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VOL. I, NO. 12

A Message to Garcia

By ELBERT HUBBARD

Thought by many to be the most stimulating piece of inspirational literature ever written



ELBERT HUBBARD

Elbert Hubbard today stands in the front ranks of the Immortals.

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"A MESSAGE TO GARCIA," Hubbard's tribute to Major Rowan, first appeared in *The Philistine* of March, 1899, less than three months after signing the treaty of peace at the conclusion of the Spanish-American War. Elbert Hubbard appreciated immediately the splendid achievement of Major Rowan, and was quick to give praise for the successful completion of a difficult task.

The "Message" met with immediate success and during Hubbard's lifetime had reached a circulation of over 40,000,000 copies. During the World War three of the Allied Governments distributed it to soldiers in the trenches.

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Little Journeys to the Homes of the Great

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The Roycrofters, East Aurora, N. Y.

The Roycrofters, East Aurora, N. Y.

I shall be pleased to receive, without obligation on my part, a copy of Elbert Hubbard's "A Message to Garcia," and further information about the Roycrofters' Memorial Edition of "Little Journeys to the Homes of the Great."

Name

Address

TIME-5-19-23

TIME

The Weekly News-Magazine

Vol. I, No. 12

May 19, 1923

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

THE PRESIDENCY *A Trip Revamped*

President Harding practically cut in half the number of speeches which he intends to make on his trip this summer. Originally he planned a speaking tour from coast to coast, a side trip to Alaska, then another speaking tour across the country in the reverse direction. This last part of the program was abandoned in favor of a return from the Pacific Coast by water—via the Panama Canal, Porto Rico and possibly the Virgin Islands.

In high conclave at the White House (John T. Adams, Chairman of the Republican National Committee; Secretary Hoover; Postmaster General New; Senator Curtis; Assistant Secretary of the Navy Roosevelt; the President) the decision was made. The whole trip is still conditioned upon Mrs. Harding's health. A sea voyage is expected to do her good and to give the President a rest as well.

Secretary Denby proposed the new plan some time ago, and, it is understood, promised the President one of the new light cruisers of the *Omaha* class—the fastest ships in our Navy, excepting destroyers—for the return trip. The Secretary also urged the importance of visiting Porto Rico and the Virgin Islands, in order that Mr. Harding may familiarize himself with their problems.

World Court—Pianissimo

Mr. Harding's new itinerary has an important bearing on the World Court proposal. From his action in cutting the number of his "set" speeches from twenty to eight or twelve, various inferences may be drawn:

1) That Mrs. Harding's health comes first in the President's consideration; he is unwilling to take her on a long and fatiguing tour. President Wilson's League of Nations proposal failed, perhaps—and again, perhaps not—because of

ill health. Will his successor's World Court plan suffer a similar fate?

2) That, as opponents of the World Court freely suggest, the limitation of Mr. Harding's speechmaking is brought about by the solicitation of his friends, who do not wish him to have too much opportunity to refer to his proposal. If he made a return speaking tour, he might be forced into a heated defense of the World Court by the animadversions of opponents against his speeches on the way out.

3) That the President does not greatly care whether the number of his speeches is curtailed. He has announced his intention of not pressing the World Court proposal. Will he carry out that intention to the point of giving up nearly all mention of the Court?

There may be some truth in all three possibilities. At any rate, it seems unlikely that more than one or two of the speeches on his present schedule will be devoted to the Court.

Pulse-Beats

If the administration expected the country to form an opinion—or opinions—on participation in the World Court, that expectation is surely being justified. Daily, organizations and individuals of every degree of importance and unimportance are voicing their opinions on the proposal. Meanwhile Senatorial doctors are going busily about taking the public pulse, administering stimulants or narcotics, according to their temper.

Recent pulse-beats include:

Declaration by the Chamber of Commerce of the United States that it heartily approved of the President's proposal. (See page 23.)

A letter from Mr. Harding to the General Federation of Women's Clubs: "Not since I have been President has there been in connection with any great question of public policy so impressive a demonstration of substantially unified opinion (for the World Court)."

Adoption by the General Federation of Women's Clubs of a resolution calling for "adjudication by orderly judicial procedure of national controversies," but not mentioning the Court by name. (See page 4.)

A resolution from the Board of Bishops of the Methodist Episcopal Church, congratulating Mr. Harding on his "noble efforts" for the World Court.

A statement from Senator McCormick of Illinois to the effect that the World Court is extremely unpopular with the people of the Middle West.

A statement from Senator Watson of Indiana, opposed to the Court, to the effect that the Court issue will not split the Republican Party—that the Senate will make necessary reservations.

A statement from the irreconcilable Senator Moses, returning from Europe: "I don't think the Senators opposed to the President's plan will be dragooned into it."

CONTENTS

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

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National Affairs—[Continued]

THE CABINET

Floating Like a Duck

The Treasury's offering of \$400,000,000 of 4¾% four-year notes to refund the last of the Government's short-term debt (TIME, May 12) was floated in a few days. It is understood that cash subscriptions alone came to about twice the total offering of notes.

The Government offered also to exchange notes of the new series for Victory notes (maturing on May 20), the notes given in exchange to be in addition to the regular offering of \$400,000,000. The subscription books for exchanges did not close with the regular cash subscriptions, but are proceeding satisfactorily. The aggregate subscriptions—cash and exchange—are estimated at \$1,000,000,000.

TARIFF

Turnips, Hay & Fish

Two neighbors sometimes agree; four neighbors, very rarely. In 1911 the Liberals were in power in Canada, and W. S. Fielding, Minister of Finance in Sir Wilfrid Laurier's Ministry, negotiated a reciprocity tariff agreement with Secretary Knox of the Taft Administration. Champ Clark swung the Democrats of the House of Representatives for reciprocity. Thereby three neighbors came into agreement: the Republicans (U. S.), the Democrats (U. S.) and the Liberals (Canada). The Conservatives (Canada) were the fourth neighbor. They overturned the pudding—and the Laurier Cabinet—in a special election.

At the end of twelve years' political vicissitudes Mr. Fielding is again Canadian Minister of Finance. The Liberal party, strong in the agricultural regions of the Canadian West, is in power, and meanwhile that section of the country has grown in voting strength. Last week he proposed to the Canadian House of Commons that "if the President of the United States, under the authority of the United States Tariff Act of 1922, determines to reduce by 50% the duties on cattle, wheat, wheat flour, oats, barley, potatoes, onions, turnips, hay and fish, the Canadian Government be allowed to make similar reductions.

His new proposal would produce reciprocity on a much more limited scale than the unsuccessful agreement of 1911, and so is perhaps less likely to produce opposition from

the Canadian Conservatives. In this country, however, the attitude seems to have changed. The Democrats, always for a low tariff, might accede to the agreement. But the Republicans?

Opinion is that President Harding would be taking an unwarranted extension of his powers if he should try to use the flexible clause of the Fordney-McCumber Tariff to enter into reciprocity with Canada. More-



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W. S. FIELDING

He negotiated reciprocity with Knox and Taft

over, to do so, would seriously antagonize certain groups of Republicans—notably the farm bloc who fought for a high tariff on farm products. And their votes will be needed by the Administration—to maintain its narrow majority in the Senate. So even if two of the neighbors—north of the 49th parallel—can agree with one to the south (the Democrats)—the fourth is still likely to be an insuperable obstacle.

COAL

Comparatively Easy

Coal mining is "one of the safest occupations in the United States," according to statistics filed by operators with the United States Coal Commission. State insurance figures show that 100 regular occupations are more dangerous. Window cleaning, operating farm machinery and carpentry are listed as exposing workmen to greater danger of injury and death than work in the mines.

SUGAR

Ineffectual Agitation

The Government lost its suit to enjoin the New York Coffee and Sugar Exchange. Four Federal judges refused to grant the requested injunction against trading in sugar futures, on the ground that no conspiracy in violation of the Sherman Act or the Wilson Tariff Act was revealed. Attorney General Daugherty announced his intention of appealing the decision to the U. S. Supreme Court. Meanwhile U. S. District Attorney Hayward has issued subpoenas upon sugar brokers to produce their books before the Federal Grand Jury, with the implication that a Grand Jury investigation into the sugar market was projected, although aimed at individuals rather than at the Sugar Exchange.

The agitation in political circles was maintained with remarkable persistence. Mrs. Harding expressed her sympathy; Mayor Hylan in a characteristic proclamation called for a "sugarless Monday," and a general campaign of sugar saving; monstrous petitions were threatened.

Meanwhile the price of raw sugar futures has again exhibited strength, although refiners have followed varying policies in fixing the price on refined sugar. Thus far the agitation against sugar prices has not had an important effect upon them. Indeed, it is obvious that most of the outcry has been raised for reasons purely political. The per capita consumption of sugar in the United States is only about 100 pounds, and in consequence the advance so far entails an added expense of only a few dollars per annum to each individual.

...

The chief result of the threatened boycott of sugar in this country has been the creation of considerable hostile sentiment in Cuba. The Cuban Association of Sugar Planters in a public manifesto laid the blame for high sugar upon the Cuban crop failure and the American tariff. The Havana newspaper, *Heraldo de Cuba*, advocated a boycott against American goods, if Cuban sugar is boycotted here.

Stanley Baldwin, British Chancellor, expressed himself much as has President E. D. Babst of American Sugar Refining, that an artificial depression of sugar prices in America now would simply serve to divert the supply abroad and lead to a real shortage here during the summer.

National Affairs—[Continued]

SHIPPING

From Chicago; to Chicago

The uncertainty of who was to succeed Albert D. Lasker as Chairman of the United States Shipping Board was dispelled by an appointment. Chairman Lasker and Walter C. Teagle, President of the Standard Oil Co. of New Jersey, visited President Harding to make a suggestion. The President called in Mr. Edward P. Farley for an extended conference. Mr. and Mrs. Harding had Mr. and Mrs. Lasker and Mr. and Mrs. Farley to luncheon—and the business of appointing Mr. Farley head of the Shipping Board was done.

The new Chairman of the Board is prominent in Great Lakes shipping circles. Born in Madison, Wis., he attended the state university there. Later he organized the Edward P. Farley Co., ship owners, in Chicago. During 1921 and the greater part of 1922 he served as Vice President of the Emergency Fleet Corporation, and had charge of the sale of government vessels. Last August he retired to resume private business. On June 13 he will give it up again and take over his new duties in Washington, where he is expected to carry on Mr. Lasker's policies.

Albert D. Lasker's resignation becomes effective on June 12. The Shipping Board voted him the honor, however, of being its special representative on the initial trip of the *Leviathan* from New York to Southampton on July 4. After that Mr. Lasker will return to Chicago—whence the new chairman comes—and again head the advertising firm of Lord and Thomas.

...

Leviathan Reborn

Due in Boston on May 17, to have her hull scraped and painted, and to take aboard her "furnishings," the *Leviathan* is ready for the last stages of reconditioning. Gibbs Bros., Inc., who supervised the reconditioning and selected the personnel, are expected to supervise the *Leviathan's* operation for her first three or four voyages out of New York, in order to make sure that everything is running smoothly.

Flying the house flag of the United States Lines, she will sail for Europe on July 4 under the command of Captain Herbert Hartley, who commanded the *St. Louis* and *Mongolia* of the International Mercantile Marine. Like the great ships under the



© Underwood

EDWARD P. FARLEY

"Mr. and Mrs. Harding had Mr. and Mrs. Farley to luncheon"

British flag—the *Majestic*, *Aquitania*, *Mauretania*, *Berengaria*—which carry aboard branches of large British banks, the *Leviathan* will have a branch of the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company of New York. Three clerks will be employed, and full banking facilities offered to all three classes of passengers.

...

Foreign vs. Domestic

The National Merchant Marine Association issued a statement "based on official returns to the Shipping Board" which showed that, whereas two years ago ships under the American flag carried about 76% of our imports, and 35% of our exports, they now carry only about 45% of our imports and 29% of our exports. What is more, foreign competition is steadily securing more and more of our overseas trade.

...

Wages

Competition with foreign lines is rendered still more difficult for the Shipping Board as a result of the high wages paid to its employees. This difficulty is increased by a decision last week to raise wages 15%—the result of the negotiations concluded by Vice President T. V. O'Connor with the representatives of the International Seamen's Union. This raise, coupled with the adoption of the three-watch system and the eight-hour day in port, will increase operating expenses.

Speed

The *Majestic* (White Star Line), with Senator George H. Moses of New Hampshire aboard, crossed the Atlantic from Cherbourg to New York, stopping at Southampton, in 5 days, 15 hours and 1 minute. This is the fastest time she has ever made, and fog prevented its being better.

RAILROADS

Shopmen Want More

Seventy cents an hour was the minimum wage fixed by the U. S. Railroad Labor Board for shopmen: machinists, boilermakers, blacksmiths, electricians, sheet metal workers, carmen.

Ninety cents an hour is the minimum demanded by the shopmen of the Pittsburgh and Lake Erie, with a minimum of 67 cents an hour for helpers. Similar demands are said to have been served on the New York Central System and the Baltimore and Ohio. The shopmen number 400,000. It is estimated that the contemplated increase will cost the roads \$50,000,000 annually.

Already certain of the western roads have granted increased wages in order to hold their men during the summer. Within the past few weeks increases totaling \$30,000,000 have been given by the Santa Fe, the Pennsylvania, the Nashville, Chattanooga & St. Louis, the Chicago & Alton.

...

Appointments

With a stroke of his pen President Harding filled four vacancies—one on the Interstate Commerce Commission and three on the Railroad Labor Board. The labor seat, vacant on the Interstate Commerce Commission, was given to Frank McManamy, for 15 years in the service of the Commission and the Railroad Administration. The three vacancies on the Railroad Labor Board were caused by the expiration of the terms of one member in each of the three groups—representatives of labor, the railroads and the public. In the last two of these classes the President reappointed the men whose terms expired—Horace Baker and R. M. Barton. For the labor vacancy he chose E. F. Grable, former president of the United Brotherhood of Maintenance-of-Way Employees. Mr. Grable achieved prominence in last year's railway strike by his success in keeping most of the maintenance-of-way employees at work.

National Affairs—[Continued]

TAXATION

Refunds

In the month of May, 1923, the Internal Revenue Bureau altered its regulations in regard to the taxation of profits accumulated before March 1, 1913, which profits had been taxed under the revenue acts of 1916, 1917, 1918 and 1921.

The new ruling, which is said to require refunds of several million dollars in taxes—how much is not known—amounts in general to this: A corporation cannot be taxed on profits received from a subsidiary, prior to March 1, 1923, but not distributed until after that date. However, all profits accumulated since that date must first be distributed. The new regulation adds: "Due consideration must be given to the facts, and mere book-keeping entries increasing or decreasing surplus will not be conclusive."

NEGROES

Colonel Young

Charles Young, the only Negro ever to rise to colonel's rank in the United States Army, will be buried at Arlington Amphitheatre, on May 21. This is the second time in its history that the Amphitheatre will be used for a funeral. Colonel Young graduated from West Point in 1889. He served in Indian campaigns, in the Philippines and as military attaché in Haiti and Liberia. He died at Lagos, Liberia, in January.

WOMEN

Rome

The Congress of the International Woman Suffrage Alliance opened at Rome. It is the largest that has ever been held, over 1,000 delegates "from all lands" having assembled. Signor Mussolini, opposed to feminism and woman suffrage in Italy, but appreciating advertising, provided Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt (President) with a guard of honor of Fascisti.

The Congress was preceded by a congress of the National Council of Italian Women, and by the congress of the International Alliance for Female Suffrage.

The present Congress desired, at the instance of the French and German delegations, to discuss the subject of peace, but it was reported that this subject will be barred owing to the opposition of the Italian delegation, who feel that it should be "left for a separate congress."

At the opening session Mrs. Catt turned to Benito Mussolini, who occupied a seat on the platform. "Signor Mussolini, you are the most talked-of man in all the world today. . . . Men tell us that you stand for order, for unity, for patriotism,



© International

COL. CHARLES YOUNG

His funeral services will be conducted in Arlington Amphitheatre

for a better and higher civilization. These are our ideals, too. . . . We have asked the civilized governments of the world to endorse our program. We ask this Government to do so. . . . For Italy is now among the minority on the woman question. . . ."

Said Mussolini in answer: "I feel authorized in stating that the Fascisti Government pledges itself to grant a vote to several classes of women, beginning with the local vote and then a national vote."

Atlanta

The General Federation of Women's Clubs met, discussed and passed 13 resolutions in its convention at Atlanta. The most significant of the resolutions passed was one in favor of the World Court—without mentioning the Court by name. The remainder were aimed largely at various social reforms.

Before going to Atlanta, Mrs. Thomas G. Winter, President of the Federation, called at the White House and discussed the World Court with President Harding. At the convention a letter from Mr. Harding was read, in which he spoke of the Court. Largely through the efforts of Mrs. Winter, however, specific mention of the President's proposal was avoided in the resolution, so that the Federation might not seem to enter partisan politics. Mrs. Winter herself is nevertheless openly in favor of the World Court. The Federation has always aimed to avoid political partisanship. Its non-partisan character was testified by the presence in Atlanta of Harriet Taylor Upton, Vice Chairman of the Republican National Committee, and Emily Newell Blair, occupying the same position for the Democratic National Committee.

