, sad to say, from the dim recesses of the bookshelf of knowledge comes a work entitled *The Writings of Benjamin Franklin*, edited by F. H. Smith and published by the Macmillan Company in 1907. On page 206 of the seventh volume of this work appears the letter from Franklin to Mme. Brillouin, called *The Ephemera*, written in 1778.

All of which goes to prove that scoops are sometimes as ephemeral as flies.

### Decency

The American Society of Newspaper Editors aims to be to journalism what the American Bar Association is to the legal fraternity.

Its first annual meeting in Washington was made notable by the adoption of a code of ethics. The more specific sections are:

1) Against press agenting: "So-called news communications from private sources should not be published without public notice of their source."

2) "Headlines should be fully warranted by the contents of the articles which they surmount."

3) "A newspaper should not invade private rights or feelings without sure warrant of public right, as distinguished from public curiosity."

4) "A newspaper has no right to publish a private statement ascribed to its author without his permission."

The final clause of the code reads: "A newspaper cannot escape conviction of insincerity if, while professing high moral purpose, it supplies incentives to base conduct, such as are to be found in details of crime and vice, publication of which is not demonstrably for the general good. Lacking authority to enforce its canons, the journalism here represented can but express the hope that deliberate pander to vicious instincts will encounter effective public disapproval or yield to the influence of a preponderant professional condemnation."

H. S. Wright of *The New York Globe*, Herbert Bayard Swope of *The New York World*, Casper Yost of the *St. Louis Globe-Democrat* are conspicuous defenders of the new faith.

### "Unscrupulous Persons"

A form letter was sent out last week to almost everyone whose name appears in the many-volumed set of *Social Registers*. The letterhead was "Every Thursday—TOWN TOPICS—The Journal of Society—2 West 45th Street—Telephone Vanderbilt 2681." Two paragraphs read:

"From time to time during these years word has reached us that unscrupulous persons pretending to represent our publication were collecting large sums of money from numerous influential people, and so menacing has this evil become that we have discontinued the publication of an annual special number."

"We are sending you this letter for your protection and if, in the future, you are approached with any proposition looking to the payment of money for or on account of TOWN TOPICS you should at once turn the solicitor over to the authorities as a swindler."



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## IMAGINARY INTERVIEWS

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

**Ignace Jan Paderewski:** "Since last November my earnings have been \$460,000—or about \$7,800 a concert. I smile at Ruth and Dempsey, who are reputed to average \$80,000 and \$150,000 a year, respectively. I bow to Fairbanks and Chaplin, whose reported earnings are \$600,000 and \$800,000."

**The Most Reverend Patrick J. Hayes, Archbishop of New York:** "At a four-and-a-half-hour luncheon of the Catholic Actors' Guild in Manhattan I said in part: 'The people of the stage have souls as much as other human beings, and they have beautiful souls. I have a shepherd's heart, a shepherd's prayer for each one of you.'"

**William Jennings Bryan:** "In a speech on evolution I said: 'I prefer to begin with God and reason down, rather than begin with a piece of dirt and reason up.' Arthur Brisbane, Hearst editor, replied: 'If Mr. Bryan accepts the Biblical account he must begin with a piece of dirt and reason up, for it says, *Genesis II,7: And the Lord God formed man of the dust of the ground.*'"

**A. E. Thomas, playwright:** "Last week TIME erroneously referred to me as 'Theatre Tsar.' Doubtless some ignorant sub-editor confounded me with Augustus Thomas, who also writes plays."

**President Harding:** "In California a corporation was formed called the 'Association of Young Men's Republican Leagues of California.' Its purpose is to welcome me when I visit the Pacific Coast on my trip this summer."

**Anna Gluzman, 25, Russian "shooting judge":** "I am thus described by American newspapers: 'A cigarette held firmly between tight lips, fire of enthusiasm in brown eyes, slim, short, brown wavy bobbed hair parted on the side like a man's, jaw stern. Rough high boots, black skirt, workman's blouse, old brown sweater, only ornament a Communist badge.'"

**William R. Hearst:** "In honor of my son George, recently married, my wife and I gave a costume dance at our New York home, No. 137 Riverside Drive. Those present included Biddles, Bonapartes, Harri-mans, Gerards, Wanamakers, Zieg-felds. Also Ethel Barrymore, Ina Claire, Marie Doro. John F. Hylan, said to be my best friend politically, did not attend."

**Theda Bara:** "I am in Los Angeles writing a book, *What Women Never Tell*, partly biographical, partly philosophical. My husband says I am not going back into the movies."

