

FIFTEEN CENTS

TIME

The Weekly News-Magazine



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VOL. I, NO. 16

SENATOR BURTON K. WHEELER

*He made friends with Trotsky
See Page 3.*

JUNE 18, 1923



Houghton Mifflin Company



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TIME

The Weekly News-Magazine

Vol. I, No. 16

June 18, 1923

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

THE PRESIDENCY

Peregrination

After much delay and many conjectures, formal announcement was finally made at the White House of the President's itinerary on his forthcoming trip. Leaving Washington on June 20, he will travel directly to St. Louis, where he will make his first speech on the following day. His speaking schedule includes 18 other stops exclusive of any addresses he may deliver in Alaska:

June 22, Kansas City, evening

June 23, Hutchinson, Kansas, afternoon

June 25, Denver, morning; Cheyenne, afternoon

June 26, Salt Lake City, evening

June 28, Pocatello, morning; Idaho Falls, afternoon

June 29, Butte, morning; Helena, evening

July 2, Spokane, evening

July 3, Meacham, Ore., Oregon Trail Anniversary Celebration

July 4, Portland, afternoon

July 5, Tacoma, morning

During this tour he will visit Zion and Yellowstone National Parks. From Tacoma he is expected to sail for Alaska. On his return trip he will speak:

July 26, Vancouver, B. C., evening

July 27, Seattle, evening

July 31, San Francisco, evening

Aug. 1, Los Angeles, evening

Aug. 4, San Diego, afternoon

He will also visit Yosemite Park.

From San Diego he will sail for home, via the Panama Canal and Porto Rico, and should complete his trip by Aug. 20 or thereabouts.

Did He Mean the Klan?

To the Imperial Council, Ancient Arabic Order of Nobles of the Mystic Shrine, President Harding made an address in which he said:

"I like the highly purposed fraternity because it is our assurance against menacing organization. In the very naturalness of association men band together for mischief, to

exert misguided zeal, to vent unreasoning malice, to undermine our institutions. This isn't fraternity; this is conspiracy. This isn't associated uplift; it is organized destruction. This is not brotherhood; it is the discord of disloyalty and a danger to the Republic."

Statistics

During four days of the Shriners' Convention in Washington:

50,000 visitors called at the White House.

20,000 of them called on one day—the largest number of guests at the White House in any day of its history.

10,000 visitors shook the President's hand.

At nearly all hours the lines of waiting visitors extended several blocks from the White House in the broiling sun.

1,000 persons were admitted at a time by the White House police, the

usual formality of admission by card being disregarded.

Three parades by day and by night, each of approximately four hours' duration, were reviewed by the President.

1,000 salutes were delivered by the President and Mrs. Harding to flags that passed in parades.

1,000 rockets opened the fireworks display at midnight following the last parade.

The Los Angeles delegation cheered the President so loudly that Laddie Boy, Presidential hound, ran to cover.

The Stars and Stripes

In reviewing one of the Shriners' parades in Washington, Mrs. Harding rose (approximately 110 times) and saluted the stars and stripes as they passed. Her action prompted other women to follow her example. Said Mrs. Harding: "Why shouldn't the women of America pay the same respect to the flag as the men do? No citizen of this country is a better American than I am. I purpose hereafter, as long as I live, to salute the American flag!"

A Letter to the Bishop

Two weeks ago Bishop Thomas F. Gailor, President of the National Council of the Protestant Episcopal Church, wrote to President Harding commending the latter's stand on the World Court question: "There are many thousands of thankful citizens, grateful to you for asserting the responsibility of the United States in the affairs of the world."

The President replied on June 1, but his letter was not made public at that time.

Almost a week later Senator Watson of Indiana called at the White House to confer with the President on the Court. As he left he told reporters:

Approximately 22 Senators, according to the best estimates, are disinclined to support the World Court proposal unless reservations are adopted that make it plain that

CONTENTS

	Page
National Affairs	1-6
Foreign News	7-12
Music	13
Art	13
The Theatre	14-15
Cinema	15
Books	16-17
Education	17-18
Religion	18-19
Medicine	19-20
Science	20
Business and Finance	22-23
Sport	24
Aeronautics	25
The Press	25
Imaginary Interviews	26
Milestones	27
Point with Pride	28
View with Alarm	28

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National Affairs—[Continued]

the United States is not entering the League of Nations."

The next day Senator Fess of Ohio, returning to Washington from a tour of Michigan, Indiana, Illinois, Ohio, Pennsylvania and Kentucky, told the President (and reporters): "The Republican politicians just now are fearful that the World Court proposal means going into the League, and the rank and file are timorous on the same ground."

Whether or not it was as a result of the utterances of the two Senators, President Harding a week after writing to Bishop Gailor made public his letter. In it he declared that he did not "believe any man could confront the responsibility of a President of the United States and yet adhere to the idea that it was possible for our country to maintain an attitude of isolation and aloofness in the world . . . to me it (adherence to the World Court) seems to meet the requirements of our peculiar situation, and permits us to say to the world that we are ready for our part in furthering peace and stability, without entanglement or surrender of cherished policy."

THE CABINET Mr. Hoover's Dictionary

Like Dr. Johnson and Noah Webster, Herbert Hoover is preparing to become a famed lexicographer. Frederic W. Wile, Washington correspondent who knows all the ins and outs of the Capital, has unearthed the history of Mr. Hoover's effort. Since Secretary Hoover has been head of the Department of Commerce, he has instituted the Division of Simplified Practice.

Already it has reduced the number of standard paints from over 100 to 17, and performed other services to commerce. Mr. Hoover's latest effort through this Division is to compile a *Dictionary of Specifications*. He called a conference of industrial men in Washington prior to beginning work. The *Dictionary* is to help buyers throughout the country order standardized products and obtain exactly what they have in mind. It will be revised and reissued from time to time in order to keep pace with all advances in manufacture. By standardizing specifications Mr. Hoover estimates that the cost of many commodities can be reduced by 30%.

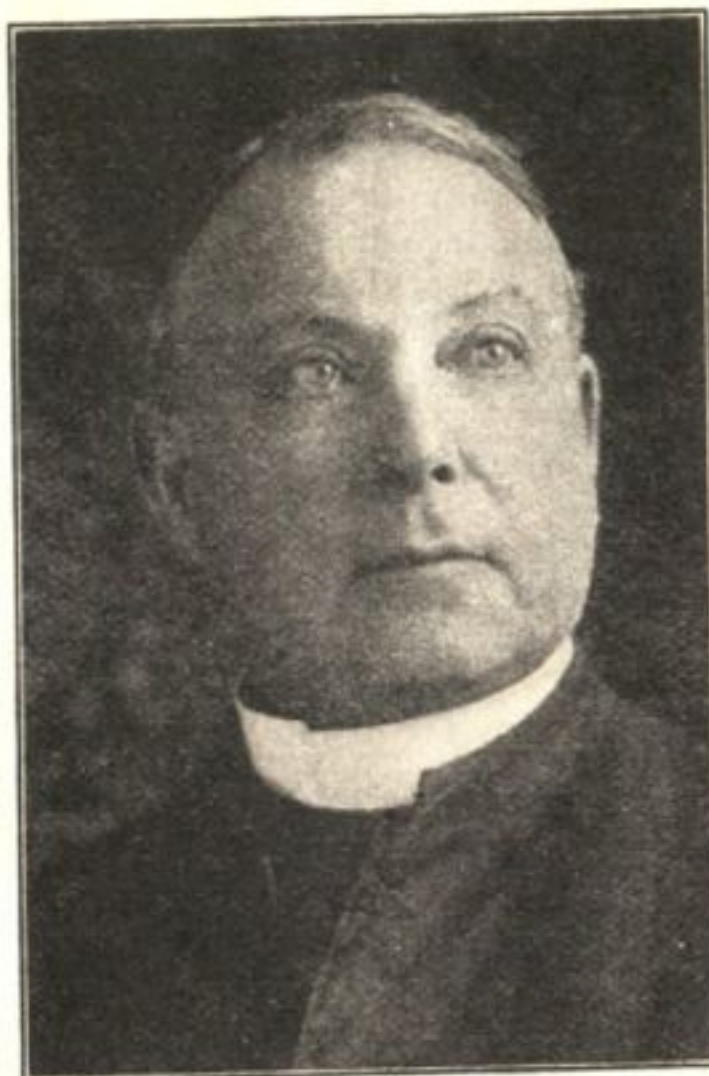
Mr. Hoover is understood to be much exercised over the prospects of America's foreign trade. Markets in this country have been so good during

the last few months that manufacturers are neglecting to "push" their wares abroad. The result is that America is dropping out of foreign markets and may have much difficulty in regaining her footing when a trade slump arrives.

The Department of Commerce advocates that manufacturers set aside a percentage of their output for foreign sale, and not place it on the home market no matter how good the conditions here.

"Secretary of Propaganda"

The assertion is put forward in the Socialist press that Secretary of



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BISHOP GAILOR

"There are many thousands of thankful citizens"

State Hughes uses, or rather misuses, his office for propaganda purposes. Two specific charges are made:

1) That in explaining the closing of the American consulate at Vladivostok he gave as a reason that the Soviet Government had confiscated property of the General Electric Co. and the International Harvester Co., worth \$300,000. It is said that the goods were seized because of unpaid import duties.

2) That he sent telegrams on behalf of "the international bankers" to clergymen asking them to support the World Court; that the Federal Council of the Churches of Christ was "inspired by the State Department" to endorse the Court; that "the Rockefellers, it is understood, are aiding in the business of promoting the World Court scheme."

Treasury Silver

Nevada has both its Senators on the Senate Committee of Mines and Mining—and well it may, for Nevada is one of the chief silver producing states of this country. Senator Tasker L. Oddie (Republican) and State Hughes uses, or rather misuses, Senator Key Pittman (Democrat) are the men. Both have been engaged in the mining business at one time or another. At the age of 25 Key Pittman joined the gold rush to Alaska and worked for two years as a common miner. Later he became the first district attorney of Nome.

He returned to the United States proper, and settled in Tonopah, Nev., one of the Nevada silver and gold mining cities. In 1912 he was elected to the Senate. There, naturally a champion of the mining industry, he became sponsor for the Pittman Act of 1918 for breaking up silver dollars and selling them as bullion at \$1.00 an ounce, during the brief post-war period during which the price of silver went soaring.

Under the Pittman Act the Government pays \$1.00 an ounce for American silver used to replace its silver dollars melted or broken up. It has done so for about three years. During this time the average price of silver has been 70 cents an ounce (just now it is about 65 cents an ounce). So American silver miners have been getting a bonus of about 30 cents an ounce for their product—and the Government has been paying that much more for silver than was necessary.

Of the silver purchased at \$1.00 an ounce, about 10,000,000 ounces were used for subsidiary coins (half dollars, quarters, dimes). In view of this fact, the Treasury Department has discontinued its purchases of \$1.00 silver, declaring that it is not obliged to buy silver for subsidiary coins at \$1.00, but that it will buy as much as necessary at the market price of 65 cents or thereabouts. Controller General McCarl, watchdog of the Treasury, approved this course.

At once Senator Pittman objected. He declared that the Treasury had no right to discontinue its purchases of \$1.00 silver. Under Secretary of the Treasury Gilbert replied simply that "there is nothing in the Pittman Act that requires the Treasury at any time to buy silver for subsidiary coinage at the artificial price of \$1.00 per ounce."

The Government makes a profit, known as "seigniorage," from its subsidiary silver coins because the face

National Affairs—[Continued]

value of the coins is greater than the value of the silver in them. At \$1.00 an ounce for silver, the cost of silver in a dollar (face value) of subsidiary coins is about 72 cents. At the market price of 65 cents an ounce for silver the Government will pay about 48 cents for the silver in a dollar (face value) of coins. In other words the seigniorage will increase from 28 cents to 52 cents and there will be additional profit of 24 cents on every dollar (face value) of subsidiary coins minted.

CONGRESS

"Sensible Communism"

Where should a member of Congress be when Congress is not in session? Many of them have given their answers by going to Russia. Senator Burton K. Wheeler of Montana is the first to return from there this summer. Representatives Beedy (Me.) and Collins (Miss.) are there now. Senators Ladd (N. D.), King (Utah) and Brookhart (Ia.) (although he announced before leaving America that he would not visit Russia) and Representative Frear (Wis.) are expected there shortly.

In addition to members of Congress, ex-Governor Allen of Kansas, Perley P. Christensen (Farmer Labor candidate for President in 1920) and Irving T. Bush, prominent business man, are now or have been in Russia.

Senator Wheeler and Governor Allen, who have just returned, and Mr. Bush (still in Russia) last week made public statements of their opinions.

Senator Wheeler, who is only 41 years of age, is a Democrat and a "radical." In 1920 he was defeated in the election for the governorship of Montana. Last Fall with the aid of the Non-Partisan League he was elected Senator. He has allied himself with the progressive bloc in Congress.

He announced that the Russians are now better off than they ever were under the Tzar, that Soviet government with a well trained army of 600,000 is stable, that "there were signs of prosperity on every side," that graft is non-existent, that the hatred of Russians for religion is exaggerated, that the Russian government will honor the debts to Americans contracted by its predecessors (Tzarist and Kerensky, that Trotzky is willing to guarantee American property rights in Russia. In short he believes that Russia is taking up "sensible communism" and



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SENATOR KEY PITTMAN

He befriends the miners of Tonopah

he joins the Senators who demand American recognition of Russia.

His findings are significant because they are likely to typify the reports which other progressives (e.g., Senator Brookhart and Representative Frear) may bring back to use as ammunition to fire at the administration.

Governor Allen, good Kansan and sponsor of the Kansas Industrial Court, was not so optimistic. He termed Russia "the industrial paradise of idleness." He found the peasants returning to the church; he found women wearing furs and jewels once more. But he declared that if American relief is stopped "50,000 helpless people in the Black Sea region alone will perish."

Irving T. Bush considers Russia from the business man's viewpoint. Over his desk in New York hangs the motto: "Konsider the Postage Stamp, my Son. Its usefulness consists in its ability to stick till it gets there." He bought sand lots on the water front of South Brooklyn and stuck till he got there. Now the Bush Terminal with rail and water connections covers 30 city blocks and contains 123 warehouses, 8 piers and 16 model industrial buildings.

Mr. Bush conferred with Trotzky, Kameneff, Telichev, Litvinoff and others. He then gave interviews which were published in *Izvestia* and

other Russian papers. From Moscow came a report of his remarks: "I am bold to say that not one American in ten thousand has any idea of the order and generally good conditions prevailing here. . . . The Russian leaders strike me as intelligent, courageous and sincere. . . . But there is one thing these people have to learn . . . that they cannot expect American coöperation until they regain American confidence. . . . Optimistic as my comments may seem to many people at home, that should not be taken to mean that I am less of an individualist than before or less a believer in the superiority of American methods."

Mr. Bush is not a Congressman but his views, it is said, will carry weight with the Administration which likes to be known as a "Business Administration."