Detroit

The Junior League, which in 1901 consisted of 80 New York débutantes and now as the Association of Junior Leagues claims 60 branches and 10,000 members, opened its four-day annual conference in Detroit. Three hundred delegates came to tell one another of the ways, means and results of their year's work.

The program of the Leagues, to make charity a pleasure, is carried out individually by each of the sub-organizations, in social work and in entertainments given for charity. The Leagues' best achievements include:

In Chicago, a self-supporting theatre for children.

In St. Louis, 20 small radio outfits in the homes of the blind—a large one in the workshop for the blind.

In New York, visiting teachers in the public schools.

"New and Useful"

According to a Patent Office report, women, during the past ten years, have invented 1,400 different "new and useful articles" ranging from a rotary plow share to an egg-beater. Among the articles are included a cow tail holder, a reinforced wooden bowl for beating eggs in and an artificial eyelash. The variety shows that women's activities in America are spreading out and cover every field of occupation and endeavor. "Children, church and kitchen" are no longer what they used to be. Eventually, perhaps, some clever woman will invent a satisfactory substitute for all three.

National Affairs—[Continued]

ARMY AND NAVY Crimes and Lighthouses

Rear Admiral Sims, retired, might be called the Maximilian Harden of the United States Navy. He was once President of the Naval War College at Newport, a sort of post-graduate school (distinct from the Academy at Annapolis) for training officers in the theory of naval tactics. As quoted in an interview given the *Boston Transcript*, he excoriated the Navy Department for giving high commands to officers who are not graduates of the War College. Said the interview:

"The appointment of an officer who is not a graduate of the War College to be commander-in-chief of the great United States Fleet is a crime against the people of this country. . . . Appointment of an officer lacking this training to be the head of the Naval Academy at Annapolis is nothing less than a scandal. . . . More than half of the officers given preference in the transfers recently announced and to take effect this summer are not graduates of the War College. The service is disgusted with the situation, disgusted that the same old game of service politics is being played.

"Secretary Denby could do the Navy a high and lasting service . . . by ordering that all places of high command be filled exclusively by War College graduates. It would make his name stand out like a lighthouse."

The Secretary evidently has no desire to be a beacon of fame. His reply was brief:

"I find it hard to believe that Admiral Sims made the statements attributed to him. I cannot believe that any officer would show such utter disloyalty to the service."

Admiral Sims' denunciation calls attention to the fact that Admiral Robert E. Coontz, soon to become Admiral of the United States Fleet, is not a graduate of the College. Admiral Jones, retiring from that post, is. Of the 47 admirals in the Navy, 25 are War College graduates, and of the 15 newly appointed to sea duty, nine are graduates.

The Richmond

At the speed trials of the new light cruiser *Richmond*, one of the ten vessels of that class which are being built for the Navy, a new record for greater-than-destroyer vessels was established. On a measured course off Rockland, Me., the

new cruiser made 34.48 knots—or 39.2 miles an hour. Except for destroyers, no ship of the United States Navy has ever developed such great speed.

Like the others of her class (*Omaha*, *Trenton*, *Milwaukee*, etc.) the *Richmond* is 550 feet in length and 55 feet abeam, and carries 12 six-inch rapid-fire guns. Until now our Navy has been entirely without such ships, although Great Britain and Japan have a great many. It is not unlikely that one of these scout cruisers will bring President Harding back from the Pacific Coast after his trip to Alaska this summer. (See page 1.)

Fashions

Major General Davis (Adjutant General) asked army officers, in a questionnaire, for their views on proposals to substitute the roll coat collar for the tight fitting "choker" of present uniforms. Also, he requested statements of preference as to olive drab vs. black and white striped ties and opinions on the advisability of adopting blue dress uniforms.

LABOR

Something New

A fund raised by the larger corporations to import contract labor from Europe is the proposal of Lewis L. Clarke, President of the American Exchange National Bank, Manhattan.

Mr. Clarke suggests that such a fund be used to relieve the labor shortage by bringing men over from the northern European countries, particularly Great Britain and Germany, where unemployment and economic conditions are bad. Arrangements could be made with the individual workmen to repay the cost of passage.

"This suggestion, if adopted, would violate the Contract Labor Laws," said Hugh Frayne, in charge of the New York office of the American Federation of Labor. He declared that the Federation would oppose any move of the sort suggested by Mr. Clarke.

Elephants?

Scientists suggest importing elephants to do the heavy manual labor in this country. They can be trained to pull, haul, lift and perform other tasks for which it is impossible to find machinery, and for which it is growing more difficult to secure unskilled human labor.

Gompers vs. Reds

Samuel Gompers, President of the American Federation of Labor, declared that a recent analysis of over 300 weekly labor newspapers and official trade union monthly journals revealed an attempt by Communists and other revolutionaries to undermine the labor union movement. Labor papers are bombarded with subversive material, but only a comparatively small amount is published.

The American Federation of Labor has served notice on the Central Labor Union of Seattle that its union charter will be cancelled unless it rescinds its endorsement of the Soviet Government.

RADICALS

A Jaunty Young Man

At noon on Thursday, September 16, 1920, a bomb was exploded in front of J. P. Morgan & Co.'s Wall Street offices, causing great damage, the injury of more than 100 persons and the loss of 39 lives.

On May 3, 1923, Noah Lerner, watchmaker, electrician, master of all trades, arrived in New York on the *Homeric*, as assistant purchasing agent for the Kuzbas colony in Siberia.

On May 12, the police decoyed Lerner, who is described as "a jaunty young man," to the General Post Office at Eighth Avenue and 34th Street, New York, and there arrested him on the charge of the homicide of Carolyn Dickerson, one of the bomb victims.

Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Doyle, of Baton Rouge, La., disillusioned members of the Kuzbas experiment, assert that in Siberia Lerner boasted that he had driven the fatal "little red wagon" to Wall Street. Beyond the knowledge that he was in New York at the time of the explosion and is a regular member of the I. W. W. there is no evidence against him.

Lerner made no objection to arrest, and proclaimed his innocence, asserting that an investigation will prove that the police have made another mistake and have again arrested the wrong man.

William J. Burns, head of the Bureau of Investigation of the Department of Justice, said: "We know who did it. . . . They are at present in Russia. . . . Lerner was in Russia and may know something about it. At any rate, we will investigate him."

National Affairs—[Continued]

SOLDIER BONUS

Marshalling Votes

Representative Royal C. Johnson, South Dakota Republican, made the announcement that he is informed by checkers-up employed by the American Legion that 68, or over two-thirds, of the Senate are in favor of bonus legislation. If this statement is true, it would be possible to pass a bonus bill over the President's veto, with a margin of four votes. Mr. Johnson did not state, however, what new friends had been found for the bonus since the Senate upheld President Harding's veto of the bill in the last Congress. The advocates of bonus legislation do not intend in the new bill to provide for raising the required funds. This detail will be left to the Ways and Means Committee, if the Treasury lacks the necessary money.

POLITICAL NOTES

Ambassadors Three

Cyrus E. Woods, slender, gray-suited, American Ambassador to Madrid; Colonel George Harvey, tall, horn-spectacled, with square-topped derby; Alanson B. Houghton, clean-shaven, florid and grave, Ambassador to Berlin, came down the gangplank of the *George Washington* together, back from Europe with the usual Ambassadorial truisms.

Harvey said that conditions in England were improving; Houghton said that Germany was poor and her people looking for work, and that he didn't think they wanted another war. Mr. Woods said that Spain was very prosperous and had virtually no unemployment. Referring to the political situation, he added illogically: "If Spain should become a republic, of which there is no possibility, I may say that her first president would be King Alfonso, who is that popular with the masses."

Particular interest attached to Mr. Woods' statement that he was going to Japan as American Ambassador. "Spain is a most delightful post, splendid climate, charming people, and all that, but it is not as active as I should like." Mrs. Woods defended bull-fights and said she had purchased Spanish antique furniture for her new Japanese residence.

Mr. Woods was general counsel of the Pittsburgh Coal Company, from which occupation he entered public life. He was U. S. Minister to Portugal from 1912 to 1915, Secretary of State of Pennsylvania for the terms of 1915-1923. However, he

resigned this latter position in 1921, when President Harding nominated him Ambassador to the Palace of the Escorial.

The general public has not yet been taken into the secret of why



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CYRUS E. WOODS

His wife buys Spanish furniture for her new home in Japan

three American Ambassadors are returning to confer with the White House. Will they discuss Europe? Or the Far East?

"Boy Senators"

J. A. O. Preus, who quit the governorship of Minnesota to take the Senate seat left vacant by the death of Knute Nelson, will not be 40 until August. His colleague, Hendrik Shipstead, elected last Fall, is not yet 42. Politically the two have nothing in common. Shipstead, Farmer-Laborite, ranks as a "radical"; Preus is a conservative Republican.

Famous Papers

The original draft of the Constitution of the United States and the text of the Declaration of Independence are to be placed on exhibition in the Library of Congress.

At present these documents are stored in a steel vault with a double glass front in the library of the State Department. The last session of Congress appropriated \$12,000 to transport the two most famous state papers in the history of the United States to a marble and glass shrine which will be placed in the main hall of the Library.

Friendship

That President Harding is a staunch friend and a good neighbor is shown by his treatment of his fellow-citizens of Marion, Ohio.

Much dissatisfaction is now expressed by the people of Bedford, Virginia, because the President has seen fit, by Executive Order waiving the Civil Service requirements, to appoint H. M. Stowe of Marion to be their postmaster.

Indignant Bedfordites have protested that there are plenty of good Republicans in Bedford anxious to take over the office, and Representative Slemph of Virginia has discussed the matter with the President. The President informed Representative Slemph that the appointment would stand.

Remarked the anti-Administration press: "Bedford citizens don't seem to appreciate what it means, in a Republican way, to come from Marion."

■ ■ ■

In Demand

The meager, mysterious, ubiquitous and taciturn Colonel Edward M. House, about to leave on his annual trip to Europe, is credited with being commander-in-chief of a campaign to make John W. Davis the next Democratic Presidential nominee.

Mr. Davis, who won golden opinions for himself as American Ambassador to the Court of St. James, imitates in this regard his friend's shrinking from publicity. But it is observed that the ex-Ambassador is in great demand for public speeches and that he is seldom introduced without some quiet reference to the gifts that 1924 may bring him.

■ ■ ■

Lincoln

Abraham Lincoln is to be the subject of a monumental film entitled *The Dramatic Life of Abraham Lincoln*. It will be first exhibited in Washington next winter for the edification of the President and Congress.

Episodes will be "shot" in the regions of the District of Columbia, Virginia, Kentucky, Indiana, Illinois, New Orleans. Use will be made of the Potomac, James, Ohio, Mississippi rivers.

The minute research work on which the picture will be based will be conducted by Dr. Gilbert Ellis Bailey of the University of Southern California, old friend and neighbor of Lincoln's.

National Affairs—[Continued]

Who IS Henry Ford? *History's Bitterest Revenge: to Pigeon-Hole Him as a Rich Man*

Dr. Marquis, eminent divine of Detroit, has known Henry Ford for 20 years. Dr. Marquis went along on the Peace Ship; was employed for five years as "sociologist" head of the Ford plant; became so interested in the mind of Henry Ford that Ford psychology became his major study. Dr. Marquis' book,* cleverly written, is an examination of the Ford halo. It leaves that halo very big if somewhat tin.

According to Ford's ex-pastor and ex-employee:

The Ford fortune is perhaps the cleanest ever made. That fact gives a titanic leverage to his anti-capitalist catapult. "If there are any who would like to see Mr. Ford lose out, they are not in the ranks of Labor." As a plain matter of fact that cannot be said, for example, of Labor's attitude toward Judge Gary.

If it is said that Ford made money out of his labor policy, the answer is that the policy is not copyrighted. Other business men are at liberty to adopt it.

But Henry Ford, like the rest of us, is discontented. "Money means nothing to me," he says. "There is nothing I want that I cannot have. But I do not want the things money can buy." He wants to be known as an original thinker in national and international problems. There he fails.

For one thing, Henry Ford cannot cooperate. "If our Government were an absolute monarchy, a one-man affair, Henry Ford would be the logical man for the throne." The Ford administration would economize by dispensing with Cabinet and Congress. "Transference of the Ford organization to Washington could be accomplished in a single section of a Pullman car, with one in the upper and two in the lower berth."

Autocracy, successful in business, is not always effective in government. That is why even Mr. Edison, lifelong friend, will not vote for Ford for President.

Similarly, since he is not a majority stockholder, he does not work with the church; although if he did we would have "ecclesiastical conventions meeting annually to devise ways and means for using a surplus" instead of covering a deficit.

Even his hospital must be his alone.

* HENRY FORD, an Interpretation—Samuel S. Marquis—Little, Brown (\$2.50)

He returned the money of all other contributors when he took it over.

Mrs. Ford attends to common charity. Her husband hates it. He once gave \$17 to a man and it ruined him; since then he has given men just jobs, jobs and more jobs.

Baptized into the Episcopal Church, he has never taken the trouble to leave it. But "he is not an orthodox believer according to the standards of any church I happen to know." Theology interests him. He believes, or did once believe, in reincarnation. Morally, he has reached first base on a clean private life, simple tastes, wholesome pleasure and a happy home.

Disregarding "social" nonsense, Mr. and Mrs. Ford built their permanent home on the banks of the Rouge in Dearborn, where they were boy and girl lovers together—in sight of the cottage where they dreamed the future together. The house is large, not pretentious; there are servants, but the footman does not laugh up his sleeve while "Mr. Ford takes the jackets off his potatoes boiled-with-the-skin-on." Over the fireplace is inscribed: "Chop your own wood and it will warm you twice."

We learn also from Dr. Marquis:

Henry Ford is hopelessly indebted to his former executives, such as Senator Couzens, whom he has made rich, but whom he ruthlessly "scrapped." It is the moral and personal indebtedness which is the only kind Ford does not know how to pay.

Henry Ford, "behind a Chinese wall" of isolation, is one of the most difficult men in America to see, although "when you once get to him he is the soul of geniality."

Henry Ford loves nature and children, but his chief hobby is work.

Edsel Ford is almost as big a man as his father, and has more breadth of mind and understanding. He is completely whitewashed from the charge of being a slacker in the war.

A conclusion: "The man who attempts to do sensational things entirely out of his sphere and beyond his power will, in time, wear down the public's confidence in his judgment. Henry Ford is not so widely admired as he once was. Grant that a man is sincere in trying to do what he is not fitted to do, that will not prevent men mingling pity with their admiration. And pity, when too frequently aroused, is in danger of turning into a mild contempt."

THE STATES

KANSAS: 30,000 men from outside the state will be required to harvest the crops, according to Judge Crawford of the Industrial Court. It is prophesied that wages will be as high as \$4 a day, owing to the attractively high wages paid in the neighboring oil fields.

NEW YORK: Judge Knox of the Federal District Court ruled that the provision of the Volstead Act limiting the amount of liquor which a physician may prescribe to one pint per patient every ten days was unconstitutional. The case will be appealed to the Supreme Court.

PENNSYLVANIA: Governor Gifford Pinchot lost an important point in his stubborn single-handed fight for wholesale reform of State politics. Senator Vare, who had been supporting the Pinchot prohibition enforcement bill—particularly a law enforcement fund of \$250,000 which was a prominent and vital feature of the bill—at the last moment announced that his "machine" was out of control and would not support the bill. With the enforcement fund item removed, the bill was passed up to the Senate by the House.

TEXAS: Mr. C. B. Stokes and Mrs. Callie Stokes were indicted at Dallas by the Federal Grand Jury for forming a conspiracy against the United States through the alleged purchase of illicit liquor. If this indictment is valid, the buyers as well as the sellers of contraband liquors can be prosecuted. (The 18th Amendment forbids only the manufacture, transportation and sale of intoxicating liquors.)

THE PHILIPPINE ISLANDS: An investigation begun by Governor General Leonard Wood of the use made of the \$500,000 Philippine Independence Fund is said to have revealed that various Senators, Congressmen and others prominent in Washington have received money for supporting the cause of Philippine independence. The names will be made public at the end of the investigation. To date it is shown that Charles Edward Russell (well-known Socialist writer), former Representative Ansberry (one of Cox's campaign managers) and George S. Parker, magazine writer, all received money from the fund for supporting Philippine claims. This fund was appropriated by the Philippine legislature from the revenue of the islands.

FOREIGN NEWS

THE RUHR

Diplomatic Undercurrents

Aside from the outward manifestations in the Ruhr, the week's most important event in diplomatic circles was the British answer to the German note. It is evident that the British Government saw fit to seize a favorable opportunity to change its stand on the whole Ruhr question. Hitherto Great Britain has maintained an attitude of despairing neutrality upon a question which vitally affects her own interests; now she is determined to have her say in the ultimate peace offering that the Germans, sooner or later, are bound to make. The propitious moment arrived. France views with no inconsiderable alarm the position at Lausanne and more particularly in Syria, where both Turkish and French troops are glaring at each other with nothing between them except a frontier. The British are endeavoring to align themselves with Italy in forcing an issue in the Ruhr and in insisting upon full representation at a conference with the Germans. The blow is well timed, for France can hardly afford to risk a break with both Britain and Italy. As a corollary, it may be said that a Ruhr peace settlement is brought one step nearer to its realization.