**Rollo Peters, who plays Romeo to Jane Cowl's Juliet:** "I am excited! My press agent announced that one of my relatives, digging in old genealogical records, believes he has discovered that I am descended from Shakespeare!"

**Charley Paddock, American sprinter:** "Arriving in Paris for the international university fêtes on May 6, I was met by a large delegation. After expressing my affection for France, I said: 'My form is superb. I am going to pulverize all my records.'"

**Le Maréchal Lyautey, French High Commissioner of Morocco:** "In the drawing room of our home in the Rue Bonaparte, Paris, my wife has set up a Moroccan sheik's tent, which she uses as a salon. She also sleeps there on oriental rugs and brocaded cushions."

**Billy Sunday:** "In an interview in Louisville, I said: 'These men like Dr. Fosdick and Dr. Grant are good fellows. They read good books, are generous and kindly. But every denomination is cursed with liberal preachers who think they are one jump ahead of the Lord!'"

**The Right Honorable Sir Robert Stevenson Horne, ex-Chancellor of the Exchequer:** "When I was elected rector of Aberdeen University, students kidnapped me, dressed me in a red robe and a yellow crown, set me aboard a milk cart and drove me as Pharaoh Tut-ankh-Amen to the principal's residence."

**Long George Kelly, first baseman for the New York Giants:** "In a nine inning game at the Polo Grounds, I made 21 put-outs—one under the major league record."

**Dr. A. S. W. Rosenbach (Hugo Stinnes of booksellers):** "Returning from a victorious book-buying campaign abroad, I employed wireless to purchase the Gutenberg Bible from James W. Ellsworth of Manhattan, at a reputed price of \$15,000."

**Chief Two Guns Whitecalf (the Blackfeet Indian whose profile appears on one side of all buffalo nickels):** "Announcement of my conversion from paganism to the Methodist Church was made by Dr. E. E. Higley, Philadelphia divine."

**Theodore G. Bilbo, ex-Governor of Mississippi:** "Upon completing a ten-day jail sentence for contempt of court—not having answered a subpoena—I said: 'I feel as clean as snow—purged of any suggestion of contempt.'"



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for it to be sold out at fixed high prices. This brings us to a new problem. In keeping our great line of machines going we are faced with the situation of amazing increases in the price of all the essentials that go into book-making. Our last contract for book paper and cover stock just expired and we have but ten carloads of paper in our warehouses at the old low prices. On July 1 we begin receiving new supplies of book paper and cover stock under a contract that demands an amazing increase in price. We have canvassed the paper market and we find that we cannot get paper cheaper. To buy high-priced paper at new cost levels and keep our machinery going full force would mean a serious loss—would mean ruin—if we intended to continue selling the books at 5c per copy—a price that was decided upon when basic costs were vastly lower.

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## MILESTONES

**Engaged.** Lady Rachel Cavendish, 21, to the Honorable James Stuart, 26. (See page 9.)

**Married.** Walter Charles Hagen, 29, British open golf champion, and twice American champion, to Mrs. Edna Crosby Straus, 32, in Manhattan. Mrs. Hagen's first husband died in 1919. Mr. Hagen was divorced in 1921.

**Married.** Mrs. Mabel Dodge Sterne, cubist and futurist artist, to Antonio Lujan, full-blooded Indian, at Taos, N. M. Mrs. Lujan's former husband was Maurice Sterne, Russian painter. The news of her marriage was the first intimation of their divorce.

**Married.** Abigail Marcia Gluck, daughter of the opera singer, Mme. Alma Gluck Zimbalist, and the violinist, Efrem Zimbalist, to Frank Delmas Clark, of New Orleans.

**Married.** Prince Albert Frederick Arthur George, Duke of York, 27, to Lady Elizabeth Bowes-Lyon, 22, daughter of the Earl of Strathmore, at Westminster Abbey.

**Died.** Mrs. James Lister, 107, at Lincoln, England. She was England's oldest inhabitant.

**Died.** Paul Sentelle, 45, National League umpire, at Cincinnati, of appendicitis.

**Died.** Knute Nelson, 80, senior senator from Minnesota. (See page 2.)

**Died.** Emerson Hough, 66, noted writer on western pioneering, at Chicago, of heart failure following an intestinal operation.

**Died.** Major General Frank D. Baldwin, 80, at Denver. He was awarded the Congressional Medal of Honor during the Civil War, and again for the campaign against Sitting Bull ten years later. He was the only living man to have the distinction of holding this medal twice.

**Died.** Grand Duchess Louise of Baden, 84, Kaiser Wilhelm I's only daughter, aunt of Wilhelm II, and oldest member of the House of Hohenzollern, at Baden. As a child she fell out of a window of the royal palace in Berlin and was caught in the arms of a sentinel below.