SHIPPING

The Next Move

Chairman Lasker handed to President Harding his formal resignation from the Shipping Board with a letter stating what he had accomplished and what he recommended for his successor, Edward P. Farley.

He prefaced his recommendation by declaring that the effort to sell the Government fleet to private owners was apparently a failure. "Developments thus far indicate that . . . most of the bids will be inadequate, and in the main the Government will be forced to maintain in some way the routes now being operated at its expense."

He then recommended:

1) That from 12 to 18 subsidiary corporations be created under the Emergency Fleet Corporation, each to operate a route and control the good-will and terminal facilities, assets of increasing value to the Government.

2) That 250 ships be allocated to these corporations, replacing 400 ships now operated in these services.

3) That of the 1,200 ships remaining, the unprofitable ones be scrapped.

4) That 200 of the remainder be set aside as a reserve and that a "given number" of these be equipped with Diesel engines instead of oil-burning equipment. This would improve their efficiency by 25% and make it possible soon to repay money borrowed from the Shipping Board's construction loan fund.

5) That the remainder of the ships be sold to any buyers foreign or

National Affairs—[Continued]

American "at the best prices obtainable."

6) That thereupon all surplus tonnage still remaining be scrapped because they act as a "depressant upon the merchant marine of the world, and, most of all, upon our own."

Trials and Junkets

The plan of Chairman Lasker of the Shipping Board to take the *Leviathan* on a trial trip from Boston to Cuba and back to New York with 600 guests aboard has raised a great howl of "Junket!" from many newspapers, chiefly Democratic, of whom *The New York World* is the leader.

The argument against "the million dollar joy ride," as it is called, amounts to this: The *Leviathan* had as much of a trial trip as was necessary, going from Newport News to Boston. She is an old ship and does not need any further trial. She is well known and does not need "advertising." Foreign ships do not take such trials. The trip will cost \$200,000 or \$300,000. Besides, she might be making a profit by entering the transatlantic service earlier than July 4. Considering these two factors, the Government may be losing \$1,000,000 to provide a joy ride—a stag party for Mr. Lasker and his friends.

The other side of the case (not Mr. Lasker, however; he keeps silence) argues: The trip is required by law. The presence of 600 guests will cost the Government only \$6,000 and will be worth more than \$1,000,000 in advertising. The object of the trip is to give the *Leviathan* 20 or 30 trials at various speeds over a measured mile course to furnish her master with accurate data on the efficiency of her new oil engines and work out a "performance curve" which he may use in maneuvering his vessel. The mile course requires special conditions; it must be close to land so that accurate measurements of speed can be made; it must have very deep water, so that the efficiency of the propellers will not be impaired. The United States Navy has two such courses: one off Rockland, Me., the other in Guantanamo Bay, Cuba. The Rockland course is too foggy at this season of the year.

PROHIBITION

June 10

The new federal ruling that no ship may enter United States territorial waters with any beverage liquor aboard went into effect on June 10.

Foreign ships already in port were not required to throw their liquor overboard—instead it was securely sealed. This happened to the *Cedric* and the *Carmania*.

In the port of New York crews of vessels belonging to countries which legally require liquor rations for their seamen, continued to receive their liquor. New York Prohibition Director Canfield announced that he had received a telegram from Commissioner Haynes that the United States Public Health Service would issue medicinal liquor permits to such ships on the assumption that since the liquor was legally required it was medicinal. Contradictory reports were issued in Washington.



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IRVING T. BUSH

"Konsider the postage stamp"—See page 3

British steamships, it was announced, will sail westward henceforward with only half their ordinary cargo of liquors, which will all be disposed of before reaching the three-mile limit. A half cargo of liquor for the *Majestic*, for example, consists of 30,000 bottles of ale, 675 quarts of champagne, 375 quarts of wine, 1,500 bottles of whisky, brandy and gin, and 150 bottles of liqueurs. One report has it that British companies are asking their future passengers to specify in advance how much liquor they will require on the trip to America.

Said one steamship official: "We have been asked to purchase single bottles of liquors, of which we never heard. To arrange for the supply of cocktails requested would entail the stocking of a vast quantity of alcoholic materials we should never get

rid of. One woman has ordered five bottles of stout, and another half a bottle of gin. On the other hand, a well-known millionaire, who is the leader of a considerable party, has ordered ten cases of magnums of champagne. But the great demand is for whisky, Scotch and Irish, in that order of preference!"

Solid Shot

The United States "prohibition navy" is rapidly undergoing evolution to fit it for the task of catching rum runners on the Atlantic. It is soon to consist of twelve vessels; four revenue cutters, the *Seneca*, *Seminole*, *Gresham* and *Manhattan*, and eight speed boats now on the ways which will act as scouts.

The revenue cutters are capable of about 15 knots, which is insufficient to catch the speedier rum runners in a tail chase, but the speed boats, capable of 30 knots, will be more than a match for the outlaws.

In addition all the ships are being armed with cannon varying from one-pounders to four-inch guns. Sanction has at last been given to fire directly on the rum runners, with solid shot, and not merely across their bows.

RAILWAYS

More Profit

Improved industrial conditions is the chief cause assigned for earnings of Class 1 railroads during April amounting to 6.5% (on an annual basis). This is almost twice last year's earnings. Freight traffic increased 55% during the year, but cuts in freight rates made the increase in revenue only 25%.

The improved conditions were felt chiefly in the East. Eastern roads earned 7.93%; Southern roads, 7.18%; Western roads 4.52%.

Predictions are that the large earnings will continue during 1923. It is not expected, however, that there will be any pronounced cut of freight rates before next year.

TAXATION

Smaller Incomes

The Census Bureau announced figures on the number of million dollar incomes in the United States as revealed by the income tax in 1921. There were only 21 such incomes in that year, although in 1920 there were 33; in 1919, 65; in 1918, 67; in 1917, 141.

The cause of decrease in the higher incomes was doubtless two-fold:

National Affairs—[Continued]

smaller dividends and more tax-free investments.

Other facts:

¶ The average net income was \$2,938.56 (the year previous it was \$3,269.40).

¶ Over 86% of the number of returns were from incomes between \$1,000 and \$5,000.

¶ The States of New York, Pennsylvania and Illinois paid over half of the income tax.

¶ The Government collected \$719,000,000 in income taxes, as compared to \$1,075,000,000 in the year previous.

¶ Regarding as millionaires all people with incomes of \$50,000 or over, Treasury officers calculate there were 11,069 millionaires.

WOMEN

A Perfect Agreement

The idea of Republican women that they should have a larger share in the councils of their party (TIME, June 4), namely, representation on the Republican National Committee, was advanced a step nearer realization. Chairman Adams of the committee called at the White House and spent three quarters of an hour with the President.

"The President and I were in perfect agreement," declared Mr. Adams afterwards. They had decided that one Republican woman from each state should be named as an advisory member of the committee, until the national convention next year. Then the women may expect 50% representation on the Republican National Committee, just as they have on the Democratic Committee. "My idea," Mr. Adams pursued, "has been that at the next national convention, when the women of the country have decided definitely just what recognition they would like to have, the national convention will take action. . . ."

It is more or less of an open secret in Washington, however, that the "hard-boiled" variety of Republican politicians privately do not relish the idea of having women help run the party. They regard women as more or less futile in politics, as meddling, temperamental, trouble-making. On this account they have not given women a larger voice in the party. Since 1920, the Democratic Party has been "coddling" women voters. It is said that a time has come when some action must be taken to save many women's votes for the Republican Party.

NEGROES

Constitutional Rights

Marcus Garvey, standing on his constitutional rights, continued to conduct his own defense in his trial for misuse of the mails in promoting the Black Star Line (TIME, June 11).

"It would save time," Judge Mack, who was presiding, told Mr. Garvey, "if I should state now that every objection made by you heretofore has been overruled. You took an exception in every case and that only delayed the procedure. I am not conducting a school for lawyers."

Among the witnesses called by Garvey were "Sir" James O'Mealley, a master of Calaba College, Jamaica (sent by Garvey as a delegate to the League of Nations), the Rev. Frederick Augustus Toote (a director of the Black Star Line), "Lady" Bruce, "Duchess of Uganda" (titles conferred upon her husband by Garvey), James Hercules (a boatswain of one of the Black Star Liners) and Amy Jacques Garvey (the defendant's second wife).

"Is this woman your legal wife?" asked the Court.

"She is my legal wife at present," affirmed Garvey.

Witnesses told of a trip to the West Indies. The testimony was confused but there were apparently at least three occasions on which the Black Star ship was believed to be sinking. On one occasion there was an explosion and everybody "ran around in circles" until the engineer threatened to throw some of the passengers overboard. The next morning the passengers were awakened by the cry: "My God! Somebody's opened the sea cock." All hands were ordered to the pumps to save the ship.

SUPREME COURT

Liberal Justice

The liberalism of the Supreme Court, much impugned when it nullified the District of Columbia minimum wage law for women, was apparently revived by two of its latest acts. One was to decline to consider the constitutionality of the Sheppard-Towner Bill for maternity welfare instruction. This disposes of the bill only temporarily, however, and it may again come before the Court. The other was to declare unconstitutional the forbidding of instruction in foreign languages in elementary schools, public, private or parochial.

The two justices who dissented

from the latter decision were Sutherland and Holmes. Mr. Sutherland is rated a conservative, but Mr. Holmes is usually classified as a liberal. The case was that of a parochial school teacher who had taught German to a ten-year-old child. He was convicted under the Nebraska law and his conviction upheld by the State Supreme Court. The decision of the highest court in the land was based on the Fourteenth Amendment, which declares that no state shall "deprive any person of life, liberty or property without due process of law." The Court held the Nebraska law an infraction of the individual's liberty. The decision invalidates similar laws in 20 other states.

ARMY AND NAVY

A Congress of Warships

The largest naval display ever held in North Pacific waters will take place in Puget Sound on July 27. On that day President Harding, returning from Alaska, is scheduled to sail from Vancouver to Seattle. Some 45 units of the Pacific fleet will assemble.

Among the number will be 14 dreadnoughts. The *Maryland* (now completing her big gun calibration tests off the Virginia capes) is expected to reach the Pacific by that time and to act as flagship.

INDIANS

Two-Dog Men

The Indians of the Fort Berthold Agency, North Dakota, are passionately addicted to keeping dogs as pets. This is a problem that has for years distressed the Indian Bureau of the Department of the Interior. Grave cases have been reported to the Bureau of individuals who possess half a dozen dogs and hold on to them with a tenacity that no amount of moral suasion can shake. Now it is announced that the braves of Fort Berthold Agency have decided to get along with two dogs per Indian, and to put, as well, a dollar tax on every dog within the legal quota.

LABOR

Butcher, Baker, Tailor

The Kansas Industrial Court Law, famed handiwork of former Governor Henry J. Allen, received a severe blow when the U. S. Supreme Court reversed one of its findings. The Constitutionality of the Kansas law was not directly ruled upon. The

National Affairs—[Continued]

case was one in which the Industrial Court had ruled that Charles Wolff Packing Co., of Topeka, must increase the wages of its employees, although the company was not then operating at a profit.

The opinion of the Supreme Court, delivered by Chief Justice Taft, was apparently aimed as much at the law as at the particular instance of its operation: "It has never been supposed since the adoption of the Constitution that the business of the butcher, or the baker, the tailor, the wood chopper, the mining operator, or the miner [the Kansas law applies to the production and transportation of food, fuel and clothing], was clothed with such public interest that the price of his product or his wages could be fixed by state regulation. . . .

"It [the Act] curtails the right of the employer on the one hand and of the employee on the other to contract about his affairs. This is part of the liberty of the individual protected by . . . the 14th Amendment."

Ex-governor Allen nevertheless does not take the view that the Supreme Court's decision renders the Industrial Court powerless. Said he: "I rather expected an adverse decision because I believe when the Industrial Court took the action in question it was placing that section of the law on thin ice. . . . There was no question of emergency. The whole Kansas law was written around the emergency point. This does not take away from the Industrial Court any of its anti-picketing powers nor the power to make wage decisions in an emergency."

POLITICAL NOTES

A carbuncle on the neck of Senator David A. Reed prematurely ended the Senator's speaking tour in Pennsylvania. He had just begun a swing around the state with Senator Pepper "to get acquainted with the people." He entered the hospital at Titusville.

"Next year the American people will elect a President of the United States, and, to insure the complete restoration of such a government as Lincoln demanded, the people would do well to stand squarely behind the greatest exponent and champion of popular rights that has loomed upon the national horizon in the last 40 years—William Randolph Hearst." Mayor John F. Hylan of New York in the *Forum*.

Added Mr. Hylan about Mr. Hearst: "By his battles against the

so-called classes he has antagonized both the wealthy and those of high social standing, and, of course, there is no place for him in exclusive circles."



WILLIAM R. HEARST

"Of course, there is no place for him in exclusive circles."

"The Great Eliminator" is the title bestowed on William Randolph Hearst by the *New York Tribune*. Its argument runs as follows: Hearst mentioned Ford for the Presidency and that put Ford out of the race; Hearst mentioned Senator Reed and that eliminated Reed; Hearst has only to mention a few others and there will be none left but W. R. Hearst himself.

...

John T. Adams, Chairman of the Republican National Committee, is opposed—tacitly if not overtly—to the World Court. Frank A. Munsey, newspaper magnate, is very openly and explicitly opposed to the World Court. Mr. Adams made a flying trip from Washington to New York, saw Mr. Munsey, hurried back to Washington. Only two people were the wiser for the trip.

...

June 18 is the date of the Minnesota special primary which precedes the election of a successor to the late Senator Knute Nelson. The candidates at the primary include:

Republicans: Governor J. A. O. Preus, ex-Governor J. A. A. Burnquist, Representatives Thomas D.

Schall and Sydney Anderson, ex-Representatives Earnest Lundeen and Halvor Steenerson, Oscar Hallam, Victor L. Power, Martin J. Martin.

Democrats: James A. Carley, Francis C. Carey.

Farmer-Laborites: Ex-Representative Charles A. Lindbergh, Dr. L. A. Fritzsche, Magnus Johnson.

Former Representative Lindbergh, a Farmer-Labor candidate in the Minnesota Senatorial primaries, used an aeroplane to make a stumping tour of the state. His son was his pilot. But the aeroplane was disabled and Mr. Lindbergh had to finish his tour by rail.

Senator La Follette is resting at the Battle Creek (Mich.) sanatorium before going on a speaking tour. "I'm not sick," he declared. "I am here because I don't want to get sick!"

...

Henry Ford told how the Volstead Act should be enforced: "Turn the Volstead Act over to the Army and Navy for enforcement. They haven't anything to do in peace time anyhow but go through a few drills and idle away their time cruising or maintaining social relations at some isolated post!"

...

A Zero Mile Stone was erected south of the White House. It marks the beginnings of the Lee and Lincoln Highways as the golden stone in the Forum marked the beginning of the great system of Roman roads.

...