The British and Italian notes advised Germany to make the substantial offer; that is, an offer of \$11,900,000,000 and "to indicate with greater precision the nature of the guarantees they are disposed to offer." They also expressed disappointment that Germany had shown a lack of effort in stimulating an early settlement.

Meanwhile it is certain that the French policy toward the Germans has been definitely modified. The Poincaré administration has gained and not lost prestige as a result of its more moderate attitude. In Paris it is officially admitted that the Mussolini-Jaspar-Stinnes negotiations in Italy and the Loucheur visit to Britain have had a far-reaching effect on French policy.

Apart from this there is a feeling in the French capital that the German propaganda for avoiding payment of reparations has failed, and that Germany can now be forced to make reasonable terms. There is no disposition on the part of the French Government to allow Germany to escape her just liabilities. Raymond

Poincaré, speaking at Commercy, said: "We have known the Germans for nineteen hundred years, and we have never been able to notice much change in them. Whether they call themselves Germans, Ostgoths or Visigoths; whether they enroll themselves beside the Huns in the armies of Attila or put themselves under the leadership of the Prussians; whether they trick us at Leipzig; whether they are defeated at Ligny or the conquerors at Waterloo; whether they surround us at Sedan or are crushed along the Marne; whether they falsify the Ems telegram in 1870 or violate Belgian neutrality in 1914, they are a people for whom war is for all time their national industry and for whom peace is only an armistice between wars. . . . We are in the Ruhr," continued M. Poincaré. "So long as she (Germany) does not pay us she will not get us out!"

Germany will, no doubt, make a more substantial offer, but it is probable that a move in that direction will not be made until after the anticipated fall of Cuno. Herr Stresemann, who will in all probability succeed Cuno, is reported to be in communication with the great German industrialists, who are asked to place part of their resources at the disposal of the Reich to enable Germany to give tangible guarantees for the floating of an international gold loan.

THE NEAR EAST

Intractable Turks

Affairs under consideration at the Lausanne Conference are steadily moving toward a settlement. Nearly all the important issues are under consideration by the various experts. It is announced that the Turks will accept the principle of guarantees for foreigners in Turkey, as expounded by J. C. Grew, the United States observer. Under this agreement capitulations will disappear.

The main conflict at present is under the head of a Greek war indemnity. The Greeks aver that they will under no circumstances pay an indemnity to Turkey. Turkey, with great firmness, declares that she will not give up her claims to such indemnity. Reports from Lausanne indicate that Greece will have to give way before the Turkish demands. It is more probable, however, that the question will be solved by some form of compromise.

BRITISH EMPIRE

The King's Mission

King George and Queen Mary returned from their visit to Rome. During their stay in the Eternal City the British sovereigns were everywhere acclaimed with spontaneous joy by the populace. The sight of two of the few remaining monarchs in Europe greeting each other with brotherly affection was too much for the Latin temperament of the Romans. They gave themselves up to the brilliant splendor of a visit that will go down in Italian history as the principal event of 1923.

During the period of their stay Rome the British King and Queen were received with every mark of sincere respect and friendliness by Pope Pius XI. The gorgeous ceremony of the Vatican visit can only be compared to the magnificence associated with the courts of medieval days. The Vatican announces that it attaches great importance to the visit, and, although the Pope refuses to divulge the subject of his half-hour conversation with King George, a high Vatican official said that the visit was regarded as "the beginning of a general reconciliation in the Church of Christ."

Another important event occurred when the King received Benito Mussolini. Great political significance is attached to this conversation, a report of which was not published. It is known, however, that a definite Anglo-Italian accord is in the course of consideration by the Italian Government. Such an agreement is directed against the Franco-Belgian alliance, which is at present operating against British and Italian interests. A more striking parallel cannot be found than that of the visits of King Edward VII to France and Russia, which brought into existence the Entente Cordiale.

"Even Archbishops"

The New Statesman, London independent weekly, referring to the heated discussion on Stanley Baldwin's proposed tax on betting, says: "The rational case for such a tax, on financial and social grounds alike, is overwhelming. But no rational case will convince those who believe that any kind of betting on cards or horses or football is a horrible vice, comparable in its depravity, as

Foreign News—[Continued]

some writers have declared, only with drunkenness and prostitution. Their fathers would have added dancing to the list, and certainly theatre-going. On no account will they consent to what is called its 'recognition' by the State. They ignore the fact that we have never had a King nor a Prime Minister, nor probably very many Bishops or Archbishops, who have not been addicted in some more or less modest degree to this unmentionable vice."

Curzonophobia

The Marquis Curzon in effigy was taken for an airing by the irate communists of Moscow; subsequently he was hanged. Bolshevik remarks were hurled not only at the static Curzon but also at the dynamic one in the London Foreign Office. Even Tchicherin, Soviet Foreign Minister, aristocrat though he is, reviled his noble colleague in no complimentary terms.

While the angry voice of Moscow is busy telling the world exactly what it thinks of this eminent British statesman, British labor of the more radical order is pouring forth its own candid thoughts on the British Foreign Secretary. Making adequate allowances for this eloquent and angry tornado of censure from communists, there is no denying that the marquis is distinctly unpopular with the radical proletariat in Russia and Britain.

The cause of this outburst is Lord Curzon's recent note to the Soviet Government. The reason for sending the note was the seizure of a British trawler.

The British note accused the Bolsheviks of violating the terms of the Anglo-Russian commercial agreement, and, of course, with seizing the trawler. The note was a virtual ultimatum, which incensed the Soviet Government. "Don't dictate," say the Bolsheviks, "we are ready to negotiate on equal terms, but we will not be led!" That is the gist of the Soviet reply to Curzon. Much capital has been made out of a British warship, which is now in the White Sea, but it is certain that neither Britain nor Russia has any intention of going to war. The most that can happen is the abrogation of the trade agreement and the consequent withdrawal of the British Commercial Mission from Russia. Russia has proved no El Dorado to British interests, so that the entire question ceases to have any grave import. Russia maintains that her territorial waters extend to twelve miles

from the coast line, whereas the international agreement on territorial waters states three miles.

The Russians have not forgotten Lord Curzon's last note on Sovietland, which was, it was alleged, founded largely upon hearsay.



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WILL THORNE

He shook hands with "Red Willie"

At Lady Astor's

The Prince of Wales' remarkable gift of saying the right thing in the right place, no doubt inherited from his grandfather, Edward VII, was admirably exhibited during a conversation with Mr. Will Thorne, Laborite, at a dinner party given by Lady Astor:

"Want to meet 'Red Willie'?" Lady Astor asked Will Thorne.

"Well, er—that would be a great honor!" said the dubious Mr. Thorne, expecting to be confronted with a Bolshevik. He was, it was noticed, much relieved to find "Red Willie" taking form in the shape of Edward. "I suppose," said Thorne, "I will get some dirty bouquets for putting my feet under the table with royalty."

"I object to being called royalty," protested the Pragger Waggoner, "but I don't mind being called the Prince of Wales. If you are called royalty some people might get the impression that you think you are better than your fellows."

(The press states that "Red Willie" is the usual nickname for the Prince in Court circles. In point of fact, Lady Astor invented it for the occasion.)

The Abandoned Truce

The war against the Irish republicans restarted when Free State troops captured more than a dozen irregulars near Blessington, County Wicklow. Since then large captures of the so-called republicans were made.

The Dail Eireann—Free State Parliament—gave full consideration to the De Valera peace proposals. It characterized them as childish and irrelevant. Even Deputy Johnson, Irish Laborite, said: "I think too much importance is attached to a general election to find out the people's will. . . . It should be obvious to De Valera that the people's will was very clearly expressed, not by votes but by conduct, action and acceptance of the Government Constitution and the jurisdiction of the Dail and the Senate."

The Dail supported its President, William Cosgrave, in his stand against De Valera. Cosgrave said that the republican proposals were unacceptable and a breach of the Constitution. He would not enter into further communications with De Valera, but, nevertheless, he would welcome any real Irish peace on the basis of the Free State Treaty with Great Britain.

Among the De Valera demands: a return of firearms to the republicans; the oath of allegiance to King George made optional; the liberation of republican funds in America at present under injunction; in fact, he wanted to secure a firm basis for the republican party in Ireland.

The most significant aspect of the Free State refusal to join in the proffered republican armistice is that the Free Staters consider the offer as the last and forlorn hope of the irregulars.

Habeas Corpus

The British Home Secretary, W. C. Bridgeman, resigned on account of the adverse decision of Britain's Law Lords on the O'Brien deportation case. They declared that the Government could not appeal from a decision of the Court of Appeals.

Arthur O'Brien, Irish republican, was deported by order of the Home Secretary. His friends in London discovered that under an old law no prisoner could be deported out of England. A writ of habeas corpus was upheld by the Court of Appeals.

The Government, expecting defeat, is now trying to pass an indemnity bill in the House.

Foreign News—[Continued]

FRANCE

Lightning

Lightning struck the Eiffel Tower in Paris and severed one of the six 1,200-foot wires which stretch from the top of the great tower (984 feet high, built by Alexandre Gustave Eiffel and completed in 1889) to serve in receiving and transmitting wireless messages. The cable broke at the top of the huge edifice and in crashing to the ground was buried deeply in the earth.

This is the first time in many years that receiving stations in Europe failed to get the usual evening call from Paris. Repair work was rapidly pushed forward and the tower is now functioning once more as a wireless station. During the interval of its incapacity, the wireless station at Tours functioned in its place.

...

Le Maréchal

Le Maréchal Foch, who is now paying an official visit to Poland, confirmed France's intention of assisting Poland against foreign aggression:

"I can again declare in the name of the French Government, which I represent," he said at Posen, answering an address of welcome, "that France will always be ready to aid Poland in defence of her rights and maintenance of the existing treaties, and that we also count upon Poland."

It has been stated that France is principally interested in protecting Poland to insure herself against either German or Russian aggression. Owing to its geographical position Poland acts as a buffer state between Germany and Russia; therefore, a military agreement between Germany and Russia is rendered practically impossible. The last sentence of Foch's speech seems a significant reminder to the Belgium of Eastern Europe.

...

De Rigueur

So-called marathon dancing was handed another bouquet when the French Dancing Federation announced that hard-boiled shirts and evening dress would be *de rigueur* from 8 P. M. to 6 A. M. during the six-day contest now taking place in Paris. In the daytime soft shirts and soft white collars are prescribed.

Admonition of Wilhelm*

A Compendious Account of Germany's Guilt for the War

M. Viviani's book is a direct answer to that puerile and invidious work known as the ex-Kaiser's *War Memoirs*. It is impossible to escape from the logic of M. Viviani's scathing denunciation of the ex-Kaiser's tacit inculpation in the events which preceded the world-wide cataclysm.

The author has written this book from the traditional standpoint of a French nationalist. There is no screen to impartiality. The object is to prove first of all the ex-Kaiser's guilt and then the incrimination of high personages in Germany in the dishonorable plot to force war on the world. M. Viviani not only accomplishes what he sets out to do, but actually damns the Germans from out of their own mouths.

It has been fashionable to excuse the ex-Kaiser—as he excused himself in his *Memoirs*—for being the tool in the hands of ambitious soldiers, statesmen and industrial magnates. Despite this book from the perspicuous pen of M. Viviani, it is possible that the Old Man of Doorn is not quite as bad as he is depicted. Be that as it may, there is no shadow of a single doubt that Wilhelm must shoulder a good part of the heinous responsibility of setting the match to the fagots; which act resulted in that mighty conflagration, of which the embers are still smouldering.

The author has placed in juxtaposition the peace loving efforts of the Entente with the war-like aims of Germany. He pays remarkable tribute to the patience and courage of the Tsar and King Edward VII. While the leaders in the Entente Cordiale were doing all they could to further the cause of peace, the villains of the piece were laying their nefarious plans. He tells of the surreptitious beginnings of the German war policy and leads up by stages to the open manifestations of that dread disease—Franco-phobia. Finally through a maze of diplomatic material M. Viviani, with true legal logic, proves his case for the prosecution.

Some brief notes and excerpts:

Of Bismarck: The author shows that Bismarck exercised a great influence in the early days of Wilhelm's reign. Some of his maxims are given: "Direct parliamentary government is to be avoided at any price, even at the price of a dictatorship." "German unity will not be achieved by speeches nor by decisions of the majority, but by blood and iron." "Where it is a question of Prussia's power, I recognize no law."

* AS WE SEE IT—René Viviani—Harper (\$3.50).

Of Wilhelm: Rathenau says of him: "He was weakness which could not do without support." His father says: "His general culture is full of gaps and he lacks genuine depths. This lack of maturity and this inexperience in my son, combined with his tendency toward exaggeration, make me feel that it would be dangerous to allow him to concern himself, at present, in foreign affairs." Bismarck remarks: "He is a man who would like to have a birthday every day, or solemn processions, or receptions, or parades, and, in his haughtiness, the rôle of the world's arbiter would be to his liking."

Of July 5, 1914: From the Austrian *Red Book* the author reproduces two diplomatic telegrams which clearly show that the ex-Kaiser was not wholly unconscious of the impending catastrophe since he advised Austria that she should not allow an opportunity, such as presented itself, to slip away. Then, says the author, "the fact remains that war was caused on that fifth day of July in 1914. And that very man, who, after the carnage, after millions of unfortunates have perished, after he hardly dares to look upon the accusing earth for fear of seeing a tomb rise up before his eyes, cries out, a prey to belated remorse or religious terror: 'My God! I did not will this!' (*Memoirs*). Mothers of all countries, you hear what he says: He did not will this! He did not will it on the fifth of July!"

Of Wilhelm's writings: The following are some of the annotations which the ex-Kaiser wrote on various diplomatic despatches. Referring to Sir Edward Grey: "The ignoble clown! Vile dog's excrement! England alone bears the responsibility for war or peace and it is no longer we!" Later on: "What a low cheat! The fellow is insane or an idiot." Of the King of Italy he notes: "The rascal! The King has not yet answered me even!" Later: "So our allies are betraying us also." About Giolitti: "The unbelievable scoundrel!"

The author was Prime Minister and foreign Secretary of the French Republic during that period immediately preceding the war and during the first fateful days of the German advance on the Marne. By profession he is a lawyer; in politics he is an independent socialist. A man renowned for his brilliant rhetoric, vivacious temperament and engaging personality, M. Viviani showed even greater qualities during those first days of the war, when the existence of France was rendered so precarious, by complete subjugation of all other interests to the task of leading his country through her terrible ordeal. He is sometimes called the Lloyd George of France.

Foreign News—[Continued]

RUSSIA

Revenge

Mechislav Vorovsky, head of the Soviet delegation at Lausanne, was shot dead by Maurice Alexander Conradi (Swiss, whilom Tsarist officer), while dining at the Hotel Cecil in Lausanne.

Naturally enough the Soviet oligarchy in Moscow were greatly incensed over the affair. They have accused all their numerous enemies of complicity in the shooting. It is perhaps unfortunate that the murder took place at a time when Britain had sent a stiff note to Russia and shortly after the shooting of Slogett, a clerk in the British Commercial Mission in Moscow, by the Soviet police. The event has complicated and enhanced the political importance of an otherwise regrettable but insignificant occurrence. Despite rumors of war and the bursts of indignation from Soviet Russia and the Communists of other countries, it cannot be denied that the importance of the murder at Lausanne is purely illusory.

The Soviet delegation at Lausanne were there unofficially, and were not entitled to diplomatic police protection. It is, therefore, futile for the Bolsheviki to accuse the Swiss of negligence. Conradi had a personal grievance against the Communists of Russia. His father and uncle were the victims of Bolsheviki cruelty. He therefore acted on the principle of "Vengeance is mine; I will repay!" And he did repay. There seems nothing of international importance attached to the unfortunate and regrettable death of M. Vorovsky.

ITALY

Anit-Fascism

Clothed as a lamb, Benito Mussolini once said to Don Sturzo, head of the Popular Party (Roman Catholic), that there was no reason for the separate existence of his party, since Fascism was identified with the protection of Roman Catholic Church interests. But the party remained.

At a speech in Turin last month, Don Sturzo said: "We support those better balanced and more intelligent adherents of Fascismo who are hostile to the dictatorial instinct." The significance of this statement lies in its extrinsic value. Take for example Don Sturzo's position. He is the head of the Popular Party—the sole political organization that has

survived the annihilating forces of Fascismo. No government, not even excepting the Fascisti, has ever come into existence without the support of this party. Its position is strong enough in Italy to make the unilateral Government now in power heed their own position. That is why Don Sturzo can freely attack the dictatorial policy of Mussolini. In view of the rumored understanding between the Fascisti, who are openly, and the Vatican, which is supposedly hostile to democratic and parliamentary methods of govern-



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DON STURZO

He opposes the dictatorial instinct of Fascismo

ment, it is probable that Don Sturzo would not care at the moment to make a wholesale attack on Fascismo.

Another anti-Fascismo incident occurred in Northern Italy when Colonel Rossetti interrupted a Fascist meeting with cries of "Viva l'Italia libera" and "A basso il Fascismo!" He was then manhandled by the crowd, who subsequently discovered that their victim was the man who sank the *Viribus Unitis* (flagship of the Austrian navy) single-handed during the war. Rossetti speaking of this experience said: "I was treated by the Austrians with all the honors of war when I was their prisoner, but when I breathe the sacred word *Liberta*, all I get from my own countrymen is kicks!"