**Died.** Andrew J. Goodhue, 75, father of Mrs. Calvin Coolidge, at Burlington, Vt.

**Died.** Bishop Alfred Harding, 71, of the Protestant Episcopal Diocese of Washington, D. C., after several weeks' illness.

## POINT with PRIDE

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

Stanley Baldwin, following tradition by rising to eminence through the Exchequer. (P. 9.)

1,000 Mexicans profitably employed by Steel President Grace. (P. 4.)

A new code of journalistic ethics which condemns "deliberate pandering to vicious instincts." (P. 23.)

John H. Clarke, League missionary in *partibus infidelium*. (P. 2.)

Oxonian tribute to the late Sir William Osler. (P. 18.)

Our sun whose influence is becoming 3% less benign. (P. 19.)

The Grand Army of the Republic nearing its last encampment. (P. 6.)

Doctors Fosdick and Grant, "good fellows." (P. 24.)

The late Adam Gimbel. His sons and his sons' sons have the biggest store business in the world. (P. 22.)

The Ten Commandments, silver-plated gift to Rabbi Kornfeld, our Minister at Téheren. (P. 12.)

Mexico, which may soon be declared fit to receive an American Ambassador. (P. 15.)

Opera, for which the people pay. (P. 17.)

Berlin-to-Moscow travel in 36 hours. (P. 20.)

A school of nursing, organized as a separate professional school in a great university. (P. 18.)

This year's tobacco plantings—10% greater than last. (P. 3.)

Airplanes that dare fly by night. (P. 20.)



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## VIEW with ALARM

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

. . .

A silly law to make history books productive of patriotism. (P. 18.)

. . .

July 1, August 31, September 22—days of wrath in the coal business. (P. 3.)

. . .

The savior of Monte Carlo: Sir Basil Zaharoff, French citizen, British baronet, munitions salesman. (P. 12.)

. . .

The six words for which Americans may see fit to make a jail-bird out of a Communist. (P. 4.)

. . .

The I. W. W., so like a serpent that cutting it up won't kill it. (P. 4.)

. . .

Our nation's capital, portrayed by a novelist as the adventurer's feeding ground. (P. 14.)

. . .

The cost of becoming a duke (\$3,500)—or even a baronet. (P. 9.)

. . .

That lynching. Same old story. (P. 6.)

. . .

The proposed swapping of island possessions between America and other powers. (P. 23.)

Σ . .

Theda Bara, another woman who is about to tell what women never tell. (P. 24.)

. . .

Excoriation of France by Nitti in words somewhat too plain. (P. 11.)

. . .

Likelihood that there'll be no mileage books. (P. 4.)

. . .

That Turkish deputy who hoped, through cruel and unusual legislation, to raise the population of Asia Minor from 8,000,000 to 48,000,000. (P. 13.)

. . .

Twenty thousand dollars for the head of doughty General Shen. (P. 13.)



# Do You Recognize—



the kind of man who never quite knows what he is talking about? When some topic of the news is discussed he registers faintly like a run-down phonograph. Or he makes silly errors, and, when corrected, says: "Oh, yes, of course!"