The Chautauqua Circuit put on the road this summer the largest number of men ever to test political acoustics from its platforms. Following the trail blazed long ago by William Jennings Bryan will be: Senators Watson (Ind.), Harrison (Miss.), Willis (Ohio), Brookhart (Ia.), Lenroot, (Wis.); Representatives Dickinson (Ia.), Shreve (Pa.), Tinch and Hoch (Kan.); Ex-Governors Allen (Kan.), Brough (Ark.), Harding (Ia.), Carlson (Colo.), Ex-Senator Gore (Okla.); Ex-Representatives Patrick Kelley (Mich.), Martin A. Morrison (Ind.), Jeannette Rankin (Mont.)—first Congresswoman. Old favorites include Josephus Daniels and William C. Redfield (Secretary of Commerce under Mr. Wilson). Besides Miss Rankin, there will be two other women of prominence—Mrs. Ruth Bryan Owen (daughter of W. J. B.), and Mrs. Annie Dickie Oleson (unsuccessful Minnesota Democratic Senatorial candidate last Fall).

FOREIGN NEWS

THE RUHR

France Succumbs

Premier Poincaré of France definitely held out the olive branch to Britain. In a note to the British Government Poincaré asks for coöperation in demanding that Germany end passive resistance in the Ruhr. Official circles have it that Britain will accept this proposal. Thus the beginning of a solution of the Ruhr occupation and the greater problem of reparations is definitely in sight.

...

The now certain participation of settlement with the Germans is due partly to the efforts of Belgium, who flatly declined to discuss with France the final terms of German reparations unless Britain were consulted. This attitude did much to influence Poincaré in taking a more conciliatory attitude with regard to British participation in future deliberations.

...

A concerted effort is being made to induce the United States to enter the forthcoming conference. Her aid is considered invaluable by both France and Belgium, but the British contention is that they cannot afford to wait for the United States to act.

...

Herr Cuno, German Chancellor, made his second offer. This is a distinct advance on his last note. The offer, which was made on the advice of the British Government and which takes account of the Belgian plan (*TIME*, June 11) is for payment of \$265,600,000 a year for a period to be settled by an international body. An international loan is preferred, but Germany is prepared to begin payment of these annuities on January 1, 1928, and in the meantime to make a total payment in kind to the value of \$595,000,000. Guarantees were offered: capitalization of the Federal railway system at \$2,380,000,000, gold marks, producing a bonded interest of \$119,000,000; a further \$2,380,000,000 to be guaranteed by a 5% mortgage on physical holdings of industry, agriculture and shipping. This will produce another \$119,000,000 gold marks, making a total of \$238,000,000. The remaining \$27,600,000 will be met by pledging customs duties on imports other than necessities, excise on tobacco, beer,

wine and sugar and receipts from the spirits monopoly. The average pre-war receipt from these sources is put at \$190,400,000, but the present day value "has now fallen to one-quarter on account of the loss of territory and population and reduced consumption. With the recovery of the economic activity of Germany it will automatically increase." The note urges "an oral discussion," but makes no mention of the Ruhr occupation or passive resistance. In the meantime Herr Stresemann, Chief of the People's party, is being kept in reserve.

...

Much anxiety is being evinced in Paris over the trend of British policy in connection with reparations settlement. It is known that Premier Baldwin will base his plan on the 62-year settlement of the British war debt to the United States, that he will strongly back the moratorium demanded by Germany and that he will limit the maximum demands on Germany to about \$12,000,000,000.

...

France views the German offer with stolid indifference, except in so far as the acceptance of a conference is concerned. It is definitely known that Poincaré will demand the entire amount of France's debt to the United States from Germany and will rely upon Britain's canceling a fair percentage of her continental debt in order to balance this claim.

...

Italy will also be invited to the reparations conference. Premier Mussolini, speaking in the Chamber, outlined Italy's attitude to the reparations problem:

- 1) Germany must be made to pay a certain sum—by common consent the Allies have fixed the amount at \$11,900,000,000.
- 2) No adjustment must be tolerated that will give any nation political, economic or military hegemony over the rest of Europe. (An intimation that the French will not be allowed to occupy permanently the Ruhr.)
- 3) Italy will bear her share of necessary sacrifices in order to facilitate reconstruction of Europe.
- 4) The problems of interallied debts and reparations cannot be considered separately.

THE NEAR EAST

Still Hagglng

The Ottoman debt question is still troubling the peace of the Lausanne Conference. Joseph C. Grew, United States official observer, was asked to act as mediator.

It seems likely that the Lausanne Treaty will be signed toward the end of the present month. It will, however, be little more than a declaration of peace, as many major issues are to be settled by separate conference between the interested parties.

THE LEAGUE

Current Activities

Health. The League of Nations' Health Committee concluded its sixth session at Paris. The following business was discussed: plan for setting up a permanent health organization, investigation of cancer mortality, epidemiological intelligence service, plans for fighting malaria on an international scale, Dutch plan to simplify port sanitary regulations, convention for sanitary control of inland waterways.

Saar Dispute. The British withdrew their request for an investigation by the League of the Saar Valley régime. It is understood that the Saar Valley Government (principally French) agrees to modify its attitude toward suspension of newspapers and arrests of men found to be fomenting strikes.

Cecil Treaty. The League of Nations Commission for the Reduction of Armaments considered a treaty propounded by Lord Robert Cecil. So much criticism was hurled at the scheme that the discussion was finished without coming to a vote. Another discussion will take place later.

RHINE ARMY BILL

Settlement at Last

Elliot Wadsworth, Assistant Secretary of the U. S. Treasury, in Paris since February to secure payment of the Rhine Army Bill, arrived in the United States on the *Olympic*.

He said that he has made a satisfactory arrangement with the Allies and that the United States will receive from the Reparations Commission between \$240,000,000 and \$245,000,000 in twelve annual payments, starting on December 31.

Foreign News—[Continued]

GREAT BRITAIN

Parliament's Week

¶ Premier Baldwin announced in the House that the Government is prepared to grant facilities to Lady Astor's bill prohibiting the sale of intoxicants to persons under 18 years of age if it fails to pass through the remaining stages in the time allotted to private members' bills.

¶ Mrs. Philipson (Mabel Russell), newly elected Conservative member for Berwick-upon-Tweed, took her seat in the House. A Labor member is said to have shouted: "Cheer up, Nancy!" to Lady Astor.

¶ A bill providing for equal divorce rights for both sexes was passed by a vote of 257 to 26. The bill now goes to the House of Lords for approval. Under this bill women will no longer be obliged to prove desertion or cruelty in addition to misconduct to obtain a divorce. Thus they are placed on an equal footing with men.

¶ Several amusing incidents occurred in the passage of the divorce bill. Someone asked if wives should pay their divorced husbands alimony. Said Sir Frederick Banbury, Conservative, City of London: "I have always believed that woman was a superior person and that man should support her, but it seems that we are getting away from that now!" Amendments preventing wives from using the measure retroactively were accepted.

¶ A bill to forbid the publication of the details of divorce court evidence passed its second reading and was referred to committee.

¶ The status of Lord Robert Cecil in the Cabinet was the subject of many questions. The Premier, however, was able to postpone the issue, but notice of questions was given by Philip Snowden, Laborite, and Sir W. Ellis Hume-Williams, Conservative; the Premier must make a definite reply soon.

¶ A motion to instal baths in houses being converted into apartments for laborers was defeated. Said Colonel Prettyman, Conservative for Chelmsford: "Why, our forefathers had only two baths in their lifetime—one when they were born and the other when they died—and they took neither of them voluntarily." *The New York Herald* says: "It's all a myth about the Englishman and his inevitable bath."

Dancers and Prancers

Jazzmania is no respecter of persons. Premier Baldwin is said to be

no novice at jazzing. H. G. Wells is taking laborious pains in teaching himself the delights of the modern terpsichorean art. As yet he is not very proficient. Some jokester said he danced like an *Outline of History*. Arnold Bennett is reported to have



ARNOLD BENNETT
Able with pen, able with toe

acquired "a stage of proficiency," arrived at through many private lessons. Lord Balfour likes to see other people do it, but is too old to take it up himself. Lord Curzon has not yet fallen, but the Marchioness, his wife, is an exponent of no mean accomplishment. Lloyd George has not yet made his dancing debut, nor is he ever likely to. Lord Birkenhead, ex-Lord Chancellor, leads the political world in jazz dancing. No band is too fast for him. Another statesman, chided about his jazz passion, retorted that the Duke of Wellington left a ballroom in Brussels to fight the Battle of Waterloo.

Money Speaks

At the Drury Lane Theatre, London, the management announced that, despite the praise of critics, *Ned Kean of Old Drury*—a play depicting the struggles and triumphs of the famous actor, Edmund Kean—would be withdrawn in a few days, as the support from the public, while enthusiastic, was small—too small.

H. A. Saintsbury, the principal actor, was about to speak when a white-haired old gentleman stood up in the stalls. He said he had never missed a Drury Lane production for 50 years. The audience told him to

sit down; he refused. "I'm so sorry," he continued, "that this beautiful play is to stop that I'll guarantee its run for two more weeks. But being a Scotsman, I'll drive a hard bargain with the management—all profits must go to theatrical charity." The speaker was Samuel Greenlees, millionaire. Indescribable enthusiasm greeted his speech, which was soon disciplined into one mighty song, *For He's A Jolly Good Fellow*, followed by *Auld Lang Syne*.

A Soldier's Medals

The medals and decorations of the late Sir John Cowans, Quartermaster General of the British Army during the war, were offered for sale by order of Sir John's executors, despite Lady Cowans' protest. The proceeds were to pay his debts.

The decorations, which include the United States Distinguished Service Medal, were placed in the hands of Spinks (Piccadilly medal dealers) for disposal. A man, who refused to divulge his name, bought the medals as an act of friendship and appreciation of Sir John's great services to the nation and returned them to Lady Cowans on condition that she bequeath them to the South Kensington Museum or the United Services Institution.

Ireland

General Richard Mulcahy, Free State Minister of Defense, introduced a bill into the Dail Eireann authorizing compensation to men wounded in the three periods of fighting in Southern Ireland. The three periods:

- 1) Easter rising of 1916.
- 2) Anglo-Irish struggle, January, 1919, to December, 1921, terminated by establishment of Free State.
- 3) Struggle between Republicans and Free Staters, December, 1921, to June, 1923.

De Valera, Chief of the Republican Party, is reported to have left his secret hiding place and to be taking part in a verbal agitation for the Irish Republic. General Mulcahy, asked what will happen to De Valera if he shows his nose, answered laconically: "Wait and see."

India

In the Jullundur and Hoshiarpur districts of the Punjab, natives are reported to be bent on "murderous activities." One native, on being arrested, was taken through a village, where he was greeted by crowds of salaaming Sikhs.

Foreign News—[Continued]

FRANCE

The Naval Treaties

Premier Poincaré decided to withdraw the bill for ratification of the Washington Naval Agreement now before the Foreign Affairs Commission of the Chamber of Deputies and to substitute direct recognition without formal reservations. The new bill must be examined by various commissions, so that ratification will not take place for some time.

Devastated Area

The Commercial Councillor of the British Embassy in Paris, J. R. Cahill, reports on reconstruction work in the devastated area:

"The industrial reconstruction of the devastated area is fast approaching completion; the destroyed or damaged coal mines in these areas are increasing their output, being aided by the improved technical equipment introduced; in the great textile industries of these areas the damaged works, provided with the most modern machinery and accessories, have been occupied to the full extent of the labor at their disposal. Agricultural reconstruction has not lagged behind."

Royalism

Reports from France contain information pointing to widespread activities of the Camelots du Roi, whose adoption of Fascist antics led to a bitter discussion in the Chamber of Deputies some days ago (TIME, June 11).

The strength of the Camelots is computed at 1,500,000—scattered throughout France. In every local arrondissement is a Camelot group, drilled and trained under the guise of "general athletics." The Royalist war chest is said to contain many millions of francs, and more money continues to flow into its coffers. Farmers and peasants are reported to be joining the organization.

The Government has taken a serious view of the situation. Following M. Maunoury's promise to maintain order, his speech, together with the anti-Royalist speeches of Deputies Brousse and Herriot, were placarded throughout France. Coercive methods against the Royalists are likely to follow.

Contrary to the opinion of many Americans, the Royalist question is not treated as a joke by the French public. Ever since the war there has been a growing movement of a serious nature in Royalist circles. Dur-

ing the war many Royalists distinguished themselves, and in many cases earned the respect, if nothing more, of the public. The number of "young aristocrats" in favor of the Republic are few indeed, except perhaps those of the First and Second Empires, whose cause is practically dead.

A well known French scholar recently remarked that "given a political crisis, the Camelots are well enough organized to overthrow the Republican régime and imprison the President in the Elysée."

Faster Funerals

A member of the Paris Municipal Council proposed that automobile hearses be substituted for the horse-drawn vehicles. He informed the Council that Paris is the only European capital tolerating slowly moving funeral processions followed by mourners on foot. The traffic, he said, was held up for an average of 15 minutes in each street along which they pass.

A Paris newspaper says that while people may be shocked by the proposal "it would be an act of charity to abolish the melancholy custom."

New Embassy in U. S.

A bill providing for the sale of a site on S Street, Washington, for \$185,000 and the purchase of another for a new French Embassy at 15th and Euclid Streets for the same amount was introduced into the Chamber of Deputies. It was explained that the opportunity to make the exchange came "as a favor" from the owner (Mrs. John B. Henderson) of the new site, which is far more valuable than the old.

Viviani Faints

René Viviani, former Premier of France, fainted in court from overwork.

Noting that he looked fatigued, the judge asked him if he cared to rest for a few moments. Viviani did not reply, but gazed vacantly around the court and suddenly fell over his desk.

René Viviani, lawyer, is 60 years of age. He was Premier when war was declared in August, 1914. A year later he resigned in order to facilitate the formation of a coalition government. Early last year he retired from official life to return to his legal practice. His book, *As We See It* (an animadversion upon Wilhelm II), was recently published in America, and was reviewed in TIME, May 19.

GERMANY

Cuno Broadcasted

Chancellor Cuno made a speech in the Reichstag. He said unkind things about the French. The Wilhelmstrasse had the speech translated into the principal foreign languages. German merchants abroad offered to distribute copies of the speech. Cases of Cuno speeches left Berlin bound for the outer world. They arrived at the frontier. The German customs officials sent them back to Berlin, because no export license had been issued. This is very necessary. Cuno had the law passed.

Lloyd's Looks Up

The North German Lloyd now possesses 30% of its pre-war fleet.

The Lloyd's new liner, *München*, of 13,325 gross tons displacement, made a trial run from Swinemünde, where she was built, to Bremerhaven. As the *München* passed the scene of the battle of Skagerrak her flags were flown at half mast, "while officials, guests and crew took part in a memorial service to the German sailors who lost their lives in the battle."

The liner will sail for New York on her maiden trip, June 21.

Million Mark Notes

The Reichsbank arranged to print 1,000,000-mark notes in response to popular demand. The largest note in circulation at present is the 100,000-mark bill; the issue of a 500,000-mark bill is expected shortly.