GERMANY

A Transformation

On the ruins of the gigantic forts of Heligoland, razed by order of the Allies, a second Monte Carlo is to be built.

An Anglo-Belgian company announced that it will build a casino, erect restaurants and lay out pleasure grounds at its own expense. The Municipal Council of Heligoland decided to accept the proposition, principally on account of the bad financial state of the island and its inhabitants. It was also announced that the municipality will receive a percentage of the bank's receipts in exchange for the concession.

Before the war Heligoland was a well known watering place, and some 40,000 visitors traveled annually to it for the sea bathing. Since the war "no one" has been there, and the population has been reduced to a mere handful of fishers.

Little Willie

The ex-Crown Prince of Germany, often alluded to as "Little Willie," celebrated his forty-first birthday on the Isle of Wieringen (off the coast of North Holland) by giving the inhabitants signed photographs, souvenirs, sketches drawn by himself.

From his friends the lonely Prince received many presents and flowers. Letters and telegrams to the number of 1,700 swamped the village post-office, causing much consternation and obliging the postal clerks to work overtime.

Three Frauen

Lida Gustave Heymann, Anita Augsburg, Frida Parlen, all of the Executive Committee of the German Branch of the Women's International League for Peace and Freedom, sent a letter to Mrs. Lucy Biddle Lewis of Philadelphia, National Chairman of the United States section of the League, in which they stated: "We owe reparations; reconstruction of Northern France is a debt of honor with us. The French in 1919 failed in their great opportunity, when they might have forgiven us. Shall we fail in ours?"

Frau Hohenzollern, wife of the ex-Kaiser, says that her husband is a most patient and lovable man. This must effectively dissipate the divorce rumors, which, she hints, have been causing them some unhappiness.

Foreign News—[Continued]

SWEDEN

World's Fair

The Gothenburg Exposition, greatest world fair ever held in Scandinavia, was opened by King Gustavus V before a vast assembly of Swedish people interspersed with foreigners. It commemorates the tercentenary of the founding of Gothenburg by King Gustavus Adolphus (1594-1632).

The main part of the exposition covers an area of 75 acres, while auxiliary events, such as the agricultural show, athletic meeting, horticultural show and the international aero show, will be held on fields adjacent to the main ground.

The United States was invited to exhibit, and will be represented in the historical, industrial, ecclesiastical, social, educational and art departments.

DENMARK

Ubiquitous Ford

It is announced from Copenhagen that a Ford factory in that city will start work in about a year's time. It is estimated that the output will be about 200 automobiles per diem.

This large production is intended to supply all the Scandinavian countries and the new Baltic States.

NETHERLANDS

Karnebeek and Big Navy

Following the passage of the Singapore Naval Base bill in the British Parliament (reported last week), the Dutch Parliament bethought itself of Holland's possessions in the East Indies. The more the perturbed Parliamentarians thought of the matter, the more they became convinced that a large navy is necessary to protect the Netherlands' possessions over the seas.

A bill was introduced into the Dutch Parliament to provide for an increase of naval forces; a sum of 400,000,000 guilders (\$158,080,000) will be spent over a period of twelve years, if the measure is passed. The debate was marked by a heated discussion on disarmament. Jonkheer Dr. H. A. van Karnebeek, Foreign Minister, said: "The greatest prudence is advisable for Holland, as it is not yet sure, even if the treaty (Washington Conference) guarantees are accepted, that the nations will really adhere to the limitation of armaments prescribed. A revised military plan will be drawn up accord-

ing to the resolutions, but who will be able to control whether the powers will adhere to it? All these elements demand the greatest prudence from the Netherlands."



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ADMIRAL VAN KARNEBEEK

"The greatest prudence is advisable"

(At the present moment Holland's navy consists of a few obsolete coast defence ships and light cruisers, the largest of which is the cruiser *Sumatra* with a displacement of 7,050 tons, built in 1916.)

GEORGIA

Sons of Thargamos

"In the twentieth century, before the eyes of the civilized world, I appeal to the conscience of civilized nations and all honest people to condemn this persecution of a small nation and the criminals inspiring and carrying out these barbarous acts—the Bolshevik Government." This is part of a message received in Washington from Noe Jordania, described as the President of the National Government of Georgia.

M. Jordania states that in one day the Bolsheviks executed 200 people, by order of the Cheka, without trial. The victims included women and children. Most of the men killed were of the educated classes.

Georgia claims that she first burst into authentic history when she was conquered by Alexander the Great. After the death of the great Greek general, Georgia was ruled succes-

sively by four dynasties until 1801. The country was then annexed by Tsar Alexander I., and until 1917 formed an integral part of the Russian Empire. When the Bolshevik coup d'état took place in the same year, the Georgians, together with the Tartars and Armenians, became known under the title of the Transcaucasian Republic. Subsequently, however, Georgia was forced to form a separate State, and on May 26, 1918, her independence was proclaimed at Tiflis (her capital). The Allied and Associated Powers gave the Georgian Republic *de jure* recognition in 1921. But later in the year the Bolsheviks entered on the scene, put to flight the native Government, and set up a soviet government designated as the Fraternal Soviet Republic of Georgia.

Another contention of the Georgians is that they and some other races of Transcaucasia are the direct descendants of Thargamos, great-grandson of Japheth, son of Noah.

TURKEY

Cats

A Swiss syndicate proposed to Ismet Pasha, head of the Turkish delegation at Lausanne, that Turkey should grant an annual concession for the supply of 1,000,000 thorough-bred Angora cats at \$1 each.

The syndicate reckons that it can sell these cats at \$50 apiece—a fact which, be it said, has fairly staggered the Turks, who have never regarded felines as a source of tremendous wealth. Shukri Bey, prominent in the Turkish delegation, said: "It is true that there are more cats in Angora than there are stones on the street. The same is true throughout Anatolia."

YUGO-SLAVIA

Expected

Prayers were offered at Belgrade, capital of Yugo-Slavia, and at many other churches in the country, that Queen Marie's baby be a boy. The happy event, which is of supreme national importance, is not expected for some months.

The Royal Family of Yugo-Slavia has, at present, no son and heir. The birth of a boy to Queen Marie will, therefore, ensure a direct descendant for the Karageorgevitch dynasty.

The Queen is now spending a fortnight with her mother, Queen Marie of Rumania, at Ragusa.

Foreign News—[Continued]

CHINA

Celestial Banditry

From an imperfect deluge of twisted information that has been showered upon the world, a few facts stand out backed with some evidence of authenticity. One is that a Peking-Shanghai train was derailed near Tsinan, capital of Shantung province, and approximately 150 foreigners were captured by bandits. Another is that the Peking Government, while able to exert only a shadow of authority over the land, accepted the brigand's terms for the return of their captives. These terms include immunity from prosecution and incorporation in the Chinese National Army. Some of the victims are to be released at once, and the remainder after the bandits' agreement with the Peking Government has been carried out.

As to the circumstances of the prisoners themselves, reports are as numerous as they are contradictory. The Peking Government states that it has sent food and clothing to the captives, but there is no news to hand that these unfortunates have received them. Another report states that the captives are having a "wonderful time"; the British think it is a "topping excursion"; the Yanks are doing "durned fine"; the Italians "*facendo una festa*"; the Japs and the Chinks, with their oriental stoicism, say nothing. Then a charge of tragedy is shot into the practical joke when it is announced that the captives are dying of hunger or exposure. On the whole, it seems that the captive foreigners are not likely to be badly treated now that the bandits have come to an agreement with the Government.

It is undeniable that the bandit chief is dealing fairly in the matter of ransoms. A report from Shanghai gives out that all foreigners, who must, of course, be rich, have been assessed at \$50,000 apiece. The Chinese, of whom approximately 100 were taken, are classified according to the class in which they were traveling: for first class passengers \$30,000 is demanded; second class, \$10,000; other classes, \$2,000.

The bandits themselves are deserted soldiers from the armies of the Tuchuns (Military Governors). It is even possible that they are given "bandit furlough" in order that they can recoup themselves for their unpaid services to the Tuchuns. In any event, they are not a body of desperate characters, but a small, disciplined army.

From another source comes a despatch stating that General Feng Yu-Hsiang, known as the "Christian General," is about to exterminate the bandits with the legendary "one fell swoop." In the face of official reports from Peking there is probably not a word of truth in this contention. *The Washington Post*, in an editorial, humorously sums up the character of the Christian hymn-singing army: "An American officer reported that he had heard Chinese soldiers on the march singing to the tune of *Onward, Christian Soldiers*, but the words meant something different. They sang the Doxology at meals, but the words referred to the duty of every Chinese to save his country from decadence and obliteration. Morning and evening they sang *Hark, the Herald Angels Sing*, but the words were equivalent to 'Save your ammunition.' The Eleventh Division (known as the Crack Eleventh) often sang *Bringing in the Sheaves*, the words of which had the same meaning as the American doughboy's slang phrase, 'Get your man.'"

JAPAN

The Eta

The movement for universal suffrage is still being pushed energetically by the Seivukai (majority) members of the Japanese Diet. In the Lower House a resolution was introduced urging abolition of class distinctions, especially with regard to that social group known as the Eta, which numbers 3,000,000 people.

Eta is a word that was applied formerly to the butchers of Japan when meat-eaters were social pariahs. Although the ignominy attached to this class of people was removed by a legislative ordinance some years ago, the Eta have, nevertheless, been subjected to discriminatory treatment. The difficulty is to find some means of effectively destroying the absurd prejudice. It is evidently not enough to pass a law; for although it may be illegal to slight the Eta, there is always a way out of the difficulty for the superior classes: that of leaving them severely alone.

With the birth of democracy in Japan, the Eta are pushing themselves forward to gain equitable recognition by all classes, and there seems to be some hope that this class discrimination will in time disappear.

LATIN AMERICA

Conference Ends

The Fifth Pan-American Conference drifted to a rather unsatisfactory end. During its six weeks tenure at Santiago de Chile, no questions of outstanding importance were settled. The Pan-American Court of Justice, the Limitation of Armaments, the American League of Nations, all were left destitute of reality.

But if the results of the conference are strangely at odds with the glamor of hope expressed at the opening, some good was done by the exchange of widely divergent views, and there is one definite although potential gain of Pan-American importance. This is the proposal for a Pan-American Congress of Jurists, which is to take place at Rio de Janeiro in 1925. The object of this congress is to codify American international law. Hope is expressed in some quarters that the codification of this law will assist the plan for a Pan-American Court of Justice.

Mexico

Charles B. Warren and John Barton Payne, sent to Mexico by the U. S. Government to negotiate for a resumption of friendly relations between the two countries, arrived in Mexico City. They were met at the station by the Mexican delegates, who will confer with them, Ramon Ross and Gonzales Roa. The American Chargé d'Affaires, the Embassy staff and a delegation from the Mexican Foreign Office were also in attendance.

The United States delegates will reside in the magnificent Escandon Palace during their stay in Mexico's capital city. They were warmly welcomed by official and public bodies and by the press.

When the commissioners were received by President Obregon, they emphasized the fact that Mexico must respect private property, revolution or no revolution. Said Mr. Warren: "We are not here for pleasure, but to help the Mexican Government to understand the fundamental principle of the American Government, and to repeat that American rights are sacred, not only in Mexico, but all over the world."

At the first meeting between the United States and Mexican delegates the usual formal urbanities were exchanged.

BOOKS

Mixed Motives*

Seven Autopsies on a Battlefield of Mangled Reputations

On his first encounter with the buckwheat cake Arnold Bennett is supposed to have remarked: "I say, it isn't half so rotten as it looks!" This is the impression which Mr. Bradford sets out to give of these seven—as he admits—"palely damaged" and very miscellaneous souls. He makes no attempt to acquit them of their faults, but by showing the light in which they saw themselves, the damage seems more the result of circumstance than of intent.

There is only one thing, says the author, on which the souls could have agreed: "That an insignificant, impertinent, treacherous biographer should dare to group them under such an infamous title."

BENEDICT ARNOLD. An intrepid and an able soldier. ("Perhaps it was vanity that made him so, but war can put up with a lot of vanity of that description.") Likewise he was an intrepid and an able spender. His merit unrewarded, his vanity injured, his purse empty, he deliberately turned traitor.

THOMAS PAINE. "Oh what fun it is to be a rebel," says Mr. Bradford. Paine "was a commonplace rebel, entirely practical." Not educated, not a deep thinker, lacking humor, but a master of burning words with a splendid ardor for democratic ideals. Mr. Bradford sums up the case for Paine and his detractors: "Here is a man who upset the world and you say he did not brush his clothes."

AARON BURR. "He was a man who came into the world to amuse himself." He loved people and people loved him—especially women. A spendthrift—something between a Chesterfield and Falstaff. He lost the presidency of the United States by a hair's breadth, he lost the governorship of New York, he lost, he lost, he lost—finally even the use of his limbs. But he enjoyed it all, because life was his game.

JOHN RANDOLPH OF ROANOKE. Here was a Mr. Facing-Against-Both-Ways. "He opposed all parties, all movements and pretty much all men." Washington, both Adamses, Jefferson, Madison, Monroe and Clay—in time he stood against them all. A withering eye, a "ghostly, blighting . . . long, lean forefinger," an acid tongue, an irritable nature—for 30 years in the House of Representatives, "he was a furious negative."

JOHN BROWN. Like Burr, a man of many schemes, most of them failures; unlike Burr, intent on one end—believing that he had a divine mission. Kindly to animals, kindly

to his family, but dominating both and willing to sacrifice them for his purpose, he stirred up a revolt apparently not knowing exactly how he was to succeed, and died on the scaffold believing he was serving his cause.

PHINEAS TAYLOR BARNUM. He did not love money, but he worshipped success. Frank, vulgar, honest, honestly a humbugger, a lover of laughter, and almost unacquainted with wit. In his own



JOHN BROWN
He was kind to animals

phrase: "Without printer's ink, I should have been no bigger than Tom Thumb."

BENJAMIN FRANKLIN BUTLER. He chose his friends poorly, and their speculations smirched his name. He was in favor and out of favor with equal facility—in favor by his mastery of words, and out of favor because of the transactions which attached to his name.

The Significance. Damaged reputations concern men. Damaged souls concern the gods. But it is pleasant at times to play god, and, with Mr. Bradford, set out to examine what souls accompany damaged reputations. These seven essays are not little biographies—they are character sketches. Historical data are dismissed as a rule in a few short paragraphs. In this respect Bradford is like Strachey, but he has not Strachey's reticent humor—and yet is fairer, showing each man as he saw himself.

The Author. Although best known on account of the unique position among biographers which he has won by his series of "portraits" (*Confederate Portraits, Portraits of Women, American Portraits*, etc.), Gamaliel Bradford has also published volumes of essays and poems. When a young man he entered Harvard College, but was compelled by ill health to leave almost immediately. He is now 60 years old, and lives at Wellesley Hills, Mass.

Translators

Perhaps They Will Be Rewarded In Heaven

Translators, good ones, let us hope, will occupy Box Office seats in the literary Elysium. They are certainly seldom well rewarded on earth.

Bad and incompetent translators, on the other hand, should also receive their fit portion in another and juster existence. They are the very boll-weevils of the writing world, and, as shades, should be forced to listen to an infinite succession of bed-time stories, broadcasted from Central Gehenna Station, through all eternity.

But good translators! How many of us, in reading an English version of a foreign book, give more than casual thought to the translator thereof?

And yet, translating is a highly laborious and difficult task—how difficult any one who has ever labored over Caesar's celebrated bridge, sans trot, should remember. And good translating calls for extreme intelligence and delicacy, for the "feel" of two languages and a certain love of both and of the book itself. The love, indeed, is essential, for excellent translating is, in most cases, well nigh a labor of love. The prices paid for it are pitifully small, considering the qualities demanded.

The wonder really is, not that we should have such a number of bad translations, but that we should have any good ones at all. And yet, we have. The past few months have seen the American publication of two translations of the first rank from the French—Scott-Moncrieff's translation of *Swann's Way*, by Marcel Proust, and Ben Ray Redman's translation of Jean Giraudoux's *Suzanne and the Pacific*.

A few translators—we are speaking of those who make translation their main occupation, not of such occasional translators as Shelley, say, or Scott—have attained a genuine celebrity upon translation alone. Gilbert Murray, of course, is almost unique among those who are rather transcribers, in a way, than actual, line-for-line translators. Alexander Teixeira de Mattos is justly remembered, on the one hand, for his translations of Maeterlinck, on the other for his versions of Arsène Lupin. Louise Garnett's translations of Dostoevski have brought her deserved and discriminating praise. But, in general, the translator is reduced to the scraps that fall from the critical table. "The translation seems adequate," cautiously, from a reviewer whom it might take three months and a private tutor to read the original—that sort of thing.

As we say, translators may and should be rewarded in heaven. It is up to the reading public, though, to see that they receive some sort of appreciation on earth. S. V. B.

* DAMAGED SOULS—Gamaliel Bradford—Houghton Mifflin (\$3.00).