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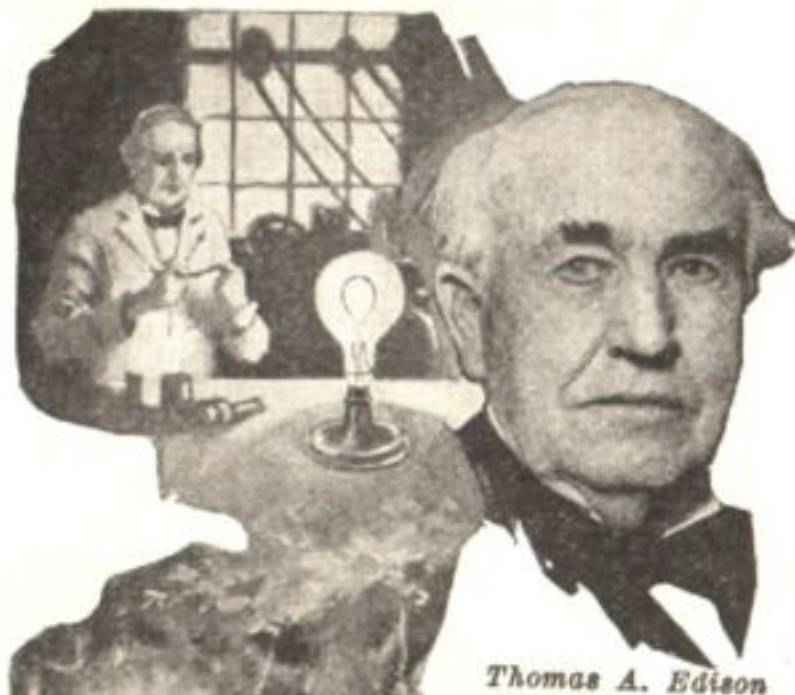
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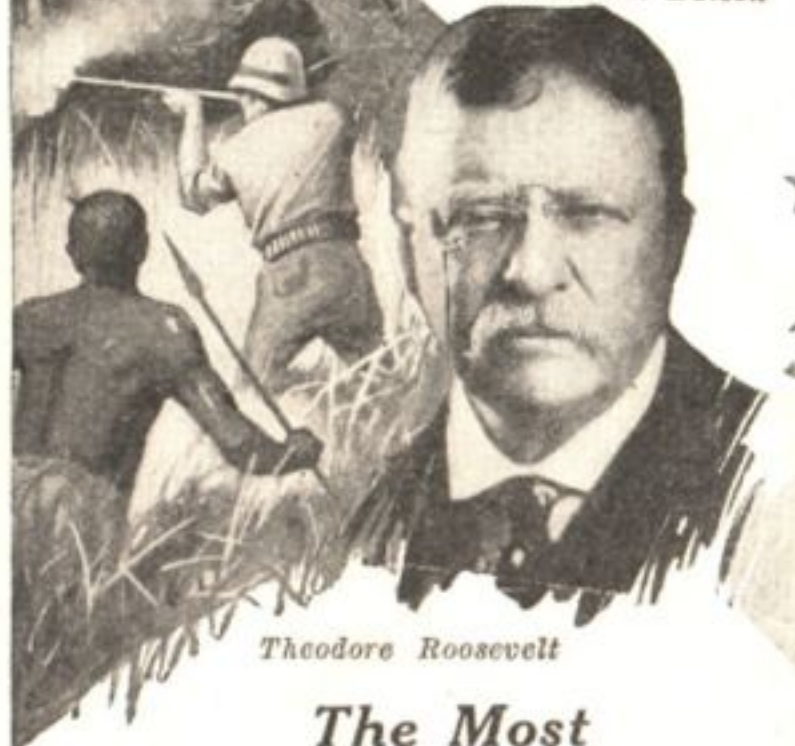
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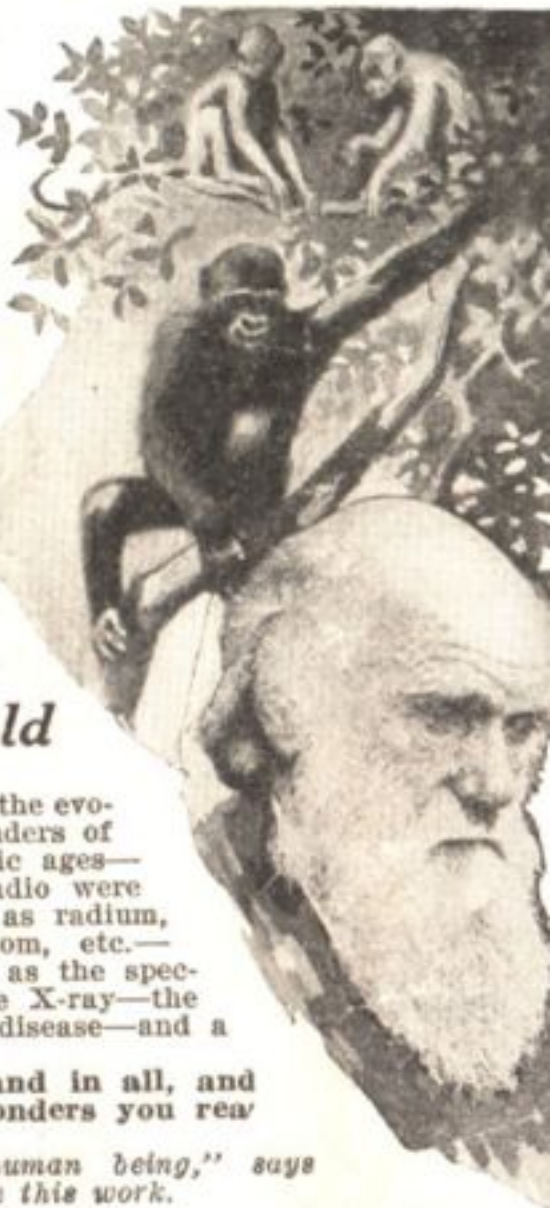


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