It was erroneously reported by the press that the 1,000,000-mark note will be the largest paper unit in the world, outside Russian rubles. For many months Austria has circulated 5,000,000-crown notes.

The cost of becoming a millionaire in German marks for this week is \$12.35.

ITALY

"Comic Opera"

The suspension by the Fascisti of the Communist journal *Il Lavoratore* caused some caustic comment in the Chamber of Deputies.

Signor Bombacci, Communist deputy of Trieste, wanted to know why the paper in question was suppressed and also if Italian Communists were to be deprived of their citizenship rights.

Signor Giunta, Fascist deputy of Trieste, took it upon himself to answer. He pointed out that when Tri-

Foreign News—[Continued]

este was expressing its devotion to its flag, King and people, Communists presented themselves fully armed before the Fascisti barracks. Five unarmed Fascisti routed them; but in their flight they came upon a Fascist washing himself in a fountain. They "killed him like a dog." "The next morning," continued Guinta, "your Communist newspaper, *Il Lavoratore*, dared to approve this revolting action as if it had been meritorious. Do not complain, Deputy Bombacci, if your newspaper was suspended. The next time we will suppress it altogether!"

Bombacci: "What do you mean by 'we will suppress it'? Are you speaking in the name of the government?"

Guinta: "I am speaking for myself. We cannot allow Communist papers to carry on criminal propaganda. . . . You, Deputy Bombacci, asked whether you still enjoyed the rights of Italian citizenship. We reply that you do not, because all your actions prove you to be unworthy of that honor."

Bitter words from Communists and Socialists all speaking at once. Then peace.

Guinta: "What would deputy Bombacci say if I went to Moscow and published a Fascist newspaper there? Would I have any rights of citizenship? Would the law protect me?"

Angry antics from the Reds. Bombacci speechless with rage; waves arms, ruffles hair, pulls beard. Silence. Bombacci recovers power of speech: "You stand for barbarism, not civilization. You could not publish a Fascist newspaper in Moscow because there is a law against it—You Fascisti are guilty of having made a comic opera of revolution."

"Buffoon!" and "Do not provoke us!" from the Fascisti.

"We do not care. We are ready to sacrifice ourselves for our cause!" from Bombacci.

The entire Chamber (not excepting Bombacci's friends) broke into uncontrollable laughter at this point; for Bombacci some months before had hidden in the coal cellar of a Bologna restaurant wearing a chef's cap, to escape the clutches of Fascismo. The episode ended here.

Metamorphosis

The parish priest of Gubbio turned anti-Fascist. Count Fabiani, Fascist, gave him castor oil. The Count is serving a term of ten months in jail. Thus is virtue changed to vice.

NETHERLANDS

The Queen Receives

His Majesty's ship *Eiswold* sailed into Amsterdam Harbor amid salvos from Dutch cruisers firing a royal salute: King Haakon VII of Norway had come.

He was met on the dock by Queen Wilhelmina and Prince Henry, her consort. Then commenced the magnificent spectacle of two monarchs riding side by side in a gilded coach drawn by six horses through the flag-bedecked town to the Royal Palace. Everywhere the populace acclaimed the Royal party with vociferous cheers. Festivities have been arranged for King Haakon at Amsterdam, Rotterdam and The Hague.

During the past four months



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HAAKON VII

He is brother-in-law to George V

Queen Wilhelmina received King Gustavus V of Sweden and the King and Queen of Spain. The presence of so many monarchs at the Court of the Netherlands is said to have great political significance. Nothing definite has been published regarding the precise object of the visits, but well-informed circles have it that Holland, Spain, Norway, Sweden will unite in keeping clear of entanglements in international politics resultant upon the various peace treaties.

King Haakon VII was born on August 3, 1872. On July 22, 1896, he married Princess Maud, third daughter of the then Prince Edward of Wales. They have a son and heir in the popular Prince Olav, who will attain his twentieth birthday on July 2.

King Haakon was known before he ascended the Norwegian throne as Prince Carl of Denmark. When in 1905 Norway declared the union with Sweden dissolved, the throne was first offered to a prince of the reigning house of Sweden, but was refused. It was then offered to Prince Carl, who, after a plebiscite, accepted and was formally elected King of Norway as Haakon VII. He was crowned at Trondhjem in June, 1906.

RUSSIA

Books Boomed

Soviet Russia is in the throes of a book revolution. Twenty-seven works of Jack London in editions of 10,000 each were published by the Government Publishing House. More are required. Upton Sinclair's *Jimmie Higgins* exhausted two 10,000 editions in three months; 25,000 of his *Jungle* were sold; his 100% has an almost unlimited sale. Sinclair Lewis' *Main Street* and *Babbitt* were sold out before the printing was finished. A 10,000 edition of O. Henry was absorbed in Moscow. H. G. Wells' *War in the Air* ran through a 15,000 edition in no time. Besides these many French and German books have been translated and put on the market with equal success.

General Kharin

General Ivan Kharin, "richest man in Russia," before the war, died of cancer of the throat in a Copenhagen hospital. Uncle by marriage to the Grand Duchess Olga, he was well known in Danish society.

In days when he was a millionaire

Foreign News—[Continued]

mine owner, General Kharin owned palaces at Petrograd and Moscow containing rare art collections of fabulous value. He never traveled by train, but always "in a cortège of luxuriously appointed automobiles."

During the war he was condemned to death for espionage in Germany, but was pardoned by Kaiser Wilhelm—no mean distinction.

Poet Laureate

Demian Byedny, described as the "Russian Poet Laureate," has written a satire on Lloyd George:

Oh! if you know, Dear Mr. how we miss you all!

Your successors, who now rule England in your place,

Are so beastly clever and cute

That really I dare not write to them.

What a pity that you have retired.

It was always so easy to deal with you,

Every step of yours was so easy to see through.

But Curzon—try to argue or negotiate with him!

No one knows what he has in his mind or up his sleeve . . .

You, dear friend, were always so nice and courteous,

When you tried to frighten us and failed,

You immediately opened negotiations and concluded an agreement.

But Curzon! He is different.

He talks of "territorial waters"

And other things,

And will not suffer us to bargain . . .

POLAND

New Premier Speaks

Recently elected in succession to General Sikorski, Premier Witos gave vent to the peaceful policy of the new Polish Government.

The cardinal features of the Premier's speech: 1) Good relations with Great Britain, France, Italy. 2) Good relations with the United States, Belgium, Japan. 3) Good relations with Germany. 4) Genuine peace with Russia and Lithuania, despite Russia "upsetting the world conscience" and Lithuania giving "incessant provocations." 5) The statement that "the establishment of rational relations between the States erected on the ruins of the Central Powers must be based on a coördination of Polish, Czecho-Slovakian and Yugoslavian policies toward Central European problems. The establishment of these relations, including as well

the Baltic countries, will consolidate the peace of Europe."

The domestic policy of the Government is equally idealistic: reduction of expenses and taxes, wide social reforms, balancing of the budget.

Toward national minorities the



© Maslowski (Warsaw)

PREMIER WITOS

"Sail on the tail of a dove"

Government promises not to be chauvinistic; toward the opposition, that it will not tolerate "illegal organization seeking to introduce force and terror into political struggles."

Postpones Visit

General Joseph Haller, Commander-in-chief of the Polish Army in succession to Marshal Joseph Pilsudski, resigned, postponed his visit to the United States until the Fall. His presence is required in Poland.

LITHUANIA

No Thoroughfare

M. Kelimas, acting Foreign Minister, says that the Lithuanian Government will never cede Poland free navigation rights on the river Memel.

The river Memel flows from the North East of Poland through the South West of Lithuania and into the sea some 30 miles west of the town of Memel. In February the Lithuanians seized the town and the estuary, which was then under

the administration of the League of Nations. Subject to Lithuania making an agreement with the Poles regarding transit facilities in Memel territory, the Council of Ambassadors allowed Lithuania to keep the port, the estuary and the adjacent territory.

M. Kelimas says that to grant Poland free navigation rights through the territory of Lithuania would be to invite dangerous political intrigues.

BULGARIA

A Coup d'Etat

The Agrarian Government, headed by Premier Stambuliski, was overthrown by an organization of reserve officers supported by the regular army. All Cabinet Ministers with the exception of Stambuliski, whose capture is imminent, were thrown into prison. King Boris is said to have aided the revolutionaries. His position seems safe. The present situation: civil war in progress between the military party and the Agrarians.

Thus the tables have been turned with consummate neatness on the Stambuliski Cabinet for its ministers are now in prison, while those of the Suchkoff and Malmoff Cabinets, imprisoned by Stambuliski for dragging Bulgaria into the World War on the side of Germany, are free.

The new Cabinet:

Premier, Minister of Foreign Affairs and Minister of War—H. Zankoff.

Minister of Interior—M. Rousseff.

Agriculture and Public Education—M. Moloff.

Commerce and Industry—M. Bobochevski.

Public Works—M. Stoentcheff.

Finance—M. Theodoroff.

Railways—M. Kazassoff.

Justice—M. Smiloff.

The majority of the new Ministers belong to the Bourgeoise Party and are also Russophile.

The principal reason for Stambuliski's downfall is that he took upon himself dictatorial powers purely in the interest of the peasants and made no move to mollify the militants who are predominant in Sofia.

Alexander Stambuliski is the son of a peasant. A rich marriage enabled him to educate himself. Later he entered journalism and politics as one of the founders of the Agrarian Party.

M. Jacques Chastenot, a French

Foreign News—[Continued]

writer, sums up the fallen Premier thus:

"A ruddy-faced, bull-necked person of tall, heavy build, with a heavy, furrowed jaw, a forehead protruding from a tangle of coarse, dark hair; small, dark, shiny eyes, and thick lips under the drooping mustache—Stambuliski has a sullen air which is sometimes lit up by a spark of jovial energy. Physically he is a butcher, with an intelligent eye; morally he has an iron will at the beck of simple ideas, which are sometimes vague; much sullen conceit, more pride; a good dose of courage; no more scruples than absolutely required; the art of flattering men's passions and of gaining their consent; a rustic, sardonic eloquence which persuades and reaches the inmost fibres of his listeners—a Danton with less fire, Slav and peasant."

CHINA

Political Melee

Premier Chang Shao-Tseng and his Cabinet resigned. Reasons: a) bandit episode; b) lack of money.

Probable successors to Chang Chao-Tseng are those men with a complete understanding of western ideas and ideals: Dr. W. W. Yen, former Foreign Minister, Dr. Wellington Koo, Chinese delegate to every conference during the past five years and present acting Foreign Minister; Dr. C. T. Wang, a Christian leader, one time General Secretary of the Y. M. C. A. in China.

When the Shantung bandits shocked the world by capturing foreigners last month, the Diplomatic Corps in Peking did some plain speaking to the Government. Individual members of the Cabinet took it upon themselves to please the diplomats by attempting to free the foreign captives. Each had a different plan. The result was that the Cabinet split. Even the brusque message from Jacob Gould Schurman, United States Minister, to get on with the business of freeing prisoners and cease haggling, only served to widen the breaches in the Cabinet.

There is, however, another side to the cause of the Cabinet's fall. China, for a long time, has not been able to collect taxes outside of Peking. This situation, occasioned by the opposition of the Tuchuns, grew worse instead of better. The Government was unable to meet interest payments on national loans, the Army and Navy complained and mutinied on account of not being paid, Government offi-



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ALEXANDER STAMBULISKI

"Physically he is a butcher, with an intelligent eye."

cials have been without salaries and diplomatic and consular officials have been in the same plight for nearly a year.

On top of this there is antagonism between the President, Li Yuan-Hung and Marshal Tsao-Kun, Chihli Tuchun. Tsao-Kun has friends in Peking and it is no secret that he is out to get the Presidency. These plans of Tsao-Kun were naturally unfavorably received by General Wu, who generally, not always, supports the President. Then there was the arrival of Dr. Sun Yat-Sen in the South and his long-winded, long distance support of the Central Government (Peking). Dr. Sun agreed, however, to back Tsao-Kun for the Presidency; this brought him into opposition with General Wu, who never liked him anyway. General Wu then wrote to his friend General Shen Hung-Yung, Tuchun of Kwang-Tung province, and suggested a little war on Dr. Sun. This is still going on. Throughout the squabbles of the Tuchuns the Peking Government has been powerless to interfere and to collect taxes.

The Bandits

The last eight of the captured of the bandits were freed.

They were captured May 6 and since that date have been languishing upon the summit of Pao-tzu-ku, the "robber mountain" in Shantung.

LATIN AMERICA

Pan-American Conference

The results of the Fifth Pan-American Conference (which was concluded in May) are summed up by the U. S. State Department:

A Treaty. All disputes arising between American States that cannot be settled through diplomatic channels shall be submitted to a commission of investigation and inquiry. The commission will be composed of five members, Americans; their reports, which will not be considered arbitral settlements, must be rendered within one year.

Trade Mark Revision. The revision of the Trade Mark Convention of 1910 affords all the protection that can be reasonably expected for American trade marks on the American continents.

Failure of Arms Limitation. The divergency of opinions is held responsible for the failure; although it is thought likely that in the future "a satisfactory formula may be found."

Naval Agreement. Recommendations were made urging all countries to cooperate in adhering to the provisions of the Washington Conference.

Minor Accomplishments. A commission of jurists to meet at Rio de Janeiro in 1925 to codify international law; a recommendation to American states to abstain from shipping alcoholic beverages to prohibition countries.

Argentina

President de Alvear sent a message to the Chamber of Deputies urging them to pass necessary legislation to facilitate Argentina's return to the fold of the League of Nations.

Anticipating the message, the Deputies had already voted a credit to pay Argentina's annual contribution to the League's expenses.

The Argentine Republic withdrew from the League in 1920 after her motion to admit all sovereign nations to membership in the League was defeated.

Mexican Recognition

The following statement was issued by Charles B. Warren, U. S. delegate to the Recognition Conference in Mexico City: "The first real attempt to arrive at practical solutions after the presentation of the views of the two Governments resulted in real progress being made. I am still hopeful. We are on our way."

MUSIC

New Italians

Paris recently had an opportunity to hear a new opera, *Phaedre*—book by D'Annunzio and music by the modernist composer, Pizetti. As a piece of dramaturgy the opera was voted dull. But the music was praised loudly as a lovely bit of classical and archaic beauty. The composer is above all things a scholar, who, working his way into new harmonic textures, gives himself, at the same time, to an ardent study of the music of antiquity. He is a great authority on the Greek modes, and uses them with vast skill and charm.

Pizetti is the philosopher of the new school of Italian composers. Italian musicians are becoming serious and profound. A new spirit has come over them. This is well illustrated by a spectacular disturbance which marked the opening of the *Scala* season two years ago.

It was the first operatic season at the famous theatre since the war. The opening was, of course, a most distinguished event. As a mode of celebrating it, no doubt, something new and special was announced. Toscanini was the director for the season, Toscanini, universally recognized as the world's greatest orchestra conductor, Toscanini, in Italy a very god. This prodigious musician is one of the radical innovators among contemporary Italian musicians. There are many old operatic customs that he does not like. For instance, in Italy, as here, audiences have the habits of coming in late, especially the swell folk.