Heywood Broun

He Likes Baseball, Likes Poker; His Tastes are Average

Heywood Broun is as much a phenomenon in American letters as any other man of whom I can at this moment think. Sport writer, feature writer, dramatic critic, columnist, essayist, novelist—he does all of these things, if not artistically, certainly successfully. His column in *The New York World* is followed avidly. His first novel, *The Boy Grew Older*, was received with some critical praise. One book of essays from the pen achieved a healthy sale. In my opinion, he is great only as a journalist; but as a journalist he is indubitably great.

What is his quality? What is this element of greatness? To meet Mr. Broun is to understand, partly at least, his gift as a writer. Large, shambling, often ill at ease, kindly, yet with that curious detachment which marks those who are much absorbed in their own thought, he invariably impresses one by his childlike eagerness. This is the fundamental characteristic of a great reporter, I judge. The world, as it appears to him each morning, is a new world. Events come to him as great God-given phenomena at which he gazes not with the eyes of a visionary but with the naïveté of the fourteen-year-old child which represents the reading public. Add to this naïveté of Mr. Broun's a curiously gentle sympathy for mankind, and a thorough disrespect for snobbery, and you have the man. His opinion of a play is likely to be very near that of the average theatregoer. His tastes are those of the average man. He likes baseball. He likes poker. His new novel is to be a novel of baseball. He is calling it, I think, *The Sun Field*. It will describe the love of a highly intellectual lady for a highly physical gentleman of the diamond. That we shall be able to recognize most of the persons of the book, I am sure.

Broun was born in Brooklyn. He was a student at Harvard. He has served most of his life on newspapers. His wife is Miss Ruth Hale. His child is well known to the public through Broun's own writings as "H 3rd."

To write a sketch of Heywood Broun without mentioning his clothes would be unique. His clothes are just that—unique. Altogether, he is thoroughly American, the best example I know of the sublimation of most of the characteristics which are best in that most individual of our products—the newspaper reporter.

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:

THE CLUE OF THE NEW PIN—Edgar Wallace—*Small, Maynard* (\$1.90). Jesse Trasmere, an eccentric millionaire who made his money in China, is murdered in a vault which has no exit whatever except one door, locked from the inside. The only key of that door lies on the table near his body. The sole apparent clue to the murder is a new pin found on the floor of the vault. Suspicion falls upon various characters in turn—a beautiful actress—a former partner of Trasmere's now turned dope-fiend—Trasmere's valet—and so on. The explanation, when it comes, is ingeniously simple and highly unexpected.

SUNWISE TURN—Madge Jenison—*E. P. Dutton* (\$2.00). Some seven years or so ago two women with little capital and no experience in bookselling whatsoever, with nothing but a devotion to good books and a desire for a bookshop of a species that they had never found before, started an original bookstore in New York City—a bookstore called the *Sunwise Turn*. At present, the *Sunwise Turn* is one of the most successful as well as one of the most individual smaller bookstores in America. This is the story of how it has become so—of its struggles, failures and successes—intelligent bookselling, intelligently and humorously described. The book is amusing and interesting enough in itself for any ordinary reader—to anyone who has ever dabbled or intended to dabble in the difficult trade of selling books, it is crammed with the most valuable sort of information.

DESOLATE SPLENDOR—Michael Sadleir—*Putnam* (\$2.00). Here is all the mechanism of a mid-Victorian thriller, set forth in a suavely rococo style, at times a trifle suggestive of Bulwer-Lytton—a Ouida plot elaborated with deliberate ornateness. The wicked Earl paints his eyelids. The innocent ward of a charming ex-routé, Charles Plethern, is nearly entrapped into an infamous bargain by Plethern's monstrous mother. The last, by the way, is an admirable character—a sleek, powerful woman who collects Rops etchings and erotic playing-cards and lives in a tower shudderingly spoken of as the Devil's Candle. But, in spite of evil machinations, virtue triumphs at last.

The book is well worth reading for its style and its experimental value as an attempted revival of the romance of another day.

A R T

National Pride

A mysterious American collector, who has withheld his name, purchased Augustus John's famous portrait of Madame Suggia for the sum of \$50,000. A vain effort was made to raise this sum by subscription to purchase the picture for the British nation. However, the purchaser is graciously permitting it to be hung for a while in one of the British National Museums before transporting it to America.

From Girls to President

Howard Chandler Christy, popular constructor of girls' heads for magazine covers, completed his portrait of President Harding. The picture will be placed on board the *Leviathan*, to cross and recross the Atlantic in the largest ship afloat when it is put in service this Summer by the United States Shipping Board.

"En Famille"

Sheets of paper, pasted together, pumice-stoned and glazed, so as to resemble oil-cloth, was the background on which the Japanese artist Tsugouhara Foujita painted his water-color picture, entitled *En Famille*, which has made a sensation at the annual Paris United Salon. It represents an artist and his French wife seated at a table littered with brushes, colors, tobacco and cigarette papers, and is said to combine harmoniously the best traditions of Japanese and Oriental art.

Unfortunate Walcott

William Walcott, whose daring experiments with color and impressionism in his pictures of ancient temples in Ephesus and Babylonia have caused a sensation in London art circles, is well known in the streets of London because of his long beard. Wherever he goes he is assailed with loud cries of "Beaver!"

A Great Sale

One of the most remarkable sales in the history of the famous house of Christie's in London will take place in July when the collection belonging to Sir J. B. Robinson, the famous South African millionaire will be auctioned. The collection includes paintings by Rembrandt, Frans Hals, Reubens, Teniers, Van Dyke, Reynolds, Romney, Gainsborough, Raeburn, Hoppner, Constable, Turner.

THE THEATRE

New Plays

The Ethiopian Art Theatre. It was the avowed purpose of Mr. Raymond O'Neil, director of this group of Negro players, to develop his troupe along the lines of their own individual and racial characteristics rather than to train them into a smooth imitation of white-skinned actors. And here, it would seem, he has succeeded already—and should succeed to an even greater degree in the future.

The first bill of their repertory season consists of a one-act curtain-raiser, *The Chip Woman's Fortune*, followed by Oscar Wilde's *Salome*. *The Chip Woman's Fortune*, a mild little comedy, is played with extraordinary verisimilitude—with delightful warmth and grace.

Salome, of course, is a more pretentious production and not quite such a successful one. Sydney Kirkpatrick made an admirably repulsive Herod and Solomon Bruce as the flea-bitten Jokanaan was noteworthy. *Salome* (Evelyn Preer) danced circumspectly—in fact she was oddly reminiscent of the Daily Dozen, at times—but her interview with Jokanaan's removable top was horridly effective.

The Rivals. Sheridan's star ascends once again in all its blaze of eighteenth century wit and laughter. If any cast can do *The Rivals* justice, the Equity Players do it—almost. Mary Shaw as Mrs. Malaprop plucks her juicy verbiage with consummate taste. James T. Powers as David corners the greatest single contribution of laughter and applause—enough to make a dozen Broadway successes. But what one actor has a chance to shine pre-eminently in such a congeries of stars: Maclyn Arbuckle, McKay Morris, Francis Wilson, J. M. Kerrigan, John Craig, Violet Heming, Eva Le Gallienne, Vivian Tobin! The only weakness in the cast is Sidney Blackmer as Captain Absolute—too modest at his intrigue. Magnificent acting, to be sure, but more than that—Sheridan.

For Value Received, as might be expected from its title, deals with the familiar woman who pays for what is generally referred to in such drama as "breaking the rules of a man-made social code."

She has a splendid opportunity to knock the present social system and Men with a capital M for a row of

rhetorical rockets. All of which, with subsidiary complications, well played by a competent cast, should furnish sufficient entertainment for the theatre goer who prefers to see his drama proceed along fairly well-worn lines.

Percy Hammond: "Very good in spots and rather bad in others . . . an interesting hybrid."

J. Ranken Towse: "Strong drama, well acted."

The Mountebank. Andrew Lackaday was a bilingual clown in small-time French Vaudeville. He hoped



© Frank Bernay

JAMES T. POWERS

Even the camera shook with laughter

for higher things and read books on military tactics on the side. The war found him a music hall success—thanks partly to the assistant he had rescued from starvation—a young French lady named Elodie whose husband had left her. Andrew liked Elodie (though, of course, their relationship was just one of those hygienic affairs), but she hated fresh air and left her lingerie around the flat too much, so he went to war, became a brigadier general and fell in love with Lady Auriel Dayne. Of course, that makes a lot of trouble.

The piece is well-cast and furnishes an innocuous evening's entertainment. Adapted from a novel of W. J. Locke, it suffers the fate of most such adaptations.

Alan Dale: "Involved and hopelessly tedious play."

Kenneth Macgowan: "Some pleasant moments."

Little Theatre Groups

Mr. Belasco, Acting Queen of Love and Beauty, Awards First Prize

Sing, O Muse, of the theatre, sing of Belasco, Belasco of many devices, who offered a silver trophy cup for the best performance given by any competing Little Theatre Group of the Metropolitan District! Sing a song of sixpence—a chanty of three \$100 prizes awarded for those three groups of players deemed best by the gaffers sitting in judgment! Sing the lists—the trampled stage of the Nora Bayes Theatre—Ashby de la Zouch redivivus! Sing the embattled hosts!

Who was first among the well-greaved theatrical Achaians? Who hotly pressed forward first to commence the ardent one-act struggle for the bays? Who, but the Little Theatre of Bridgeport in *The Rut*, a drama by Sara Sherman Pryor? From the rising of the curtain upon that production on Monday to the falling of it upon the last scene of *The Monkey's Paw*, by W. W. Jacobs, produced by the Montclair Players of Montclair on Friday, how the gallant conflict raged!

The Wayside Players of Scarsdale contested there—ah me!—the Riverside Players of Greenwich, the Huguenot Players of New Rochelle! From the polar heights of Great Neck came the Women's Club thereof, aesthetically accoutered to do their devoir. The Circle Players, the Temple Players, the East-West Players, the Players' League, the Stockbridge Stocks—these five arose from Manhattan, and girded their loins with batik and fine linen and came. Brooklyn, fair Brooklyn of the poets, sent forth the Adelphi Dramatic Association, the Brooklyn Institute Players, the Clark Street Players—mighty clans.

The Trenton Players' Guild of Trenton was not absent—nor the Alliance Players of Jersey City—nor yet the Fireside Players of far White Plains. The Garden Players of Forest Hills—the Cranford Dramatic Club of Cranford—the Nyack Club Players of Nyack—all put forth their strength.

Who overcame then? Who found, of a fortunate Saturday, that that night they should repeat their performances for fame and a gleaming prize? One from Manhattan—the East-West Players in *The Little Stone House*, by George Calderon. They of White Plains who put their trust in *The Crow's Nest*, by William Manly. And the Garden Players of Forest Hills in Robert Courtney's *The Clock*. These were the victors three, where all strove with honor.

And of all these the East-West Players were crowned first of all and received the Belasco trophy, given by mighty Belasco himself as acting Queen of Love and Beauty.

Muse, thy song of bright heroes is ended. A stein of ambrosia, Muse!

Theatre Notes

Next fall will see another foreign importation. The players of the Grand Guignol—who specialize in broad farce and recherché horrors—will come over to New York under the direction of the Selwyns, associated with William Elliott. The cadaverous M. Max and the agile Mlle. Paulette (who has been murdered in more different and spine-chilling ways than any other actress on the Parisian stage) will lead the company. Eye-gouging, vitriol-throwing and premature burial are some the jovial themes employed in previous Grand Guignol productions.

R. U. R. is opening in London shortly. A robot with a genuinely English accent should be the height of something or other—ingenuity, perhaps.

The outdoor show business at Coney Island is almost in full swing. Hot dogs sizzle along the boardwalk—barkers bark—"the only genuine salt-water taffy" clogs conversation everywhere. The most popular new attraction at present at Coney is said to be a ride—*The Caterpillar* operated by the owners of "The House of 1,000 Laughs."

John Barrymore is at present in Morocco, perhaps preparing for *Othello*.

Theatre tickets in Berlin now run to 39,000 marks or so. "Give us a couple of million, papa. We're taking the girls to a matinée!"

The Hairy Ape has been passed by the British censor of plays for future production in England—all but one little word. The word is "bloody." You can write it, but you can't speak it—at least according to the censor.

Another well-known novel will appear in a stage version when Margaret Anglin opens in San Francisco this June with *The Great Lady Dedlock* (adapted from Dickens' *Bleak House*) by Paul Kester. Mr. Kester is said to have worked four years on the play.

With the decline of the New York theatrical season has come an increase in the use of the "twofer" system by managers who are not yet quite ready to send their attractions to the storehouse and would rather have them play at bargain rates than close them. The "twofers" are two-for-ones—two tickets to the same production offered at the price of one.

The Best Plays

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

ROMEO AND JULIET—Street brawls, a moonlit balcony, young love, clandestine marriage—Jane Cowl and Rollo Peters prove that these are the prerogatives of youth.

MERTON OF THE MOVIES—From the duckpond of Simsbury, Ill., Merton Gill (Glenn Hunter), unsophisticated duckling, takes flight to Hollywood, imagining he is a swan. The dream collapses, but the duckling succeeds in an hilarious parody of other waddlers.

RAIN—A powerful and well-acted indictment of a rabid missionary in the South Seas. For three acts the audience squirms with delight while Jeanne Eagels discredits "the eleventh commandment": *Thou shalt not commit enjoyment*.

YOU AND I—H. B. Warner plays a kindly part in a comedy of disillusionment. He turns from soap manufacture to painting, puts his soul on canvas, and sells it—as the skin you love to touch.

PEER GYNT—Ibsen's lyric of rebellion and ambition. Joseph Schildkraut plays the magnificent, ineffectual rebel. He drinks the joys of insurrection and finally tastes its dregs because he is not great enough to be a Prometheus or a Satan.

THE DEVIL'S DISCIPLE—Bernard Shaw's version of rebellion—half psychology, half melodrama. Sophisticated snorers had best instruct the usher to wake them before the last act in which Roland Young's performance is more than worth any half hour's sleep.

SEVENTH HEAVEN—Illustrating the joys of a literal ascent from the sewer to the gutter. Its seventh heaven is only the top floor of a tenement from which Helen Menken succeeds in driving out the angel of darkness.

ZANDER THE GREAT—Alice Brady plays an engaging foster mother, taking the orphaned Alexander to find his father in Arizona. They encounter instead a "brutal" bootlegger in chaps—whom the little child leads into a vale of righteous happiness.

POLLY PREFERRED—A pretty face (on Genevieve Tobin) and Paris gowns (on the rest of Miss Tobin) carry a virtuous and unsuccessful chorine from the Automat to Fashion Row—from Fashion Row to Fame (Hollywood variety).

ICEBOUND—Grim New England and grasping relatives make a powerful play, relieved only by one admirable character and a reforming reprobate.

C I N E M A

The New Pictures

Sixty Cents An Hour. Ever since the recoil of a certain obese comedian from the comedy centers of California a gentleman named Walter Hiers has been striving for the heavyweight custard pie championship. *Sixty Cents An Hour* is his latest. For that strange stratum of the commonwealth which derives amusement from watching a ton lump of humanity at his wooing the venture is doubtless entertaining.

The picture is slightly notable for its introduction of Ricardo Cortez to the breathless multitude. Cortez was acquired by Jesse Lasky to fit in the niche left vacant when Rodolph Valentino resigned. Critical opinion estimated Ricardo as slightly less beautiful than Rodolph.

The Isle Of Lost Ships. It has been the contention of many rational beings that the movies should stay out in the open spaces until *The Book of Etiquette* is fully memorized by a few of the directors. Members of this school of thought will be finally convinced of the verity of their theory by witnessing the storm in *The Isle Of Lost Ships*. Maurice Tourneur has done a deluge for the picture quite comparable to the famous precipitation in the Noah period.

The plot revolves about the activities of a group marooned in the seaweed waste of the Sargasso Sea. The story is luridly unimportant. The acting, by Anna Q. Nilsson and Milton Sills, is capable. The salt, seafaring atmosphere created by particularly excellent photography places the picture easily in the first ten of the year's releases.

The Girl I Loved. Charles Ray has returned. His current medium is a play adapted (freely, after the manner of moviewrights) from a poem of James Whitcomb Riley.

As usual, the accomplished Mr. Ray is disclosed as a rural Romeo. The present production offers scope for his entire act and the Ray constituency will be quite contented with their rustic idol. Particularly effective is he in expressing embarrassment by pulling his toes.

Joseph De Grasse has done more than his share for the welfare of the play by his uncommonly even direction. Mr. De Grasse, also, is courageous. He has permitted a tragic ending. Charles Ray's rival for the lady's favor receives her promise true. His name is Willie Brown.

MUSIC

The Madness of Perosi

Dispatches from Italy announce that Don Lorenzo Perosi, head of the Vatican Choir, has been judged insane by the Italian courts, and has been placed in the custody of his brother. This is the culmination of series of extraordinary episodes, which, curiously have found little space in the American press.

Perosi ranks as the world's foremost composer of ecclesiastical music. While a young priest, his oratorios and pieces of ritual music attracted the enthusiasm of the highest church dignitaries. He became the friend and protegee of several successive popes, was elevated to the leadership of the Sistine Choir, and received such success and honor as come to few musicians.