The first night would witness the inauguration of the new idea. He issued notices that the doors would close at the first note and would not open again until the last note of the act had sounded.

Meanwhile other curious things had been occurring. Fascism was then a very small thing in Italy. Socialism was raising its voice with loud and often triumphant outcries. The socialist newspapers, noting the approaching opening of *La Scala*, were inspired with an idea. They printed large articles saying that in the past the boxes of the opera house had been occupied by the hated capitalists, but now a new state of things had arrived and no such anti-democratic thing would be tolerated. They demanded that the opera boxes be turned over to the proletariat. This agitation produced a result that sounds very American. There was a bomb scare. The authorities grew

excited with fancies of bomb-throwing in the opera house, when the revolutionaries saw that the capitalists still had the boxes. Precautions were necessary. The officials ordered a force of soldiers to the opera house to search all who entered, and further gave forth the regulation that no one might go into the auditorium with a cloak or coat, since such were adapted to conceal bombs. Every wrap must be checked at the cloak room.

The gala night came. The public, respectfully heeding the great maestro's command that no late comer be admitted, arrived in early crowds. They were greeted by a file of soldiers who lined the lobby and began searching everybody. The search went slowly and the crowd swelled before the theatre. The people who had been searched trooped back to check their cloaks. In the cloakroom stood the same single old fellow of yore. Nobody had thought of putting on extra help for the wholesale cloak checking. Between these two sources of delay only a few hundred people got into the auditorium. The crowd grew restive, as excitable Italian crowds will. Then two young soldiers straight from the provinces searched a beautiful lady in such fashion that she and her escort grew furious. A fight started, and the crowd got more excited. At this critical moment Toscanini, who pays attention to nothing save his orchestra score, walked down in front of the orchestra, raised his baton, and began the first notes of Verdi's *Otello*. Immediately, according to his orders, the doors of the auditorium swung shut, and were locked.

When the angry crowd outside saw themselves thus shut out, they broke into a riot, with wild yells of "Down with the management!" The noise sounded in the auditorium, but Toscanini, growing furious, relentlessly continued the performance. Several score of workmen who had contrived to get into the gallery, heard and heeded the protesting yells of their comrades outside. They grew indignant, and joined the chorus of exterior chorus. "Down with the management!" the howl from the galleries drowned the music. But such was the respect inspired by Toscanini that the disturbers in the theatre amplified their cries. "Down with the management!" they shouted, "Ma evviva Toscanini!" The compliment, however, did not lessen the clamor. The enraged musician tried for a while to keep on with the performance, in spite of the din, but finally had to give it up and order the doors opened. The crowd poured in. The opera began again.

ART

"Fake"

The "Art scandal," concerning the fake antique Gothic statuary in American museums, is investigated by René Gimpel, noted French connoisseur. Gimpel says the scandal is faked but the statuary is genuine. Once more the press is hoist by its own sensation.

Newspapers state that millions of dollars of Gothic art has been imported into this country. "Where is it hiding?" asks M. Gimpel. He has one fault to find with Gothic art in America, there is too little. What little there is, is authentic, says the connoisseur after visiting the ten largest museums between New York and Minneapolis.

Beaux-Arts Americans

President Millerand of France visited an exposition of American art organized by the Franco-American Association of Painting and Sculpture. The President was received and accompanied on his tour of inspection by Myron T. Herrick, U. S. Ambassador.

The exposition contains 75 oil paintings and water colors by Sargent, 63 by Dodge MacKnight, 55 by Winslow Homer, 9 marble and 20 bronze busts by Paulanship.

"Broom"

Broom, queer art magazine, has removed from Europe to America, skipping two issues in the process. There is more art to insurgence about in Europe, but economic conditions are better here.

Sales

Whistler's etching, *The Doorway*, sold for \$2,000.

Millais has gone down in price. His *Just Awake* brought £840 in 1909 and only £451 last week. But Millais' *The Rescue* (fireman) brought £1,470.

The City Art Museum of St. Louis paid \$35,000 for one of Gilbert Stuart's portraits of Washington.

Prix de Rome

The Prix de Rome for painting was awarded to Francis Scott Bradford, 25, well-dressed, well-fed New Yorker.

Mr. Bradford devotes his energies to portraiture and mural decorations. But he never does landscape. He says he enjoys the scenes of nature too much to drag them into his workshop.

THE THEATRE

Plumes and Satin

It is Easier to be Fairy God-Mother than Playwright

There was a day when actors walked upon the stage in their street clothes—or almost. But that was before the day of mud-sprinkling trucks, before the day of chorus girls, and before the Actors' Equity Association made the producer furnish costumes. When Shakespeare spoke of Cleopatra's infinite variety, he was not thinking of her wardrobe. But Flo Ziegfeld—what a different effect would light up his imagination!

Now by the order of Grub Street, Thalia meets her dressmaker every morning, Melpomene goes nowhere without her modiste, and Terpsichore picks a wardrobe that, if brief, is always brilliant; for Grub Street has found that pot boiling has a better savor to the public if it is done in fancy dress.

Examine our oft-seen friend the Musical Comedy. She appears endlessly and she is always the same. She goes by every first name in the encyclopedia, but that does not deceive the public. She gets by on her costumes. To be sure it costs her a pretty penny. She spends a hundred thousand dollars on her dresses for this evening, tomorrow night her clothes may cost well nigh one hundred and fifty thousand. But why count the cost? The public gladly pays, to watch, twenty—thirty thousand dollars at a sitting.

With comedy it's only something less so. Where the dramatist falls down the dressmaker rises up. Costumes can make a good play better, or they can make a bad play pass for good. *Sweet Nell* takes gate receipts in good part on its costume. The last act of H. B. Warner's *You and I* is bolstered with gratuitous masquerade. *Polly Preferred* owes greatly to its costumes. And who can say how much has 18th century satin won of *The Rivals* and *The School for Scandal*?

And winning tragedies are almost all of high dress vintage, and not the least are handsome Romeo and Juliet.

The honest homespun play still holds the boards, and always will, but many a gold brick passes on its tinsel. Affairs might reach a worse state than this, for this at least is fire and food for Grub street, God bless its honest soul!

Best Plays

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

SWEET NELL OF OLD DRURY—Laurette Taylor enjoying herself in a very old-fashioned melodrama-romance in which ladies wear yard-wide hats and gentlemen lace pants. A clean show about Charles II.

SEVENTH HEAVEN—The Bowery of Paris reflected in the mirror of Romance, where a "very remarkable fella" (George Gaul) wins a "yellow haired wife" (Helen Menken). A new actor, the World War, takes the same old thrilling part that the Civil War played in the melodramas of 20 years ago.

RAIN—The winds of religion blow over the mountains of psychoanalysis, while Jeanne Eagels, as an engaging harlot, battles with a rabid missionary. Rain, rain, South Sea RAIN beats down on one and all.

ICEBOUND—A picture combining New England character at its worst, womanly character at its best, a prodigal son at his prodigalest.

POLLY PREFERRED—Genevieve Tobin, a Cinderella of the movies, meets a go-getter godfather, who clothes her in splendor and wins her the right to tread the sacred soil of Hollywood in the slipper of fortune.

ZANDER THE GREAT—Alice Brady attracts much critical encomium in an amusing if conventional comedy concerning bootleggers and an innocent che-ild whose naïveté reforms them.

AREN'T WE ALL—Smart, sophisticated, sparkling English comedy, giving Cyril Maude every opportunity to score as a delightful old reprobate lord who sought his amourettes in the depths of the British Museum.

YOU AND I—The humorous and pathetic struggle between utility and art, first visited upon a father, is again visited upon his son. A play polished with good acting and garnished by all the devices of the Harvard Workshop.

THE DEVIL'S DISCIPLE—A brilliant last act and Roland Young, as the cynical and disillusioned "Gentlemanly Johnny Burgoyne," give Bernard Shaw another success with one of his early plays.

MERTON OF THE MOVIES—Glenn Hunter and Florence Nash, tenderfoot and a sourdough of Hollywood, soften many a dour face with a satire on "the art of motion pictures."

At Paris

What To See and What Not—Diverse Fare

There was once an American in Paris who wanted to see a good show. Not the *Comédie Française*, you understand, but one of those typically Parisian shows that has made Montmartre a symbol for sinful frivolity in New York, Junction City and Pleasantville. So he told the hotel porter and the porter got him a ticket for a real good show—at a theatre possibly named the Vaudeville. "Ah," thought the American, practising a wicked wink, "Now I'll see some snappy stuff!" He went—and discovered himself viewing a gay little piece entitled *Pasteur*, a review of that scientist's early life and struggles, all full of the most interesting information on pasteurizing, but with not a pair of gilt slippers or a double-entendre in the cast. So, just to avoid the occurrence of such sad mishaps to those of TIME's clientele who intend to trip over the water this summer, a sketchy review of the Paris theatrical season seems in order. Aham!

No need to comment on the Opéra or the Opéra Comique or on the *Comédie Française* or the Odéon either, for that matter, except to say that each of the latter two government-subsidized theatres presents a repertory season including the classics and semi-classics of the French stage as well as occasional new pieces. Almost equally well known in their way are the Folies Bergères and the Casino de Paris, the two big theatres that house revues of the Ziegfeld Folies sort—only very much franker.

Then there is the Grand Guignol—the theatre of one-act playlets of horror and somewhat ribald mirth. No American visit to Paris is quite complete without one séance at the Grand Guignol. The Vieux Colom-bier—a highly original repertory company of experimentalists in the new stagecraft—should furnish you with several delightful evenings, even if you understand as little French as most New York theatrical critics do Russian. The Guitrys, whatever they are acting in, individually or collectively, are worth observation. The Pitoeff company, playing at the Comédie Champs Elysées, in *The Lower Depths*, *Androcles and the Lion* and others, are almost always interesting.

But what about—er—the so-shockingly Gallic pieces? Well, amateurs of the nude have a wide range of choice. *Oh quel Nu!* at the Concert Mayel O Nu! at La Luna Rousse, *Le Nu Aux Nues* at L'Abri, *Ca porte aux Nues* at the Montparnasse. In fact the American tourist in Paris should not suffer from lack of diverse dramatic fare. All you have to do is pay your money and take your choice, and—especially to one of these nice light comedies by Racine or Corneille—your wife.

In London

Plays New and Old—The Halls—The Pit

The London theatre, on the other hand, presents an easier problem to the wandering American. While *Oh quel Nu!* if transplanted to London might well be rechristened by the censor *What a Fully Dressed Person!*, the language at least presents fewer difficulties than French to the tourist.

There are several plays well known to the American theatre-goer now running in London. Pauline Lord and Anna Christie are at the Strand. *R. U. R.* and its robots persist at the St. Martin's. The British edition of the *Music Box Revue* at the Palace, *So This Is London!* at the Prince of Wales, *Bluebeard's Eighth Wife*, *Partners Again*, *Secrets*, a New Yorker could almost spend every night of a week in London seeing plays he had already seen in America. Though why he should is, of course, quite another matter. And then there is *From Dover Street to Dixie* at the Pavilion, a new revue, featuring in its second section Florence Mills and members of the colored company that used to be at the Plantation Cabaret.

The Merry Widow—the deathless—has been revived again. A new historical drama by John Drinkwater, *Oliver Cromwell*, has been put on at His Majesty's, concerning which opinions differ, except as to the admittedly great histrionic merits of the cast. Also we hear that a drama called *The Outsider* offers an original melodramatic idea in a crude but powerful way.

And then there are always the 'Alls—the Music 'Alls where one can study the difference between the English and American brands of humor for hours without ever reaching any conclusion whatsoever.

There is also that great British theatrical institution, the pit. You stand in line at the door for a length of time in a length of queue depending upon the success of the play—then the whistle blows and you all crowd in and try to grab the nearest available seat to the barrier that cages the pit-devotees away from the swells in the stalls. Thus, if you don't get your eye gouged out in the rush, you obtain what would be in New York a \$2.75 orchestra seat for a good deal less. The pit need present no complexity if you are in fit form to fight.

Anyhow, you will want to see *Anna Christie*, no matter how many times you've seen it before.

C I N E M A

The New Pictures

The Shriek of Araby. Although it ill becomes profound commentary to point with pride to the centripetal optics of Mr. Ben Turpin, it must be said that his present opus is sniffing at the heels of true Art. Mr. Turpin's burlesque places a permanent tombstone over the twin-Bedouin story of the desert.

He invades the Sahara, acquires sovereignty over a native tent colony, marries the American beauty



BEN TURPIN
He sniffs at the heels of Art

which he finds blooming beneath a nearby dune. His bride is carried off by a wolf in the Sheik's clothing. Needless to say, a small menagerie of camels, ostriches and lions join happily in the chase which terminates in the private swimming pool of the Sheik's harem.

■ ■ ■

Main Street. The Warner Brothers have made a fatal step. They have finally capitulated to the harsh outcries of the movie critics and produced a book as it was printed. They have introduced no extra lovers for their celluloid Carol; they have sedulously omitted all train wrecks and one-piece bathing suits. They have admitted that Sinclair Lewis knew more about their business than they.

■ ■ ■

Only 38. This is one of those pictures about college life. The crossed tennis racket, roll-necked sweater college life perpetrated exclusively by the DeMille boys. Female inhabitants of the institution walk the campus clutching ice cream cones.

Vamps & Shiekers

They Rank Their Admirers by the Grosses

Somebody ought to give Harry Leon Wilson, author of *Merton of the Movies*, a year's subscription to *Movie Weekly*. It runs a delightful page entitled *Where Fan Meets Fan*—a page wherein inarticulate Mertons and Beulah Baxters yet unsung contribute shy accounts of their personal encounters with their idols.

In general these encounters seem to have taken place at "personal appearances" of the aforesaid idols. But even a glimpse at a "personal appearance" is enough to leave an indelible impression on a worshipping heart.

Take Theda Bara, for example, "When she came out on the stage," writes Helen M. Foster in *Movie Weekly*, "I said to my friend that surely could not be Theda." The friend said nothing, apparently—he knew his place. But it was Theda after all—the rogue! "She asked how many wanted her to keep on playing the Vampire rôle. [Tremendous applause.] She then asked how many wanted her to play the good girl part. [The same applause again.] "Confusing for Theda," we should say. But Miss Foster has a more definite opinion. "I do hope she keeps on in the Vampire rôle, for she is the greatest Vampire the screen has known. She is so dainty and sweet and her voice is music to my ears."

Then there's someone named M. (query: Merton?) Fernandez, who thus describes Mae Murray:

"I found her as cute and lovely as on the screen, but much more beautiful, for the deep violet of her eyes, the gold of her hair and the rose petal softness of her skin are impossible to perceive on the silver sheet." Imagine!