But a strange trouble came upon Don Lorenzo. He began to feel that all who came near him were hostile to him. He imagined at his triumphal concerts that the audiences were filled with anger against him, that their tumultuous applause was ironical. This convinced him that his compositions were bad—that was why the people were aroused against him. He said he was going to rewrite all he had written. He had a large volume of manuscript composition. He hid this away jealously, and worked, re-writing piece after piece, but the re-writing pleased him no more than the original work.

During the war he accused himself. He could not fight. He was doing nothing for his country. He tried to make amends by aiding war sufferers. He gave money to everyone who seemed to need it. A flock of beggars beset him. He gave to them all. They besieged his house, followed him wherever he went. Soon all his money was gone, all of the large fortune that he had earned from his compositions. The beggars continued their demands. When he could not give, it filled him with a sense of guilt. He sank deeper and deeper into self-accusation.

He came to the idea that his whole life had been wrong. He turned against everything that formerly he had held beloved. He, priest and friend of popes, conceived this singular notion—that the Catholic Church was secretly in league with the Free Masons. That turned him against the Church, and he announced that he was going to become a Protestant. A Calvinist congregation in Rome received the head of the Vatican Choir with some enthusiasm, but soon found embarrassment in Perosi's fantastic ideas. The Vatican under-



LORENZO PEROSI
His hymns have ceased

stood that the unfortunate musician was mad. They did not depose him from his leadership of the Sistine Choir. The chief concern was to get his manuscript compositions from him, so that he could not destroy them.

And now Don Lorenzo has been legally pronounced insane, and his belongings placed in the custody of his brother, who, like himself, is an ecclesiastic.

A Prospectus

Gatti's List. The Metropolitan Opera Company announced its program for next season. The list is praiseworthy, but not exciting. *Die Meistersingers* and *Siegfried*, two of Wagner's greatest works, will be revived. *Der Freischütz* will reappear after a long absence. It will come with considerable needed editing at the hands of the scholarly conductor, Mr. Bodanzky. The simple, pretty and pale *Martha* will raise its familiar tune for the pleasure of those who like what they know and know only a little. Mr. Gigli may be counted upon to do some pretty singing. He is brave to essay *Martha*, not that the tenor rôle demands any great genius for acceptable performance, but he will have to meet the competition of the dead Caruso, who found in the opera a chance to display the beauty of his voice when the music had little else to display. It was rumored that Mozart's *Don Giovanni* would be given, but after the announcement, the rumor turns into this—that nobody in the com-

pany would essay to sing the title rôle. The part is, truly enough, one that has been traditional for more than a century as extremely difficult. Yet the Metropolitan is exceptionally well provided with good basses. There were Mr. Bender and Mr. Bohnen, who made their debuts during the season just closed, and there will be Mr. Schorr, who will appear next season. Certainly between these three first rate artists one would have given odds that a Don Giovanni could have been discovered.

New Operas. But the main interest in an operatic prospectus lies in the new operas to be given. For last season Mr. Gatti announced two new operas—*Mona Lisa* and *Anima Allegra*, both recently composed, one German and the other Italian. That was provocative of a thrill for the devotees of opera. The thrill lasted until the operas were performed. *Mona Lisa* was musically as flat as the beer that is sold legally, and that of *Anima Allegra* was little better. The promise for next season is very tame. Two new operas are to be given, *Le Roi d' Lahore*, a piece of ancient vintage by Massenet, which doubtless will be quite as tepid as most of Massenet, and *La Habanera* by Raoul Laparra. This latter was composed 15 years ago, is mildly in the modern vein, and stirred no tempests when given some years ago by the since defunct Boston Opera Company. It will make a good show and no more.

American Compositions. It has been generally remarked that no American operas are listed on the Metropolitan announcement. That is not astonishing. Mr. Gatti, yielding to more or less patriotic demand, did, for half a dozen seasons of the recent past, give one or more American operas each winter. But, in spite of any possible nationalistic feeling on the part of critics and public, these American world were badly received. They drew neither praise in public prints nor patronage at the box office. They were unquestionably very bad, running a close race in unworthiness with the worst of the French operas. About the best of them was Victor Herbert's *Natoma*—and Victor Herbert was never supposed to be any Verdi. Nor will Mr. Gatti have any of his operas sung in English. That does not arouse as much protest among forward-minded people as such omissions did a few years ago. The war gave Opera in English a severe blow. It was very sad when the exigencies of international politics made the Metropolitan give certain operas in English. There was a general chorus of relief when *Tristan*, *Lohengrin* and *Parsifal* were put back into German.

EDUCATION

Presidents Emeriti

Elder Guardians of Plato's Republic, They Have Taken Time to Be Wise

It was discovered some years ago that the administration of universities was a profession quite distinct from the profession of teaching. College presidents in the main have been compared with Bar Associations, Medical Associations and Chambers of Commerce. They are more than a class. They are a guild. But it has not been so frequently observed that the ex-administration of a university is also a profession of marked and distinguishing characteristics. An ex-president is more than a retired educator. He is a philosopher. He has passed, not out, but up. Free from the limitations which restrain a man who can never speak publicly in his private capacity, but retaining the prestige which the representation of a great university gives, the President Emeritus acquires an influence which not even former Presidents of the Republic enjoy. Former Presidents are such because they have been supplanted. Presidents Emeriti occupy their position because they choose.

What former President of the United States could have reduced all culture to five feet of shelf room by the mere authority of his name. Mr. Roosevelt's pigskin library has been forgotten for many years, and Mr. Wilson's fourteen pocket pointers have never yet been sold.

Dr. Hadley of Yale, Dr. Eliot of Harvard, Dr. Wheeler of California, Dr. Judson of Chicago, Dr. Jordan of Stanford, occupy separately and as a body a position which even Senators might envy. They stand among the few men of public influence in America whose influence does not depend upon how they stand. They have nothing to fear and nothing to seek for themselves. And they are saved by years of exacerbating contact with youth from the danger of ever becoming old. They are the elder guardians of Plato's *Republic* deprived of nothing but the authority which they deserve. They are the rarest phenomena of our age—men who have taken time to be wise.

With Their Hands

One of the London County Schools at Middle Row, Notting Hill, has apparently taken a step, the mere mention of which has produced horrified expostulation in the United States.

Children who do not learn best from books are permitted to learn without books—to learn, that is to say, with their hands. It is recognized that there are differences and variations between children. It is admitted that some can learn as others cannot. And curiously enough this heretical denial of the right of all children to be equalized where they are not equal has succeeded. These children are taught to make things. Learning to make things, they learn much besides—measurements, simple geometry, arithmetic—but chiefly they learn to make things. They study the Norman influence in England by building a Norman castle of jam cartons and similar materials. They learn geography by building pasteboard maps. And the result is not to teach a vocation, but to educate. That the school also prepares the graduates to earn a living is incidental—and not altogether unimportant.

"Let Him Rummage"

At the ninth conference of the New Ideals in Education Movement recently held at Oxford an exhibition of pictures by children in Professor Cizek's Art School in Vienna created a considerable sensation. Some of the pictures by children of 12 or 13 were extraordinary. Speaking of them Professor Cizek said: "When a child comes here I don't tell him what to do. I bring him into the storeroom and let him rummage through all my treasures—paints and brushes, chalks and canvas, wood for carving, clay for modeling . . . and he soon finds out what he wants to do and he does it."

Intelligence

If you were a child in a London County Council school and you were asked: "My next door neighbor has had three visitors: first, a doctor called, then a lawyer, and then a clergyman. What do you think has been happening there?" you would run considerable risk by replying that your neighbor was coming down in the world, or that she was having people to dinner. But if you replied that there had probably been a death you might display normal intelligence for the age of 13. Or you might not.

Four Term System

Dr. David Starr Jordan, President Emeritus of Stanford, opposes the four-term system introduced by President Harper at Chicago and now in use in about 24 universities, on the ground that it makes for speed at the cost of thoroughness.

LAW

Undelivered Wires

The Supreme Court of Alabama recently imposed a liability on the Western Union Telegraph Company under rather unusual circumstances. The father of the plaintiff, whose name was Swindle, died, and a friend telegraphed to Swindle: "Your father is dead. Come at once." The telegram was not delivered promptly and the plaintiff was unable to make the proper arrangements for his father's burial. The jury allowed him \$500 damages and their verdict was upheld on appeal.

The first clause of the contract on the back of the customary Western Union Telegraph Company blank limits the liability of the company to \$500, except in case of repeated or specially valued messages. This limitation is valid because the company will assume full liability in consideration of the payment of a special charge, and a sender thus can insure his message if he wishes to do so. Otherwise it would be of doubtful validity.

The company must ordinarily respond in damages sufficient, up to the limit specified, to compensate the sender or the receiver of a telegram for the injuries resulting from its negligence, if these could reasonably have been anticipated. But juries are not often permitted the degree of speculation allowed in this case.

Dollar-a-Minute

Edward W. Hatch, former Justice of the Appellate Division of the New York Supreme Court, was appointed referee in the Gould accounting proceeding. All parties stipulated that he should receive \$65 an hour for his services, and it is understood that he may charge for time spent in study and consideration of the case, as well as in the actual conduct of hearings. It is estimated that if, making allowances for other law business, Justice Hatch works five hours a day for 200 days during the next year, he will receive \$65,000 from this reference alone.

A referee is entitled by statute to \$10 a day, unless "a smaller compensation is fixed by the court or judge in the order appointing him." But the parties may agree upon a larger amount, and usually do. There is, in fact, nothing unusual in referee Hatch's allowance, although the layman may find it curious that he should receive for one year a fee which he would not obtain by continuous work for the rest of his natural life at the statutory rate.

RELIGION

Indianapolis

Who is Fundamental?

The General Assembly governs the Presbyterian Church. It is now in annual session at Indianapolis. It is the scene of a significant conflict of opinion over modernism in general and Dr. Harry Emerson Fosdick in particular.

On the one side are the so-called Fundamentalists; on the other are Liberals or Modernists who believe that they are more fundamental than the Fundamentalists.

The Fundamentalists. In 1643 was written the Westminster Confession, the constitution of Presbyterian faith. It substituted the authority of the Bible for the authority of the Roman Pope, and it held that the Bible is "the only infallible rule of faith and practice." But who shall decide what the Bible means? One group today insists on a literal interpretation. They are Fundamentalists. They claim that not one jot or one tittle of the Word of God can be wrong. And they seek to oust Liberal preachers who interpret the scriptures in the light of modern thought.

Liberals, like Dr. Fosdick, claim that the age-long experiences of religion remain, but that the interpretation changes with the time. He rejects the biblical ideas of science, and accepts modern conclusions. In a sermon last summer Dr. Fosdick pointed out the many similarities between the story of the Virgin Birth and the stories told of the founders of other religions. This now famous sermon, entitled *Shall the Fundamentalists Win?* made the conservative Presbyterians of Philadelphia attack Dr. Fosdick's right to preach in the pulpit of the First Church, New York. The Fundamentalists hold that the Bible is proved by prophecies which have come true, and miracles like the Virgin Birth, which demonstrate the Divinity of Christ, and the absolute superiority of Christianity over all other religions. Dr. Fosdick points out the similarities between Christian miracles and those of other religions, and declares that the might of Christianity is in its Christ, not in the prophecies or miracles which have clustered about Him.

Liberals believe themselves to be more fundamental than the Fundamentalists, because their religion does not center on smaller matters of scripture like unscientific geography or unproved miracles, but on a Being who was so Divine that men

could see God in Him. While the Fundamentalists see their whole scheme of salvation slipping if science and higher criticism of the Bible are accepted, the Liberals see the whole scheme of salvation rendered ridiculous if unscientific (and to them stories non-essential) in the Bible are held to be prerequisite to Christianity. Both sides of the controversy are interested in science, one claiming ideas like evolution and the reign of law as revelations that can be made friendly to the truths



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HARRY EMERSON FOSDICK

"The might of Christianity is in its Christ"

of Christianity, the other holding them to be irreconcilable with Christianity as taught in the Bible.

The conservatives have a strong leader in William J. Bryan. Dr. Fosdick, who, although a Baptist, has been preaching in a Presbyterian Church, is one of the few liberals who has produced real devotional literature, such as his books on *The Meaning of Prayer*, *The Second Mile* and *The Meaning of Service*. If he is ousted, it will show that the fourth largest Protestant denomination in the United States, caught between the two horns of a dilemma, has chosen to impale itself upon scriptural infallibility rather than leave the interpretation of the Bible to individual conscience, which is too prone to be affected by modern science.

The last number of the Information Service of the Federal Council of Churches was devoted entirely to the problem of race relations between blacks and whites. The pamphlet goes to scores of libraries, and 3,000 ministers in the United States.

To Whom Honor is Due

The 27th anniversary of the founding of the Volunteers of America was celebrated in a meeting which packed the Metropolitan Opera House, Manhattan, and brought in thousands of testimonials from friends of the organization. (The Volunteers are led by General and Mrs. Ballington Booth, and are not to be confused with the Salvation Army, started in 1865 in London by General William Booth.)

Former Ambassador John W. Davis presided at the meeting, and declared that the most real tribute to the services of the Volunteers came from the unknown men and women who could say "We were hungry and you fed us; thirsty and you gave us to drink; naked and you clothed us; sick and in prison and you visited us." President Harding, who was prevented from speaking by pressure of official business, wired: "There are few parallels in history where husband and wife have jointly and severally made such a notable contribution to human uplift."

The work which the Volunteers have done for fallen women and for ex-convicts is most real, and Mrs. Booth disclosed that "her boys in Sing-Sing" had not forgotten her when she appeared on the platform with their bunch of flowers as her corsage. The unfortunate rivalry which exists between this organization of Volunteers and the Salvation Army does not blind men to the fact that they are both doing a work which the churches do all too little, and in this celebration honor has been given where honor is due.

Trends

Sister Therese, a nun of the Barefooted Order of the Carmelites, entered her convent at the age of 15, and proved herself to be a gifted poet, writer and artist. Although she died only 24 years ago, Pope Pius XI., with gorgeous ceremony, conferred upon her name last week the first degree of sanctity in the process of beatification. The elaborate pomp of the ceremony was a significant change from the simplicity with which the canonization of Jeanne d'Arc was celebrated by Pope Benedict XV. during the war.

Sagamore Hill. The American Bible Society held its 107th annual meeting at the home of Mrs. Theodore Roosevelt, Oyster Bay. Messages from President Harding, Secretary of State Hughes and Governor Pinchot of Pennsylvania were read, and an address was delivered by Churchill H. Cutting, President of the Society. He spoke of the increasing influence of the Bible,

which has been translated into 55 languages, "is distributed by the thousands daily, and is undoubtedly the most influential book in the world."

Mountains. Pope Pius XI, "prisoner of the Vatican," has published an illustrated book called *Climbs on Alpine Peaks*. As Father Achille Ratti, librarian of the Ambrosian at Milan, the present Pope made the dangerous ascent of Monte Rosa in 1889. This journey and others are spoken of in his book, which is really a collection of papers which were read before the Italian Alpine Club. When the British party set out to climb Mt. Everest last fall the Pope gave them his pontifical blessing with a full understanding of the dangers and difficulties they were going to meet.

Poland. In 1894 the Russian government, then ruling Warsaw and Poland, erected the magnificent Russian Orthodox Cathedral of Alexander Nevski, far larger than the Catholic Cathedral of St. John. This month the Poles will start demolishing the Russian cathedral. (Poland is 76 per cent Catholic and only 3 per cent Russian Orthodox.)

Mormon Evangelists. One hundred and fifty Mormon missionaries, armed with knapsacks and printed propaganda, operating in pairs, started on a Maine to Maryland campaign to convert the East to Mormonism. They depend for food and shelter on the hospitality of house holders along their routes.

As the summer draws to a close they will gather at Palmyra, N. Y., for the 100th anniversary of the founding of Mormonism.

"Grow Old Along With Me." Rabbi Kaufman Kohler, whose 80th birthday was celebrated last week by his friends in the great Temple Bethel in New York, is an incurable optimist. He thinks that progress moves in a zig-zag, and that we have reached the extreme of materialism, and are now returning to idealism. He sees the increasing influence of women as one of the signs of the times which is favorable to idealism and religion. At the age of 25 Dr. Kohler spoke on evolution and creation in the synagogue, reconciled the two, and pointed out the passage in Darwin's book where the author declares his belief in God as the creator. Dr. Kohler is President Emeritus of the Hebrew Union College, Cincinnati. He and Rabbi Wise are to Judaism what Dr. Fosdick and Dr. Woelfkin are to Protestantism and what the Modernists were to Roman Catholicism.

SCIENCE

Fish, Flesh, Fowl *Bandicoots, Fruit Pigeons, Tasmanian Devils*

While archaeologists and paleontologists are uncovering extinct monsters and ancient races, a corresponding outbreak of interest in the natural history of existing animals is in progress. Numerous expeditions are daily finding rare or previously unknown species. Many of these expeditions are supported by the American Museum of Natural History.

The Faunthorpe Indian expedition has sent to the Museum fine specimens of the Indian rhinoceros and bison. A collection of more than 1,100 specimens of Australian mammals, reptiles, birds and amphibians has arrived in charge of Harry Craven, and will be mounted in a special Australian hall. It contains skins and skeletons of climbing kangaroos, flying phalangers, bandicoots, two very rare musk kangaroos, wombats, Tasmanian devils, spotted dasyures and other exotic beasts. The Whitney South Sea Expedition, under Rollo H. Beck, has found specimens of a number of birds either unknown or long thought extinct, including Peale's petrel, the fruit pigeon of Rapa, red-tailed tropic bird, shearwater and others. Every island group in Polynesia has its own species of warbler, with amazing variability.