Others describe their favorites—Olga Petrova, "dignified but not ritzy"—Lew Cody, "a highly polished gentleman and a lovely person to meet"—"petite little Jackie Saunders," etc. A college girl bought a liberty bond from Mary Pickford—"a thrill that comes but once in a life time." A waitress in a tea-room who waited on Eugene O'Brien had him write his name in her Spanish book which "It is useless to say, I shall never sell."

And the shades of Don Juan and Cleopatra and all other historic fascinatons, looking on, confess themselves beaten. One look of their eyes might captivate a paltry dozen of admirers—but the modern movie hero or movie heroine ranks his or her adorers by the gross.

BOOKS

Men Like Gods

Mr. Wells Sketches a Utopia of Generous Worth

Here * is a five-star, sporting-final edition of Utopia—subject, of course, to instant change without notice. All previous Utopias are cancelled; this is the very latest model—2,000 rooms, 2,000 baths and running iced nectar on every floor.

The Story. The tired sub-editor of the London *Liberal*, "that well known organ of the more depressing aspects of advanced thought," sneaks away for a lonely vacation from journalism and a noisy family. He and his flivver, by an accident only Einstein could fitly explain, crash right through the fourth dimension and into Utopia—where he finds a handful of other Earthlings, as bewildered as he at finding themselves translated to a new and perfect universe. The others include those whom Mr. Wells seems to regard as typical public nuisances of a modern civilization—a titled lady, pleasant, but futile, a millionaire lord of the shady variety, a semi-prominent demi-mondaine—a French diplomat, rulers of empire such as Lord Robert Cecil and Winston Churchill—a bellicose priest who is obviously intended for Father Vaughan.

No sooner have the Earthlings become acclimated to Utopia, than they set about to conquer it in the good old fashioned way of Pizarro and Clive. Infectious diseases have been so long stamped out in Utopia by the Utopian scientists that the mere arrival of the Earthlings sets up an epidemic. They are put in quarantine—and promptly start ambushing their hosts as a beginning of making Utopia safe for Democracy. Only the sub-editor, Mr. Barnstaple, dissents from the Earthling program of conquest and is nearly shot as a traitor by his fellows as a result. He escapes from them, after hair-breadth adventures—they are shot back violently to earth via Utopian wireless—and he remains in Utopia for some time, studying its civilization. Finally, he returns—it is the only act of service he can do Utopia, for it will assist the ends of Utopian science—returns, unwilling, to the old, individualistic earth of crowds and hate and private greed.

The Significance. The earliest dreams of mankind concern an imagined Earthly Paradise. Here is the Earthly Paradise of one of the most

brilliant, varied and active minds of our time. The prescription will not suit all palates, but should, nevertheless, prove stimulating and provocative to anyone not a moron. A gorgeous but rigid dream—the acme of possible scientific and eugenic perfection—a fascinating and plausible illusion. And yet—in spite of all the merits of the book—one wonders at times. Can Heaven-on-Earth, if possible, prove quite so efficiently ready-made?

The Critics. Henry James Forman in *The New York Times*: "Wells in our era has made Utopia constructively visible and almost respectable."

William Allen White: "It is more fun than a box of monkeys—this



H. G. WELLS

He adds one more world to his discoveries

satire, this tragedy, this essay in morals, this comedy of manners, together with a full and complete political program for the Left Wing of the Philosophical Anarchists. *Men Like Gods* is a good book for a bad time in the world."

The Author. Herbert George Wells is, probably, the best known living writer of English. The list of his published books includes over 50 titles—novels—books of short stories—fantastic and imaginative romances—books on social, religious and political questions—books about children's play—and still his energy shows no sign whatever of diminishing. His more important works include: *Mr. Polly*, *Tono Bungay*, *Mr. Britling Sees It Through* (novels)—*The Food of the Gods*, *The War of the Worlds* (imaginative romances)—*Mankind in the Making*, *New Worlds For Old*, *The Outline of History*, *A Short History of the World*.

Good Books

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

WHOSE BODY?—Dorothy L. Sayers—*Boni and Liveright* (\$2.00). A respectable little London architect wakes up one morning to discover the body of an unknown Israelite, nude except for a pair of gold pince-nez, in his bath-tub. Whose body? And who is responsible for its presence there? The police, as usual, bungle the matter, but Lord Peter Wimsey, a delightfully indolent young clubman, assisted by the usual Watson and a splendidly upstage butler named Bunter, at last discovers the solution not only to this problem but others involving much mystery and confusion. The best thing of its kind since *The Red House Mystery*.

MY FRIEND FROM LIMOUSIN—Jean Giraudoux—*Harper* (\$2.00). Awarded the Prix Balzac for 1922, this highly original and satiric novel, should prove a most acceptable literary plate of anchovy sandwiches for those who like a certain fantastic grace and suppleness in their reading matter. The plot—involving a Frenchman picked up on the battlefield, who suffers complete loss of memory, recovers in a German hospital, is mistaken for a German and becomes a leader of post-war German thought, only to be discovered in the end by a former friend and brought back to France and his original identity—sounds somewhat like the skeleton for an ephippisopenheim spine-shocker. But again, as in *Suzanne and the Pacific*, the style is the book—as sparkling, unique and gracile as Venetian glass. The translation by Louise Collier Willcox is fairly adequate though sometimes erratic.

SINBAD—C. Kay Scott—*Seltzer* (\$2.00). Greenwich Village—studio-parties—pseudo-intellectuals whose amatory affairs are as tangled as a pile of jackstraws—burbles about Art—neuroses and inhibitions—take-offs on prominent Village characters, et cetera, et cetera. All well enough done—with tact, occasional wit and a sense of construction. The trouble with it is that the author succeeds in making that kind of thing seem so completely unimportant that one gets wondering why the book should have been written at all. Still, as a sincere if at times somewhat tedious portrayal of a particular angle of hobohemia, it is recommended to those who still consider Greenwich Village a cross between the court of Nero and the Mermaid Tavern.

LANTY HANLON—Patrick MacGill—*Harper* (\$1.90). A broth of a boy was Lanty Hanlon, G. H., from the time when he was christened—in whiskey—to the time when he tossed a coin—"Heads I marry her, tails I don't." Abundance of Irish peasantry, family feuds, feasts, fights, fires.

* MEN LIKE GODS—H. G. Wells—Macmillan (\$2.00).

Numerous Authors

They Assemble at a Cinema Congress—and Talk

At the International Congress of Motion Picture Arts (in Manhattan) one saw numerous authors, some serious, some gay.

Here was **Mary Raymond Shipman Andrews**, a serious stately lady, clad in gray and black. I was tempted to ask her where she obtained her information on Yale displayed in *The Courage of the Commonplace*; but didn't quite dare.

W. B. Maxwell, whose *The Day's Journey* is a really fine recent English novel, was the British delegate. He is tall, dignified, with a much lined face that still gives an impression of softness. We talked for a time of the heat. Of what else can one speak on such a day?

Fannie Hurst, not wanting to be photographed, though looking quite as radiant as usual, told me that she has chosen *Lummucks* as the title of her new novel—the one which is a study of a foreign born servant girl working in America.

George Middleton, the playwright, excited because of the difficulties between the Actor's Equity Association and the theatrical managers, and concerned for fear the poor author would fall in ruins between them:

Here, too, **Jesse Lynch Williams**, a compiler of *Why Not?* and *Why Marry?* **Clayton Hamilton**, rescued from Hollywood and the motion pictures but apparently still interested in them; **Robert Stead**, President of the Canadian Authors' Association; **William Rose Benét**, planning, doubtless, to put poetry into the movies, and so on and so on.

Of the speeches I heard I liked best the statement of **Archbishop Hayes**, read by **Father Kelly** of the Catholic Writers' Guild.

Here, too, was **Elmer Rice**, author of *The Adding Machine*. I understand that he is to frame the statement on book censorship from the radical standpoint for the Author's League, while **George Barr Baker** will draft one on the conservative side. In my humble opinion, political censorship of books is inevitable, though tragic. It is inevitable because of the attitude of certain authors and publishers who definitely trade on the sensational and salacious character of some of their books. For the sins of these few, the rest, apparently, must suffer. For the sake of publicity, largely, these authors demand this and that. Their lack of dignity would obscure their genius, even if the actual quality of their work did not preclude their consideration as serious artists.

J. F.

EDUCATION

President Wilson

The Farmer-Labor Reconstruction League has an opportunity to apply its theories in the Oklahoma Agricultural and Mechanical College at Stillwater, and it is using the opportunity. One of its organizers, **George C. Wilson**, a former Townleyite, was appointed to the Presidency of the College by Governor Walter, who was elected to office last fall through the efforts of the League. Wilson, who has divided his days between North Dakota and Oklahoma, has taught in the schools of both states. In 1920 he was defeated for state superintendent of public instruction in Oklahoma. Later he was active in the political affairs of the League and a few weeks ago he was appointed to succeed President **J. B. Eskeridge** of Oklahoma A. and M., who was deposed. Wilson's appointment was approved by the state board of agriculture, which the governor had reorganized. But the students and citizens of Stillwater rebelled. They appealed to the governor. As a result, Wilson appeared on June 3 accompanied by five officers of the national guard and took over the keys of the college.

President Wilson's first statement of policy was an anti-classical proclamation. "The Classic languages," said the new President, "are dead issues. There is no necessity for their inclusion in the curriculum here. It is my intention to teach the children of the farm how to raise better hogs and produce more cotton per acre; that is the reason they are here!"

The incumbent of the chair of ancient languages is reported as replying that the President had less education than half the students. But the agricultural departments may feel differently. President Wilson is in favor of the school of fine arts because "My wife, who was graduated from the college here, would not let me live in the same house with her if I opposed the fine arts school." And modern languages to "enable a student to read a menu card intelligently" will be offered, and a model packing plant may be installed. The President sums it all up thus: "Practical demonstration of the theoretical is my first aim for the college." And apparently he believes in the corollary: if you can't demonstrate it, don't teach it.

No one except the former members of the Oklahoma A. and M. classical department will be impressed by President Wilson's edict that the classics are dead. But there is a certain significance in the attempt to make the

college a specialized institution. There is a clear tendency in that direction at present. The difficulties of President **Atwood** at Clark University (TIME, June 11), are due perhaps as much to opposition to the specialization of that institution as to hostility to Dr. Atwood's methods. And a great deal can doubtless be said for the specialization of various universities. There is no reason why all colleges and universities should be cut to the same pattern. On the contrary educational institutions are chiefly valuable for their singularities. The rush to turn colleges into universities and to duplicate in each university the work of the next has not justified itself in the East and there is no reason to suppose that it will be more successful in the West.

"Furnace Fodder"

A gentleman named **David Hirshfield** was directed by the Mayor of New York City, a gentleman named **Hylan**, to investigate charges briefly advanced by Mr. Hirshfield, to the effect that histories in use in New York schools were pro-British. Mr. Hirshfield's qualifications consisted of his office as Commissioner of Accounts of New York City and his obvious 100% Americanism. He had the further inestimable advantage of not being an historian. And he knew how to read.

That was about a year ago. Mr. Hirshfield has now finished his labors and made his report. He finds that eight of the history textbooks used in New York public schools are un-American and pro-British, and "fit only to be fed to the furnace." He further finds that the distortion of fact in these books is not accidental. It is due to the operation of a malign influence. It is the "international money power." Since the fact is not divulged by any of the texts, it is to be presumed that Mr. Hirshfield thought of it himself. It is a great imaginative conception, and worthy of the scholar who conceived of it.

If Mr. Hirshfield had done no more he would be entitled to the undying gratitude of the people. But he has done more. He has clothed his conception in dramatic form and provided dramatis personae to act the piece. **Cecil Rhodes** who lured young Americans to England for propaganda purposes is the chief villain, supported in the minor roles by **Andrew Carnegie**, **Lord Northcliffe**, **Sir Gilbert Parker**, **Lady Astor**, **Elihu Root**, **Owen Wister**, **Dr. Neilson** of **Smith**, the **Sulgrave Institute**, the **English Speaking Union**, the **Pilgrim Society**, the **Sons of St. George**. Probably nothing but his artistic sense of the exigencies of the stage

prevented the commissioner from adding the names of all American citizens of British ancestry who are not ashamed of their forbears, and leaving among the virtuous and patriotic only such Americans as claim unadulterated European, Asiatic or African descent.

The eight erring historians are Messrs. Hart, Van Tyne, McLaughlin, West, Muzzey, Ward, Guiteau, Barnes. Commenting on the list, Dr. Perkins, professor of history at the University of Rochester, said: "An American history written by David S. Muzzey and contained in the proscribed blacklist is one of the very best textbooks. In fact, three of the first four books named by Mr. Hirshfield as being 'fit only to be fed to the furnace' are the works of three of the most distinguished scholars in the country." Of course Dr. Perkins is wrong. But what could be expected of a man with a name like his!

...

At Williamstown

The Institute of Politics, which will open at Williams College (Mass.) on July 27, will be addressed, for the first time, by a German. Count Harry Kreisler, Germany's first Minister to Poland and leader of the "Nie-Wieder-Krieg" demonstrations in Berlin, is the German representative. Viscount Birkenhead and Sir Edward Grigg, formerly political secretary to Lloyd George, will attend from Great Britain, and Canon Ernest Dimnet, professor in the Collège Stanislas at Paris, from France. Sir Paul Vinogradov, the eminent professor of jurisprudence at Oxford, formerly a resident of Moscow, will deliver a course of public lectures, and Dr. Estinslav Zebello, Minister of Foreign Relations in three Argentina Cabinets, will take part in the discussion of International Law. Two open conferences, conducted on the public forum plan, will be led by William S. Culbertson, Vice Chairman of the Tariff Commission, and the Hon. Philip H. Kerr of London. Mr. Kerr attended the Institute last year. The topics of the two conferences will be "Current Foreign Policies as Affected by International Trade and Finance" and "Foreign Relations of the British Empire."

The Executive Secretary of the Institute estimates the membership for this year as over 200 persons. This number is made up of College Presidents and professors, officers of the army and navy, lawyers, business men, leaders of women's clubs, lecturers, publicists, et cetera.

RELIGION

How Long?

The parable of Jesus concerning the importunate widow and the unrighteous judge is quoted by opponents of the twelve-hour day in the steel mills as illustrating the dealings between the churches and Judge Gary.

The churches condemn the long day as inhuman and "contrary to Christianity." The judge upholds it as human enough and necessary to the industry.

At the recent convention of the Iron and Steel Institute, moreover, Judge Gary, having approved the findings of a commission which upheld the twelve-hour day, delivered a homily on the necessity of religion for the working world. (TIME, June 4.) Last week the National Catholic Welfare Council (headed by Father Ryan), the Federal Council of Churches (presided over by Robert E. Speer), and the Central Conference of Jewish Rabbis disregarded creeds and united in issuing a statement condemning utterly the "twelve-hour homily" of Judge Gary and the findings of the Iron and Steel Institute's commission. These bodies, representing the Catholic Church, every large Protestant Church and most of its 248 minor denominations, and the Jewish Synagogues, have a total membership of over 50,000,000.