Henry W. Fowler, of the Philadelphia Academy of Natural Sciences, has brought back from the South Sea Islands more than 10,000 vividly colored specimens of fish, ten of which are of hitherto unknown species.

John Zimmer, of the Field Museum, Chicago, brought home from the Amazon Valley a rare nocturnal bird called by the natives "alma perdida," or lost soul, owing to its unearthly shriek. It is mottled gray and resembles the whip-poor-will.

The most powerful wireless station in the world was set up at Kootwyk, Netherlands, to transmit messages 7,500 miles to the Dutch East Indies.

Dr. Thomas M. Thompson, professor of psychology at Colgate University, gave to the neurological department of the University of Chicago the brain of his four-year-old son, who was accidentally drowned. The child had an intelligence quotient by the Stanford-Binet tests of between 160 and 165, which would place him at least in the "near-genius" class.

A Modern Leonardo

Professor Patrick Geddes, head of the department of civics and sociology at the University of Bombay, India, is in America on a four months' visit, giving a course of lectures at the New School of Social Research and elsewhere.

Patrick Geddes (no relation to Eric and Auckland) is one of the most versatile geniuses of modern times and is distinguished in several lines of scientific and social endeavor. He is 69 years old and first became famous as a biologist and authority on sex. He is the co-author of *Sex* and of *Evolution* (in the Home University Library) and of *The Evolution of Sex* with Professor J. Arthur Thomson, editor of the great four-volume *Outline of Science*.

About half of Geddes' active life has been spent at Aberdeen and Edinburgh. At Edinburgh he founded a famous summer school of civics, built the "Outlook Tower," a laboratory in practical sociology, instituted a social survey of Edinburgh years before the first American survey, collected one of the most complete zoological gardens in the world, and laid the foundation for the city-planning movement which culminated in the London conference of 1910 and the Ghent exposition of 1913.

The last decade Professor Geddes has spent in India and Palestine. He surveyed 50 different cities of India, from Bombay to Calcutta and from Amritsar to Madura, producing comprehensive reports and plans for every department of urban life from sewage and traffic regulation to education. He is an able architect and engineer and has drawn plans for Tagore's new schools in Bengal, for a zoo at Lucknow and a university at Hyderabad. At Bombay he has collected a city-planning exhibition occupying a hall 200 feet long. In Palestine he coöperated with the Zionists in survey work, including plans for a Hebrew university on Mt. Scopus. Geddes was a friend and colleague of Elisée Reclus, the great French geographer, and originated with him the idea of "regional surveys" to consider man in relation to his geographic environment. He is co-editor with Victor V. Branford of the "Making of the Future" series on social problems.

The significant thing about Geddes is that he synthesizes his vast knowledge from these various fields in a movement to adapt industry, agriculture, architecture, domestic economy and institutions in general to the needs and self-expression of all human beings.

MEDICINE

Rochester, Minn.

Why the Home City of the Mayo Brothers is Known Throughout the World

Fire destroyed the new animal experimental laboratory on the estate of Dr. Charles H. Mayo, famous surgeon, near Rochester, Minn., at a loss of \$150,000, fully covered by insurance. Reconstruction of the laboratory, fortunately unoccupied at the time, will be started at once.

Rochester is a country town of about 15,000 inhabitants, on the Chicago and Northwestern some 70 miles south of Minneapolis. Twenty-five years ago no one had ever heard of it. Today it is known throughout the world as the seat of the Mayo Clinic and Foundation, which a Dutch surgeon, Tange, has described as "within the limits of attainable perfection, a work of art, science and social service more complete than any other institution modern medical science has produced."

Practically this entire development is due to the ability and ambition of two men—William James Mayo (born 1861) and his brother, Charles Horace Mayo (born 1865). The sons of a well-known physician who early settled in Rochester, their entire active life has been associated with Minnesota. Although they have received innumerable degrees and medical honors, they are purely home-bred products, owing nothing to European training. Both married Rochester girls and are affectionately known to all the local folks as "Doctor Will" and "Doctor Charlie." They stand high in the surgical profession, one or both having been president of the American Medical Association, the American Surgical Association, the American College of Surgeons, and prominent in many other professional bodies. Both were colonels in the medical corps of the Army during the war. When Mrs. Harding was seriously ill last year, Charles Mayo was called in consultation half across the continent, and their reputation keeps both the brothers constantly in demand as consultants throughout the country.

Doctor Will established the "Mayo Clinic" in St. Mary's Hospital (a Roman Catholic institution of Rochester), in 1889, and was shortly joined by his brother. Its growth has been steady, and it soon began to attract more than local attention. The brothers were among the earliest to develop the "group clinic" idea, and associated with themselves specialists and nurses of ability in all branches. Their policy

is to keep a keen lookout all over the scientific world for outstanding workers, and to make them part of the "team." Among the eminent



© Paul Thompson

"DOCTOR CHARLIE"

He stands high in the surgical profession

specialists on the staff of the Mayo Clinic are Drs. Rowntree, medicine; Stokes, dermatology; Rosenow and Sanford, bacteriology; MacCarty and Wilson, pathology; Helmholtz and Amberg, pediatrics; Kendall, biochemistry; Braasch, Henderson, Judd and Mann, surgery. William Mayo has specialized in gallstones, cancer and diseases of the intestinal tract, while Charles has made his name in goiter and other diseases of the endocrine glands.

The Clinic is annually visited by over 3,000 physicians, many of whom come to take postgraduate courses. More than 10,000 operations are performed every year. The Clinic is a Mecca for patients from all over North America, sometimes as many as 200 arriving in one day.

In 1915 the Mayo brothers gave \$1,650,000—the savings of a generation of lucrative practice—to the University of Minnesota for the establishment of the Mayo Foundation, which became part of the graduate medical department of the University and is devoted to teaching and research.

The Great Enigma

The \$100,000 prize for a "medicinal treatment for the effective cure of cancer" offered by Lord Atholstan, Montreal newspaper publisher (TIME, April 7), is attracting worldwide attention. Since the offer was made public, January 2, 1922, in a letter to Sir Arthur Currie, President of McGill University, more than 3,000 claims of cures have been submitted from 40 different nations. Some 400 are from faith healers, auto-suggestionists and other brands of fanatics. Of the others, many are palpably quackish or too weirdly fantastic to warrant investigation. Almost every plant known to botany has been claimed as a specific, with bloodroot an easy first. Red clover chopped fine, a diet of snails and mud baths have their advocates.

Lord Atholstan is the first Canadian-born peer to be raised to the House of Lords for services to the Empire. He is a self-made man who joined the staff of the Montreal Gazette at the age of 18, and at 21, with a capital of \$100, he combined with George T. Lanigan, the writer, to establish the Montreal Star.

Cancer is the great enigma of medical science. Many of the most dreaded diseases have been brought under control or greatly mitigated—smallpox with vaccine, typhoid fever with chlorination, diphtheria with antitoxin, tuberculosis with an all-round hygienic program, yellow fever with mosquito control, leprosy with chaulmoogra oil, diabetes with insulin. But cancer goes marching on with no apparent check. Indeed, the cancer death rate in the registration area of the United States has risen gradually but steadily until in 1921 it was 86 per 100,000 population, which would indicate that there are in the continental United States about 93,000 deaths a year from cancer, and this is probably 20% below the actual number. This rise may be due in part to greater efficiency in diagnosis and earlier recognition, as the rate is highest in states which have the most accurate certification of deaths. But the fact of the menace remains. Cancer is confined largely to middle life and old age, and is higher in the northern than the southern states, although this is not due to the race factor.

Cancer is curable—if taken in time. Surgery and deep X-ray or radium treatment are so far the only proved remedies. Progress in the latter methods has recently been rapid. But the rub lies just in the fact that the malady is seldom discovered until it is too late when the lawless growth of the cancer cells has gotten a fatal hold on the healthy tissue.

BUSINESS & FINANCE

Current Situation

No special change was experienced in the general trend of American business during the past week. The steel and iron trade continued production at its recent sensational levels, but with an evident slackening of future contracts, as shown by the falling off in U. S. Steel's unfilled orders. Nevertheless the sensitive stock market continued its decline, now, despite temporary rallies, a severe one. The peak has obviously been reached for the time being in the building trades, and in New York alone over \$100,000,000 of new construction is reported to be held in abeyance until the rise in wages and materials subsides. The credit situation is, however, reassuring, and, as Secretary Mellon points out, should occasion no alarm concerning over-extension. But a banking stringency is not necessary to usher in a period of declining industrial activity; the business cycle before now has turned from boom into mild depression while money was fairly easy.

Chamber of Commerce

Sincere, Vague. In New York the eleventh annual convention of the U. S. Chamber of Commerce heard discussions of a wide gamut of present-day business and economic problems. In addition to the general sessions devoted to such broad topics as railroads, European affairs and transportation, many sessions of special groups reviewed the more specific subjects of agricultural credits, modern insurance, the conservation of natural resources, coal, oil and rubber. Even methods of obtaining better postmasters were exhaustively considered. The convention expressed itself as favoring a World Court, an economic conference to settle European affairs and a slight relaxation of present immigration restrictions by the addition of a selected 2%. It sharply opposed government ownership in all its phases, and with regard to government regulation of business, where such a course was justifiable at all, expressed a preference for Federal over State or local jurisdiction. The Chamber urged that a transportation system in the United States, commensurate with the country's needs, be developed by the co-ordination and expansion of railroad lines, waterways and motor truck routes. The virtue of the Chamber's resolutions lay in their eminently sound common sense, their weakness in their vague and inclusive nature. The result was much more sincere

than a political party platform, but in some respects hardly more concrete.

Mr. Hoover. The speech most quoted by the press was delivered by Secretary of Commerce Hoover, who particularly stressed the necessity of preserving the American spirit of private initiative, and warned his hearers against the extension of governmental control over business. Mr. Hoover had no fears that, owing to our huge stock of gold, the current trade boom would end in inflation. He did, however, urge that coal be stored now to lighten the transportation problem next fall and winter.

Railways. The topic of transportation was especially dwelt upon during the convention. Several discussions can perhaps be set down as essentially propaganda of the legitimate sort; a gentleman from Missouri, for example, urged the improvement of our inland waterways, while a motor manufacturer stressed the importance of the motor truck, and a railroad president stated the grievances and trials of the railways. Nevertheless, a deep impression was made when a policy of fair play for the railroads was successively urged by a farmer (O. E. Bradfute, President of the American Farm Bureau Federation), a labor union representative (W. N. Doak, senior Vice President of the Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen), and a banker (W. W. Head, First Vice President of the American Bankers' Association). If the agricultural shipper, the unionized railroad employee and the financier can agree upon a railroad policy, it would seem that public opinion will soon crystallize about it, too.

Europe. Considerable attention was also devoted to European problems, and the delegates seemed quite in agreement that this country should do what it could to effect a settlement there, for the sake of its own business. Julius H. Barnes, President of the Chamber, rendered a detailed and valuable report upon present conditions in Europe, country by country. Other speakers on foreign affairs were Willis Booth, of the Guaranty Trust Company, President of the International Chamber of Commerce, and Robert Masson, Director General of the Credit Lyonnais of Paris. The last named dwelt eloquently upon France's problems, and defended the invasion of the Ruhr as a final and inevitable step by the French to collect their just debts from Germany. Raita Fujiyama, President of the National Federation of Chambers of Commerce of Japan,

also addressed the convention as a representative of the oriental countries, and made a plea for closer future coöperation between Japan and the United States; he advanced the argument that these two nations alone are today secure from threatened chaos and disorder, and that a consequent mutual responsibility for upholding the peace, prosperity and progress of the world rests as never before upon their ability to understand and coöperate with each other.

Officers. At the conclusion of the convention, while the delegates were sailing up the Hudson to inspect the United States Military Academy at West Point, Mr. Barnes was re-elected President of the Chamber of Commerce of the United States. In addition, four regional Vice Presidents were elected as follows: for the eastern states, A. C. Bedford of New York; for the north central states, Thomas E. Wilson of Chicago; for the south central states, Harry A. Black of Galveston; and for the western states, H. M. Robinson of Los Angeles. Charles Nagel of St. Louis, William Butterworth of Moline, A. B. Farquhar of York, Willis Booth of New York, and L. S. Gillette of Minneapolis were also elected honorary Vice Presidents.

Organization. The new plan for decentralizing the executive branch of the Chamber into the four districts above mentioned is expected to provide the various parts of the country with an additional executive machinery which the growth of the organization has made necessary. This district plan, it is expected, will bring members closer in touch with the central administration of the Chamber in Washington.

Stock Exchange Elections

This year no opposition ticket was run, and the slate of New York Stock Exchange officials for the next year was therefore elected unanimously. Seymour L. Cromwell was thus re-elected President, and Warren Nash, Treasurer, as well as ten members of the Governing Committee to serve four years.

In the first annual report ever made by a President of the Exchange, Mr. Cromwell stated that the value of securities listed on the Exchange, exclusive of Liberty Bonds, had increased since August 1, 1921, by 5 billion dollars, or about 16%, to a current total of 42 billion dollars. This marked increase is attributed to the issuance of securities to retire frozen bank loans, to the recent incorporation of former partnerships and to the growth of New York as an international financial center.

SPORT

Rejuvenation

Jess Willard, huge anachronism of the ring, struck a blow for middle-aged men. The blow landed flush on the point of Floyd Johnson's jaw in the closing seconds of the eleventh round of their fight at the New York Yankee ball park. The force of Willard's fist lifted Johnson off his feet and he dropped like a dead man. He was unable to answer the bell for the twelfth round. Willard, 42 years old, had knocked out the best of the young heavyweights, a man young enough to be his son.

From the viewpoint of championship fighting the exhibition was a failure. It proved that Floyd Johnson lacks a punch. In the ninth round Willard dropped his gloves and allowed Johnson to pound his jaw with everything he had. When the desperate blows bounded harmlessly from the old man's head the truth was out. Johnson can never be a champion.

Willard fought with all the precision of a thoughtful elephant. He showed himself ill equipped for the defense; his offense was ponderous. His chief pugilistic virtue seems to be an infinite capacity for taking punishment.

In a preliminary bout Luis Angel Firpo, from the Argentine, knocked out Jack McAuliffe, II.

Tex Rickard is already figuring on a Willard-Firpo match at Boyle's Thirty Acres. The winner will meet Dempsey.

Iron Fences

There will be no "beating the gate" at the open golf championship. Officials of the Inwood Country Club have reared a seven foot iron fence with barbed wire trimming around the entire course.

Golf tournaments have become organized money makers. Charging admission to a U. S. G. A. titular event was unheard of until last summer at Skokie and Brookline.

The Old Story

Every prominent amateur golfer in America with three exceptions sailed in quest of the British amateur championship at Deal. Francis Ouimet survived to the round before the semi-final to be extinguished, as the last spark of the American hope, by Roger Wethered. The latter won the title with consistent play in the preliminary rounds and supreme brilliance in the finals.

If Englishmen were told that there

is a jinx lurking somewhere about Deal they would not exactly understand. What is this jinx? Simply an American colloquial alibi for consistent failure to win the title for over 20 years.

Bombardment

Philadelphia and St. Louis National League baseball teams made ten home runs in a single game, breaking the league record. Cy



© International

CY WILLIAMS

He hit three home runs in one game

Williams, Philly centerfielder, was accountable for three, a feat which tied the league record held jointly by Kenneth Williams of the Browns and Walter Henline of the Phillies. Forty hits were made in the game and 28 players participated. Score: Philadelphia 20, St. Louis 14.

Round Racket

The steel tennis racket has been supplanted by the racket with a perfectly round face as the novelty of the tennis world. The invention is credited to William A. Larned, for many years National Champion. It is said that the new device marks an important step in racket construction due to the absolutely even tension on all strings which results. Experts have tried out the new racket and claim that accuracy and steadiness, particularly in difficult half-volleys and pick-ups, are more easily attainable.

Names

The latest tennis star to arrive in America seeking the Davis Cup is Masamosuke Fukuda, of the Japanese

team. Fukuda, recent graduate of Waseda University, is described as a "sensation" on the courts of the Orient. His euphonious name completes an exotic array of players who will contend in the Davis Cup lists this year. The following are culled from the rosters of the French, Indian and Japanese teams: Henri Cochet, Jean Borotra, Lacoste, Fysee Ramaswami, Ranga Rao, Jaga, Mohan Lai, Zenzo Shimidzu.

European Intercollegiates

Athletes of 14 European nations gathered in Paris for the International Students' Athletic Meet at the new Porte Doree Stadium. Final score: France 107, Italy 80, Czechoslovakia 70. The individual star was Charley Paddock, of California, only American competing. In four days he broke one world's sprinting record and equaled four others.

Out of the West

There is much paper and ink wasted, particularly in football time, on the athletic superiority of Western teams over the more effete East. To add fuel to the fires of argument comes the victory of the Yale Track Team over Notre Dame. Score 94 to 41. For a considerable period Notre Dame has been the acknowledged leader of Western track athletics.