As far back as 1912 a committee headed by the late Stuyvesant Fish reported in favor of reducing the number of hours. In 1921 Judge Gary said: "We expect to make the elimination of the twelve-hour day complete during the next year." But the recent adverse report of the Iron and Steel Institute, according to the protest of the indignant churches, "shatters public confidence."

After an analysis of the findings of the committee, the churches declare that an attempted justification is made on grounds of economic necessity, the shortage of labor and the fact that a shorter shift would force up the price of steel. The strongest argument of the churches is that economic laws "cannot demand an equal position with the laws of justice." The protest concludes: "A further report is due from the Iron and Steel Institute—a report of a very different tenor." How soon the "report of a different tenor" will be issued is unknown. Meanwhile the cry goes up: "How long, O Lord?"

Lay Leader Taft

The Unitarians are completing a magnificent edifice on the heights at Sixteenth St., Washington, which is already crowded with churches and

embassy buildings. But this Church will be unique in having its pulpit frequently filled by no less a person than William Howard Taft.

Mr. Taft is known as one who has filled the highest executive position in our country, and as one who is now holding the highest judicial position. It is not so widely known that he is the acknowledged leader of the Laymen's Association of the Unitarian Church of America and that he is devoting a large share of his time and talents to Christian leadership. He is even more in the Unitarian Church than Mr. Bryan is in the Presbyterian Church; these two are certainly the outstanding lay-churchmen of the country.

Unitarians hold Jesus Christ to be a mere man, but in their devotion to Him place Him on such a high plane that it is hard to distinguish between them and some Trinitarians, who, while contending that He is a unique part of a triune God, emphasize His manhood rather than His deity.

Historically, American Unitarianism rose in protest against the extreme Calvinism of the Massachusetts theologians. Rhode Island was settled by Baptists; Connecticut, by Thomas Hooker—"liberal" in his theology (1637). For over one hundred years the liberal and the conservative Calvinists remained in the Congregational churches of New England. In 1800, however, in historic old Plymouth, the Unitarians formed a congregation of their own. In 1819, William Ellery Channing set up five points of Unitarianism vs. the five major emphases of Calvinism, and the splitting up of congregations was rapid.

As the most liberal Church in America, Unitarianism has had an influence out of all proportion to its numbers (100,000). It is very weak in missionary endeavor. Some Trinitarians claim that its only missionary to India was converted to Hinduism. "That," Unitarians reply, "showed how broad-minded he was!"

Besides Mr. Taft, famed Unitarians include Garrison, Phillips, Sumner, Eliot, Hawthorne, Lowell, Longfellow, Holmes, Emerson.

Trends

A Centenary. Last week Boston celebrated the 100th anniversary of the birth of George T. Angell, founder and first President of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals. Although *Deuteronomy* 22:1-6 contains humane laws for animals, and *Deuteronomy* 25:4 says: "Thou shalt not muzzle the ox that treadeth out the grain," Massachusetts, in 1868, was treating its dumb animals in a careless or outrageous manner. Mr. Angell, busy lawyer, founded the

Society, and distributed leaflets. He worked with school children especially, and in 50 years completely changed public sentiment in regard to animals.

Christian Science. The religion of Mary Baker Eddy has spread to such distant points as Tientsin, Riga, Bulawayo. At the annual meeting of the First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, the clerk's report showed a gain of 79 societies, and 16 churches. There are now 2,061 branches of the "mother church." Christian Scientists publish no total membership, but it is known that their rate of gain is not as rapid as it was ten years ago.

Old Fashioned Piety. Governor McLeod, of South Carolina, issued a proclamation calling for a day of prayer for deliverance from the boll weevil, which threatens to destroy the state's cotton crop. While the prayers rise to heaven, airplanes are also ascending, and spraying the fields with hydrocyanic gas and calcium arsenate.

Timber as Well as Souls. Last year the wagons of the Salvation Army collected 55,000 tons of waste paper from the various homes of the nation. This small item, buried in the report of the Social Service Department of the S. A., so inspired Governor Gifford Pinchot of Pennsylvania, that he turned aside from pressing legislative matters to bring the report to the attention of the State Forestry Department, writing an enthusiastic letter to its head, and pointing out that since six tons of paper came from an acre of trees, the Salvation Army had salvaged 9,000 acres of timber. The work of collecting, sorting, and baling the paper was done by the "down but not outers."

For the Goddess. The third chapter of II Kings gives an account of human sacrifice to appease an angry god. Last week six members of a tribe in southern Rhodesia were convicted of murder. They had burned to death one Manduza in order to appease the rain goddess whom they thought he had violated. No rain had fallen for weeks, and it was held by them that he had caused the drought by offering her violence. His father, the chief of the tribe, consented to his son's death. When the case was tried in the government courts the tribesmen produced the rain goddess incarnated in a beautiful girl. She did not lower her dignity by speaking to mortals, and her henchmen were convicted.

MEDICINE

Eyes: Newt, Rat, Human

Theodor Koppanyi, young Viennese biologist, who claims to have succeeded in transplanting seeing eyes in small animals, is coming to America at the invitation of a Chicago hospital for a stay of a year or two to conduct more ambitious researches. So far his experiments have been confined to rats and rabbits, but in Chicago he hopes to work on monkeys and larger mammals.

The grafted eyes produced by Koppanyi look normal, and it is said that the animals show normal reflexes to the stimulus of light. Proof is difficult, however, that the nerves of the transplanted organs have actually



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THEODOR KOPPANYI
"New lamps for old!"

united with the native nerves, and a violent discussion has been aroused among medical men. A number of European savants are convinced of the achievement, including Prof. Gustav Kolmar, Vienna physiologist, and Dr. D. D. R. Burt, of St. Andrew's University, Scotland, who has himself transplanted eyes in toads. But the majority of eye specialists and many physiologists and biologists, are dubious. A Russian doctor, Katz, recently announced the restoration of sight in blind humans by an artificial device, but not by transplantation of a living eye (TIME, April 14). And right here in Paterson, N. J., the well press-agented Lemonowicz boy had a pig's eye grafted, but without gaining the confidence of the medical profession.

Koppanyi, still in his twenties, was

a student of Dr. Hans Przibram, the great professor of experimental zoology at Vienna, and worked in the same laboratory with Prof. Eugen Steinach, gland implanter. The work of all these men is gravely hampered by lack of funds and equipment, as is generally true in the laboratories of Central and Eastern Europe today.

Koppanyi's work should not be confused with that of Prof. Paul Kammerer, also of the University of Vienna, whose experiments in the transmission of acquired characteristics have recently aroused widespread interest here and in England, some biologists going so far as to rank him with Darwin (TIME, May 12). Kammerer grew eyes in the proteus, a sightless newt whose eyes are mere rudimentary spots beneath the skin, atrophied through ages of living in deep marine caves. He did it by exposing the newts to red light in their watery home continuously for five years from birth. After several generations, one group appeared with eyes that pushed through the head. The offspring of these also had eyes, and Dr. Kammerer believes it a true instance of hereditary change.

Cradles and Graves

Mr. Hoover's Bureau of Census issued the cradle and grave statistics for 1922.

The 1922 death rate is slightly higher than that for 1921 (11.6 per thousand), which was the lowest rate on record, but it does not seriously interrupt the steady downward trend of the death-rate. If as many persons had died in 1922 as would have under the conditions of 1880, there would have been 800,000 more deaths last year than there actually were.

The birth-rate drops, especially in the professional classes of native American stock. But, thanks to the prolific immigrant, the excess of births over deaths hold its own. The highest rate for 1922 was 30.2—in North Carolina; the lowest was 18—in the State of Washington.

Music

Experiments at the Spring Grove Hospital, Baltimore, under William Van der Wall, Dutch musician and sociologist, and at the New York Nursery and Child's Hospital, under Dr. Harold C. Cox, give promise of excellent effects on patients through "musical therapy." Phonographs, vocal and instrumental music improved the morale and the physical condition of mothers and sick children, calmed the violently insane, and stimulated melancholic cases. Music

is becoming recognized as a definite adjunct of psychiatry.

French Junket

A 36-day trip in France during the celebration of the Pasteur Centenary at Strassbourg has been arranged for members of the American medical profession, under the patronage of the French ministries of public works and public instruction. Besides Paris, Strassbourg, and the battlefields, the joy-riding doctors will visit Besançon, Dôle, Arbois, towns connected with Pasteur's early life, and the famous thermal baths at Evian, Aix, Vichy.

At Amsterdam

The main topic of discussion at the International Surgical Congress just closed at Amsterdam, Netherlands, was rehabilitation of war and industrial cripples. It was the first congress since the war to include representatives of both the Allied and Central powers. The American delegate was Col. Fred H. Albee, professor of orthopedic surgery at the Post-Graduate Hospital, New York, who lectured on bone grafting.

SCIENCE

Manmade Lightning

Artificial lightning of 2,000,000 volts, twice the voltage ever before generated experimentally, and ten times greater than the highest voltage used in commercial transmission, was produced at a public demonstration in the Pittsfield (Mass.) laboratories of the General Electric Company, under the guidance of Giuseppe Faccioli, chief electrical engineer of the plant, and Frank W. Peek, Jr., consulting engineer, who invented much of the machinery involved.

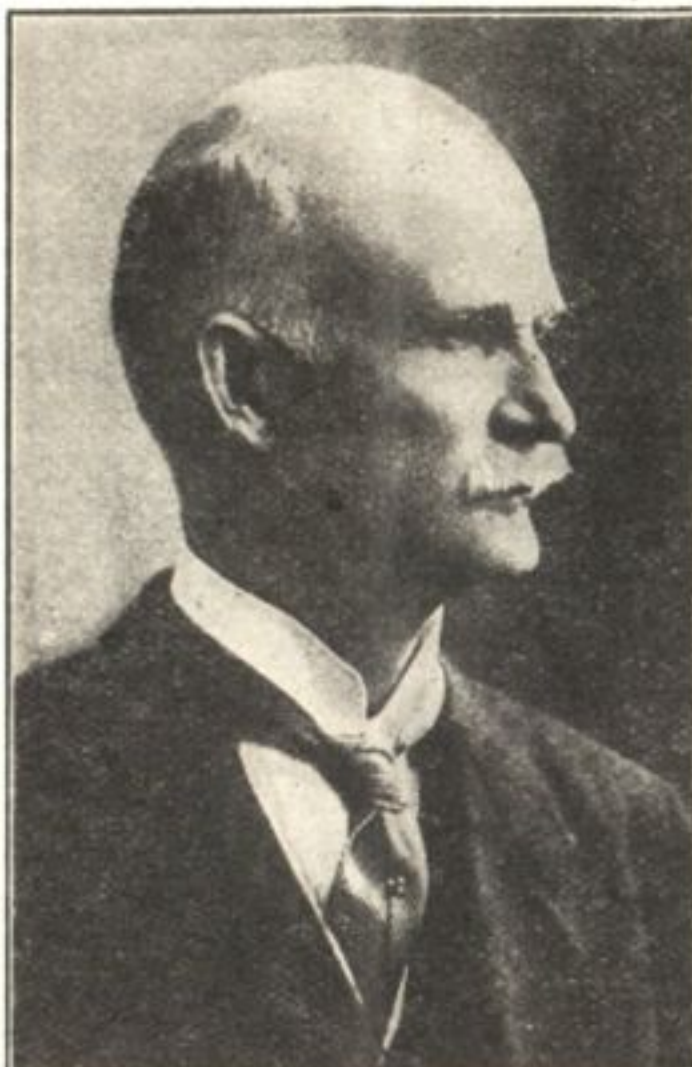
The room in which the demonstration took place is 100 feet square by 60 feet high, walled with brick and lined with steel to safeguard the exterior world. Although assured that there was no danger, the handful of invited newspapermen signed liability releases before entering and stood trembling on a high steel platform while the gigantic bolts flashed under their noses. Three huge transforming towers 30 feet high wound with 100 miles of wire and grounded in tanks containing 40,000 gallons of oil, the whole inside a protecting cage of steel wire, were used to "step up" a current of 2,000 volts one thousand times. In pitch darkness prepared cameras recorded the display on

photographic plates, showing ultraviolet rays invisible to the human eye, as well as the blinding bolts of white, red and purple which leaped between needle points 15 feet apart.

Faccioli, the genius of the experiments, is an Italian by birth and training, 46 years old, a resident of America for 20 years. Like Steinmetz, he is a cripple; he moves about the plant in a wheeled chair. Faccioli has a touch of the philosopher as well as the technician.

A New "Browning"

An automatic, rapid-firing cannon, of 1.5 inch caliber, capable of firing



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JOHN M. BROWNING

His new cannon fires 120 1.25 pounders per minute

120 1.25 pound shells a minute, has been perfected by John M. Browning, inventor of the Browning Machine-gun, and is under test at the Aberdeen proving grounds, Maryland. The cannon is designed for use in airplanes as well as on land or sea, and has a range of seven miles. It weighs 160 pounds mounted on a tripod, and can be aimed accurately from any position.

Mr. Browning's home is in Ogden, Utah. He was born in 1855, and his genius runs in the family, for Jonathan Browning, his father, was a gunsmith in the Civil War period. John M. made his first gun at 13, of scrap iron in his father's shop. He patented his breech-loading rifle in 1879, a repeating rifle in 1884, and a box magazine in 1895. He holds in all 132 patents on rapid-fire weapons of all sizes, many of which are manufactured by the Winchester and Colt companies. His automatic guns have been adopted by several European governments, and both his heavy and

light machine-guns were officially adopted by the U. S. ordinance department in 1918. The heavy gun weighs 34½ pounds, is water-cooled, gas-actuated, and belt-fed. It can be mounted on aircraft with a weight of only 22½ pounds. The "light Browning" weighs but 15 pounds, is air-cooled, and looks like, and can be fired like an ordinary rifle, either from shoulder or hip.

Northward Ho!

Polar exploration is popular this summer. Captain Roald Amundsen, the Norseman who reached the South Pole first, will hop off from Wainwright, Alaska, June 21, in an attempt to fly over the North Pole to Spitzbergen.

According to German advices, his airplane, unknown to him, is a defective second-hand machine, and fears are felt for his safety. The Junker Airplane Company, is bringing two planes to Spitzbergen for rescue work, and unless the explorer is heard from within a reasonable time, they will circle the Arctic Zone in the direction of the Pole, scanning the vast ice pack for trace of the aviator, who, with his pilot, has supplies for but 24 hours.

The Norwegian government is sending a boat and two hydroplanes to the edge of the pack, and the German government will send a cruiser to act as station ship.

Amundsen's pilot, Lieut. Oskar Omdahl, has been reported dead from Nome, but a mail carrier who left Wainwright, April 28, where Omdahl, spent the winter, said all there were well. Amundsen is taking with him moving picture apparatus for filming the polar region.

Dr. Donald B. MacMillan, former classical instructor and accomplished explorer, sailed from Wiscasset, Me., July 16, for a two years' Arctic voyage. He plans to coast along the Greenland shore, studying terrestrial magnetism, and will winter at Cape Sabine, returning in the fall of 1924. Under the auspices of the National Geographic Society, he will erect a bronze tablet on the site of the old Greeley expedition camp, where 18 men perished.