New World's Record

75 meter dash: Charles W. Paddock, 8 2-5 seconds.

THE PRESS

Jail and Fines

Because of contempt of court, three newspapermen of the South were cast into jail and another was fined \$300.

In Birmingham, Ala., the editor, the managing editor and a reporter of *The Birmingham Post* published an article telling that a man on trial for murder had also been indicted for flogging and kidnapping. Judge H. P. Heflin of the Circuit Court cited them for contempt of court, because their articles "prejudiced" the cause of the man on trial for murder.

The editors were defended by Newton D. Baker, ex-Secretary of War. He pointed out that they had ex-

pressed no opinion of the guilt or innocence of the alleged murderer; that they had simply told the facts about the man on trial. Mr. Baker insisted that freedom of the press is as important as the right of free speech. Judge Heflin replied that the court was higher than the newspaper, and that liberty of the press was secondary to human liberty. So he sentenced the three newspaper men to a day in jail without leave to appeal their case.

In Memphis, Tenn., Gold V. Sanders, editor of the *Memphis Press*, fell into contempt of court and was fined \$300 and costs by Federal Judge J. Will Ross.

Last September Mr. Sanders wrote an editorial commenting on the punishment of another editor who criticized the Daugherty railroad injunction.

Editors do not put judges in jail for contempt of press, but they are not helpless—as judges know.

Oldest

"America's oldest established daily newspaper," boasts *The Globe* (New York) in a full page advertisement in other New York dailies. *The Globe* was founded December 9, 1793, by Noah Webster and has been "published regularly every evening except Sunday and important holidays ever since."

"Perpetual President"

Says Mr. Hearst's *San Francisco Examiner*: "The real power in Washington today is J. P. Morgan. In foreign affairs, he is the perpetual President of the United States. Never chosen by the people, he through his emissaries has controlled nevertheless two Administrations. And for their own advantage, he and his associates and financial allies are preparing to control a third Administration."

Praise Indeed

Charles McD. Puckette, managing editor of the *New York Evening Post*, said in a speech to the American Society of Newspaper Editors: "To *The New York World* I would award the honor of being the newspaper of greatest distinctive character, day in and day out; for the vigor of its news and editorial columns; and the dominant ideal of *The World* today is that same ideal of public service originally conceived by and steadfastly held to by the great Joseph Pulitzer."

Later *The World* published this statement in other newspapers as an advertisement.

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.)

Battling Siki: "In Paris, I walked into Maxim's for dinner, leading a lion on a leash. *Exeunt omnes!* Later the diners got courage enough to return and buy me champagne. Still later those of them who were most jovial patted my lion."

Lord Robert Cecil: "In the first of a series of articles written about my American tour, I declared that at Versailles President Wilson was not only faced by the inevitable hostility of the French, but was left in the lurch by the British delegates."

Henry Ford: "I offered Colonel Oldroyd \$50,000 for his collection of 3,000 articles that belonged to Abraham Lincoln. Later I saw in the papers that Colonel Oldroyd believes the collection should be owned and protected by the Government. Is this another Muscle Shoals?"

President Li of China: "I found it impossible to believe my ears when I heard my fifth child say: 'Papa, I can't hear you! I am not going to talk any more!' to me over the wireless telephone. I called up my home by telephone to make sure that there had been no trick. The whole affair rather upset me."

Governor Baxter of Maine: "The Mayor of Lowell, Mass., asked me to get him two Maine bears for exhibition in his public park. I declined, saying that, as far as I can see, no good purpose is served in caging wild animals from the open woods of Maine."

Eugene V. Debs: "In a speech at Newark, N. J., I said: 'General Pershing is going around the country exhibiting himself as a hero. If he did anything that a dollar-a-day doughboy could not have done, I have not heard of it.'"

Doctor Gustav Krupp von Bohlen und Halbach, head of the Krupps munition works: "Sentenced to 15 years' imprisonment for encouraging resistance to the French in the Ruhr, I am likely to escape with one-third of it. French law does not permit the imprisonment for my offense to exceed five years."

William H. Taft: "In a speech at Newark, N. J., Eugene V. Debs, who is not a citizen of the United States, said: 'Chief Justice Taft is on the payroll of the Steel Trust. . . . The Socialist Party will demand his resignation from the Supreme Court!'"

Maurice Bernhardt, son of the tragedienne: "I notified the City of Paris that I intend to fight a court battle over the theatre which Paris gave to my mother and has now taken back."

Ambassador George Harvey: "I told reporters that when I saw Lloyd George two weeks ago the ex-Premier told me he hoped to visit the United States in the fall."

Marchioness Curzon (wife of the British Foreign Minister): "I wrote letters to leading dressmakers saying that I am buying my clothes in London instead of Paris this spring by order of 'a very high personage.' 'Queen Mary wants to encourage home industry!' commented the press."

Dr. Charles W. Eliot, President Emeritus of Harvard: "I received the Civic Forum's medal of honor for distinguished public service. My predecessors in this honor are George W. Goethals, Thomas A. Edison, Alexander G. Bell and Herbert C. Hoover."

Geraldine Farrar: "I leased a farm in New Hampshire from a half brother of Harry K. Thaw. It has an old colonial house and is not far from the sea. There I shall rest."

Mrs. Miles Poindexter, wife of the new Ambassador to Peru: "My latest disclosure is that many girls employed by the Government in Washington are addicted to 'night life' and naughtiness. Said I: 'The city attracted wild women (during the war) from all over the country.'"

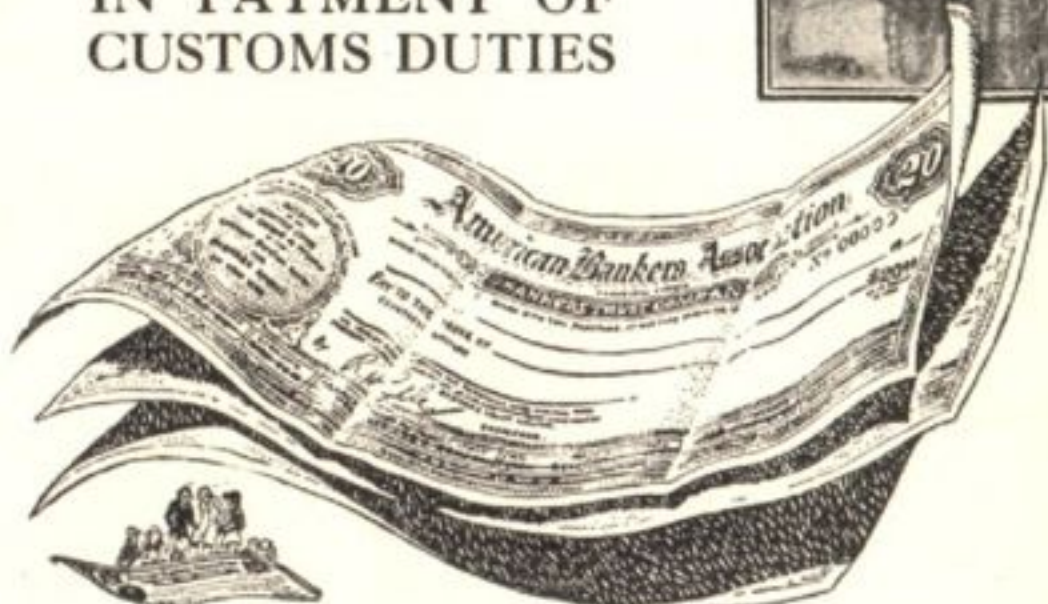
John Drew: "Dartmouth College is going to make me a Doctor of Literature on June 19."

Francis Ouimet: "I was the last American golfer to be eliminated from the British Amateur Championship Tournament. Roger Wethered beat me. I wrote to *The New York World*: 'His shots were played with precision and effect, and his putting was simply delightful. . . . He is a lovely chap and I have no regrets for losing to such a splendid sportsman.'"

Lady Phyllis King, daughter of the Earl of Lovelace: "A special cable to *The Louisville Courier-Journal* picks me to marry Edward of Wales."

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AERONAUTICS

No Carburetor

The famous flights of Macready and Kelly indicated that the body of the airplane, its structure and flying controls are sound, its heart—the power plant—is weak and constantly giving trouble. Navy Department statistics indicate that the Liberty motor must be overhauled after approximately 72 hours of flight at a cost of 300 man-hours and over \$600. The Navy has been giving the question of improved engine reliability the most concentrated attention, and, without great modifications in principle, by better detail design and more skillful use of materials has greatly raised engine endurance. Engines now are expected to run continuously for 300 hours without deterioration.

Now, however, the Navy Department is studying a radical departure in airplane motors. Working on the famous Diesel engine principle, air may be compressed to 600 pounds per square inch or more than 40 times atmospheric pressure before delivery to the cylinder. With this enormous pressure liquid gasoline may be injected directly into the cylinder with the compressed air, without the necessity for a carburetor. The temperature of the mixture of fuel and air is so high that it will ignite spontaneously without any ignition system. The carburetor and the ignition systems are the great terrors of the flyer, as they are of the motorist, and their removal may mark a new era in airplane reliability.

The air compressors required on this system are tremendously heavy and bulky, however. It remains to be seen if weight and size can be sufficiently reduced for use in the airplane.

Glider Crosses Channel

Intensive study of gliding gives promise of flight on a more economic basis and the possibility of real "air flivvers." Last week another achievement was placed to the credit of the motorized glider. Georges Barbot, French aviator, holder of the world's record for duration of gliding flight, flew across the English channel and back in a tiny monoplane, equipped with only 15 horse-power and carrying but one gallon of gasoline. Sixty-one minutes' flight from St. Inglevert, France, to Lympne, England, and forty-four minutes' flight back from England to France, won the aviator a prize of 25,000 francs offered by the Paris *Matin*.

Barbot, expected shortly in America, will visit New York, Chicago, St. Louis, Dayton, returning to France June 15.



MILESTONES

Engaged. Miss Helen Le Seure, youngest grand-daughter of Joseph G. Cannon, former Speaker of the House of Representatives, to Dorsey Richardson, Director General of the United States Shipping Line in Europe.

Engaged. Miss Irene Fenwick, prominent actress, who recently divorced James F. (Jay) O'Brien, to Lionel Barrymore. Mr. Barrymore was divorced last December by Miss Doris McKee Rankin, to whom he had been married for 17 years.

Married. Miss Nellie Jay Turner to Lieutenant John A. Macready, who, with Lieutenant Oakley G. Kelly, made the recent non-stop airplane flight across the continent.

Died. Mrs. J. E. B. Stuart, widow of the Confederate General of Cavalry, at Norfolk, Va., after a brief illness.

Died. Mrs. Naomi Ruth Thomas, 95, widow of Brigadier General Earl Denison Thomas, veteran of the Civil War and a number of Indian campaigns, at North Bergen, N. J., of bronchial pneumonia.

Died. Brigadier General Henry Martyn Robert, U. S. A., retired, 86, oldest living graduate of the U. S. Military Academy, distinguished engineer, authority on parliamentary law, at Hornell, N. Y.

Died. The Rt. Rev. Mgr. Joseph P. Dineen, 40, Chancellor of the Roman Catholic Archdiocese of New York, of kidney disease.

Died. The Rt. Rev. Mgr. Joseph F. Mooney, P.A.V.G., D.D., P.R., 82, Senior Vicar General of the Roman Catholic Archdiocese of New York, in Manhattan.

Died. Captain Benjamin A. Smith, at Gloucester, Mass., after a long illness. In 1920, he outfitted the *Esperanto*, fishing schooner of the Gorton-Pew Fisheries Company, and sent her to Nova Scotia, where she won the international championship cup from Canada.

Died. Scott Russell Hayes, 52, Vice President of the New York Air Brake Company, a son of the late President Hayes, at Ossining, N. Y., after a brief illness.

Died. Mme. Charlotte Gerrigue Masaryk, 72, wife of the President of Czechoslovakia, at Prague. She was born in Brooklyn, N. Y., and met M. Masaryk in 1875, when she was studying music abroad, and he was professor of philosophy at the University of Prague. She returned to the United States and he came to this country and married her in 1878.

POINT with PRIDE

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

Flying phalangers, bandicoots, wombats and spotted dasyures. (P. 21.)

Editors in Birmingham, who will go to jail for their convictions. (P. 24.)

The artificial eyelash. (P. 4.)

Colonel Rossetti, who sank the *Viribus Unitis* and criticised the Fascisti. (P. 11.)

Abraham Lincoln, cinema star. (P. 6.)

Heligoland, which is to be a second Monte Carlo. (P. 11.)

A Chairman of the Shipping Board who knows something about the shipping business. (P. 3.)

John W. Davis, possible Democratic Presidential candidate. (P. 6.)

The only Negro to hold the rank of Colonel in the U. S. Army. (P. 4.)

Two rare documents: the Declaration of Independence, the Constitution of the United States. (P. 6.)

The love of labor which makes good translators. (P. 14.)

"Doctor Will" and "Doctor Charlie." (P. 22.)

De Valera's peace proposals. (P. 9.)

The *Eta* of Japan, which is not a college fraternity. (P. 13.)

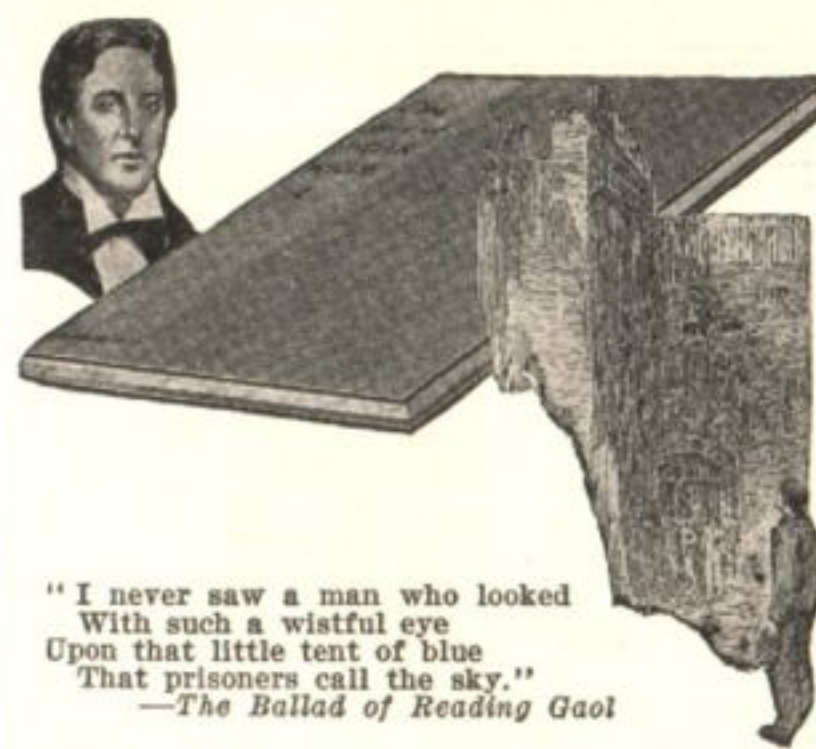
The U. S. light cruiser *Richmond*. (P. 5.)

A new world's record for the 75-meter dash. (P. 24.)

Viviani's answer to the ex-Kaiser's *Memoirs*. (P. 10.)

Reciprocity talk in Canada, after twelve years. (P. 2.)

Cy Williams, Ken Williams and Walter Henline. (P. 24.)



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This fascinating brochure gives some idea of Wilde's sensational career; it contains "the most pathetic confession in all literature." You assume no obligation in sending for it. Read below why, for a short period, it is being distributed free.

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VIEW with ALARM

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

The insanity of Don Lorenzo Perosi, greatest living composer of sacred music. (P. 18.)

No Civil Service examination for an old Marion neighbor of the President. (P. 6.)

The alleged "naughty night-life" of the wild women employed by the Government in Washington. (P. 25.)

Judges who send editors to jail for printing legitimate news. (P. 24.)

The Sims-Denby fracas. (P. 5.)

A proposed increase in the Dutch Navy. (P. 12.)

Three Ambassadors on the same ship. (P. 6.)

Five hundred thousand dollar Filipino independence lobby in Washington. (P. 7.)

The proposed Swiss corner in Angora cats, which may violate the Chester concession. (P. 12.)

No cure for cancer. (P. 22.)

Archbishops who bet. (P. 9.)

A dollar a minute for the referee of the Gould accounts. (P. 19.)

The British amateur golf supremacy, which has lasted 20 years. (P. 24.)

The perpetual President of the United States. (P. 25.)

John Randolph of Roanoke, who was a "furious negative" for 30 years in the House of Representatives. (P. 14.)

The round, steel tennis-racket. (P. 24.)

Greek unwillingness to pay for the devastation of Anatolia. (P. 8.)

"Little Theatre" groups. (P. 16.)

Flying phalangers, bandicoots, wombats and spotted dasyures. (P. 21.)

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KEYSTONA—the flat oil paint that gives a clean *linen finish* to the walls—will add immeasurably to your pride and home comfort.

Easily applied, does not fade, and *can be washed with soap and water* as often as desired, without the slightest injury.

If interested, write

KEYSTONE VARNISH COMPANY

Chicago, Ill.

Brooklyn, N. Y.

Boston, Mass.

KEYSTONA
FLAT FINISH

Justly Famous