Captain Robert A. Bartlett, who accompanied Peary to within 110 miles of the Pole, will spend three years in the Arctic, measuring air currents, charting the bottom of the sea, and gathering flora. His expedition is financed by an anonymous millionaire. Both Bartlett and MacMillan will carry complete radio equipment and will report their scientific findings thereby.

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- 308 Stoops to Conquer Goldsmith
- 134 Misanthrope. Moliere
- 16 Ghosts. Ibsen
- 80 Pillars of Society. Ibsen
- 46 Salome. Wilde
- 54 Importance of Being Earnest. Wilde
- 8 Lady Windermere's Fan. Wilde
- 131 Redemption. Tolstol
- 99 Tartuffe. Moliere

Shakespeare's Plays

- 240 The Tempest
- 241 Merry Wives Windsor
- 242 As You Like It
- 243 Twelfth Night
- 244 Much Ado Nothing
- 245 Measure for Measure
- 246 Hamlet
- 247 Macbeth
- 248 King Henry V
- 249 Julius Caesar
- 250 Romeo and Juliet
- 251 Midsummer Night's
- 252 Othello
- 253 King Henry VIII
- 254 Taming of Shrew
- 255 King Lear
- 256 Venus and Adonis
- 257 King Henry IV. Part I
- 258 King Henry IV. Part II
- 259 King Henry VI. Part I
- 260 King Henry VI. Part II
- 261 King Henry VI. Part III
- 262 Comedy of Errors
- 263 King John
- 264 King Richard III
- 265 King Richard II
- 267 Pericles
- 268 Merchant of Venice

Fiction

- 336 The Mark of the Beast. Kipling
- 333 Mulvaney Stories. Kipling
- 188 Adventures of Baron Munchausen
- 352 Short Stories. William Morris
- 332 The Man Who Was and Other Stories. Kipling
- 280 Happy Prince. Wilde
- 143 Time of Terror. Balzac
- 182 Daisy Miller. H. James
- 162 Rue Morgue. Poe
- 345 Clarimonde. Gautier
- 292 Fifi. De Maupassant
- 199 Tallow Ball. De Maupassant
- 8 De Maupassant's Stories
- 15 Balzac's Stories
- 344 Don Juan. Balzac
- 318 Christ in Flanders. Balzac
- 230 Fleece of Gold. Gautier
- 178 One of Cleopatra's Nights. Gautier
- 314 Short Stories. Daudet
- 58 Boccaccio's Stories
- 45 Tolstol's Short Stories
- 12 Poe's Tales of Mystery
- 290 The Gold Bug. Poe
- 145 Great Ghost Stories
- 21 Carmen. Merimee
- 23 Great Sea Stories
- 319 Saint-Gerane. Dumas
- 33 Jekyll and Hyde

- 279 Will o' Mill. Stevenson
- 311 Lodging for Night. Stevenson
- 27 Last Days Condemned Man. Hugo
- 151 Man Would Be King. Kipling
- 148 Strength of Strong. London
- 41 Xmas Carol. Dickens
- 57 Rip Van Winkle. Irving
- 100 Red Laugh. Andreyev
- 105 7 Hanged. Andreyev
- 102 Sherlock Holmes Tales
- 161 Country of Blind. Wells
- 85 Attack on Mill. Zola
- 158 Andersen's Fairy Tales
- 158 Alice in Wonderland
- 37 Dream of Ball. Morris
- 40 House of Brain. Lytton
- 72 Color of Life. Haldeman-Julius
- 188 Majesty of Justice. Anatole France
- 215 Miraculous Revenge. Shaw
- 24 The Kiss. Chekhov
- 285 Euphorion. Moore
- 219 Human Tragedy. France
- 196 The Marquise. Sand
- 239 26 Men and Girl. Gorki
- 29 Dreams. Schreiner
- 232 Three Strangers. Hardy
- 277 Man Without a Country

History and Biography

- 340 Life of Jesus. Ernest Renan
- 183 Life of Jack London
- 269 Contemporary Portraits. Vol. 1. Frank Harris
- 270 Contemporary Portraits. Vol. 2. Frank Harris
- 271 Contemporary Portraits. Vol. 3. Frank Harris
- 272 Contemporary Portraits. Vol. 4. Frank Harris
- 328 Addison and His Times
- 312 Life of Sterne
- 324 Life of Lincoln
- 323 Life of Joan of Arc
- 339 Thoreau—the Man Who Escaped From Herd
- 126 History of Rome. Giles
- 128 Julius Caesar's Life
- 185 History of Printing
- 149 Historic Crimes. Finger
- 175 Science of History. Froude
- 104 Waterloo. Hugo
- 52 Voltaire. Hugo
- 125 War Speeches of Wilson
- 22 Tolstoy: Life and Works
- 142 Bismarck's Life
- 286 When Puritans Ruled
- 343 Life of Columbus
- 66 Crimes of Borgias. Dumas
- 287 Whistler: The Man and His Work
- 51 Life of Bruno
- 147 Cromwell and His Times
- 236 Heart Affairs Henry VIII
- 60 Paine's Common Sense
- 88 Vindication of Paine. Ingersoll
- 33 Brann: Sham Smasher
- 163 Life in Greece and Rome
- 214 Speeches of Lincoln
- 276 Speeches of Washington
- 144 Was Poe Immortal?
- 223 Essay on Swinburne
- 150 Lost Civilizations
- 227 Keats, The Man and His Work
- 170 Constantine and Beginnings of Christianity
- 201 Satan and the Saints
- 67 Church History

- 169 Voices From the Past
- 266 Life of Shakespeare
- 123 Life of Du Barry
- 139 Life of Dante
- 69 Life of Mary, Queen of Scots
- 5 Life of Johnson. Macaulay
- 174 Trial of William Penn

Humor

- 291 Jumping Frog. Twain
- 18 Idle Thoughts. Jerome
- 166 English as She Is Spoke. Twain
- 231 Humorous Sketches. Twain
- 205 Artemus Ward. His Book
- 187 Whistler's Humor
- 216 Wit of Heine. Elliot
- 20 Let's Laugh. Nasby

Literature

- 355 Aucassin and Nicolette. Lang
- 278 Friendship, etc. Thoreau
- 195 Nature. Thoreau
- 220 England in Shakespeare's Time. Finger
- 194 Chesterfield's Letters
- 63 Defense of Poetry. Shelley
- 97 Love Letters of King Henry VIII
- 3 Essays. Voltaire
- 28 Toleration. Voltaire
- 89 Love Letters of Genius
- 186 How I Wrote "The Raven." Poe
- 87 Love. Montaigne
- 48 Bacon's Essays
- 60 Emerson's Essays
- 84 Letters of Portuguese Nun
- 26 Going to Church. Shaw
- 135 Socialism for Millionaires. Shaw
- 61 Tolstol's Essays
- 176 Four Essays. Ellis
- 160 Shakespeare. Ingersoll
- 75 Choice of Books. Carlyle
- 288 Chesterfield and Rabelais. Saine-Beuve
- 76 Prince of Peace. Bryan
- 86 On Reading. Brandes
- 95 Confessions of Opium Eater
- 213 Lincoln. Ingersoll
- 177 Subjection of Women. Mill
- 17 Walking. Thoreau
- 70 Lamb's Essays
- 235 Essays. Chesterton
- 7 Liberal Education. Huxley
- 233 Literature & Art. Goethe
- 225 Condescension in Foreigners. Lowell
- 221 Women, and Other Essays. Maeterlinck
- 10 Shelley. Thompson
- 289 Popsy's Dairy
- 299 Prose Nature Notes. Whitman
- 315 Pen, Pencil, Poison. Wilde
- 313 Decay of Lying. Wilde
- 36 Soul of Man. Wilde
- 293 Villon. Stevenson

Maxims and Epigrams

- 77 What Great Men Have Said About Women
- 304 What Great Women Have Said About Men
- 179 Gems From Emerson
- 310 Wisdom of Thackeray
- 193 Wit and Wisdom of Charles Lamb
- 56 Wisdom of Ingersoll
- 106 Aphorisms. Sand
- 163 Epigrams. Wilde
- 58 Epigrams of Wit and Wisdom
- 35 Maxims. Rochefoucauld
- 154 Epigrams of Ibsen

- 197 Witticisms De Sevigne
- 180 Epigrams of Shaw
- 155 Maxims. Napoleon
- 181 Epigrams. Thoreau
- 228 Aphorisms. Huxley
- 113 Proverbs of England
- 114 Proverbs of France
- 115 Proverbs of Japan
- 116 Proverbs of China
- 117 Proverbs of Italy
- 118 Proverbs of Russia
- 119 Proverbs of Ireland
- 120 Proverbs of Spain
- 121 Proverbs of Arabia
- 348 Proverbs of Scotland
- 380 Proverbs of Yugoslavia

Philosophy and Religion

- 338 A Guide to Emerson
- 218 Essence of the Talmud
- 11 Guide to Nietzsche. Hamblen
- 159 Guide to Plato. Durant
- 322 Buddhist Philosophy
- 347 Guide to Stoicism
- 124 Theory Reincarnation
- 157 Plato's Republic
- 62 Schopenhauer's Essays
- 94 Trial and Death of Socrates
- 65 Meditations of Aurelius
- 64 Eucken: Life and Philosophy
- 4 Age of Reason. Paine
- 55 Spencer: Life and Works
- 44 Aesop's Fables
- 165 Discovery of Future. Wells
- 96 Dialogues. Plato
- 325 Essence of Buddhism
- 103 Pocket Theology. Voltaire
- 132 Foundations of Religion
- 138 Studies in Pessimism. Schopenhauer
- 211 Idea of God in Nature. Mill
- 212 Life and Character. Goethe
- 200 Ignorant Philosopher. Voltaire
- 101 Thoughts of Pascal
- 210 Stolo Philosophy. Murray
- 224 God: Known and Unknown. Butler
- 19 Nietzsche: Who He Was
- 204 Sun Worship. Tichenor
- 207 Olympian Gods. Tichenor
- 184 Primitive Beliefs
- 153 Chinese Philosophy of Life
- 30 What Life Means to Me. London

Poetry

- 351 Memories of Lincoln. Whitman
- 298 Today's Poetry. Anthology
- 365 Odes of Horace. Vol. 1
- 366 Odes of Horace. Vol. 2
- 9 Great English Poems
- 152 Kasidah. Burton
- 283 Courtship of Miles Standish
- 282 Rime of Ancient Mariner
- 317 L'Allegro. Milton
- 297 Poems. Southey
- 329 Dante's Inferno. Vol. I
- 330 Dante's Inferno. Vol. II
- 806 Shropshire Lad
- 284 Poems of Burns
- 1 Rubaiyat
- 73 Whitman's Poems
- 237 Prose Poems. Baudelaire
- 2 Wilde's Ballad of Reading Jail

- 32 Poe's Poems
- 164 Michael Angelo's Sonnets
- 71 Poems of Evolution
- 146 Snow-Bound. Pied Piper
- 79 Enoch Arden
- 63 Shakespeare's Sonnets
- 281 Lays of Ancient Rome
- 173 Vision of Sir Launfal
- 222 The Vampire. Kipling

Science

- 408 Introduction to Einstein. Hudgings
- 409 Great Men of Science
- 47 Animals of Ancient Seas. Fenton
- 274 Animals of Ancient Lands. Fenton
- 327 Ice Age. Finger
- 321 History of Evolution
- 217 Puzzle of Personality—Psycho-Analysis
- 190 Psycho-Analysis. Fielding
- 140 Biology and Spiritual Philosophy
- 275 Building of Earth
- 49 Evolution. Haeckel
- 42 Origin of Human Race
- 238 Reflections on Science. Huxley
- 202 Survival of Fittest. Tichenor
- 191 Evolution vs. Religion. Balfour
- 133 Electricity Explained
- 92 Hypnotism Made Plain
- 53 Insects and Men
- 189 Eugenics. Ellis

Series of Debates

- 130 Controversy, Ingersoll and Gladstone
- 43 Marriage and Divorce. Greeley and Owen
- 208 Debate on Birth Control. Mrs. Sanger and Russell
- 129 Rome or Reason. Ingersoll and Manning
- 122 Spiritualism. Doyle and McCabe
- 171 Has Life Any Meaning? Harris and Ward
- 206 Capitalism. Seligman and Nearing
- 234 McNeal-Sinclair Debate on Socialism

Miscellaneous

- 342 Hints on News Reporting
- 328 Hints on Short Stories
- 192 Book of Synonyms
- 25 Rhyming Dictionary
- 78 How to Be an Orator
- 82 Faults in English
- 127 What Expectant Mothers Should Know
- 81 Care of the Baby
- 136 Child Training
- 137 Home Nursing
- 14 What Every Girl Should Know. Mrs. Sanger
- 91 Manhood: Facts of Life
- 83 Marriage. Besant
- 74 On Threshold of Sex
- 98 How to Love
- 172 Evolution of Love
- 203 Rights of Women. Ellis
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BUSINESS & FINANCE

What Is a Bucketshop?

It Sells What It Does Not Own

The many failures of stock brokerage firms in recent years has brought to the fore the old problem of driving the "bucketshops" out of business. Before headway can be made the public must know exactly what a bucketshop is. Legitimate brokerage houses should not, of course, be driven out of existence in prosecuting the bucketshops.

The legitimate brokerage firm acts as an agent for public customers in the purchase and sale of securities. It also obtains credit for such customers, thus enabling them to buy "on margin." If, for example, an investor buys through a brokerage house 100 shares of U. S. Steel stock at \$100 per share, he can either pay the purchase price of \$10,000, or he can deposit with the broker \$2,000, say, as "margin" and let the broker obtain the remaining \$8,000 for him. This



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JOHN W. CURTIS

He pushes bucketteers from curb to gutter

the broker does by paying the seller the \$10,000 due, and then borrowing the \$8,000 from a bank upon the collateral of the stock certificate. Thus most of the stock certificates bought "on margin" by customers, they never actually see. Nor does the legitimate broker usually keep them in his office, for he may in the manner suggested above put them in a "loan envelope" and deposit them with a bank to obtain a loan upon them. The customer sees only his statement from his broker, upon which he is credited with the securities he has bought.

This practice with regard to "margin" stock is unavoidable and is in every way legal and legitimate. But owing to the fact that most brokerage customers do not fully understand

the business, it permits unprincipled brokers to sell out their customers' stock as fast as it is purchased—which is "bucketing." If the customer asks where his stock is, he is told that it is at a bank in a "loan envelope," and he has to take the broker's word for it.

The "bucketing" broker profits from this illegal and underhanded practice in two ways. In the first place, he charges interest on \$8,000 to the customer, when he is not actually borrowing money to carry his stocks at all, since he has already sold them out. This "interest" is, of course, all pure profit.

In the second place, if the market declines, either the customer, discouraged by the decrease in his margin which this causes, orders the stocks sold, or else the bucketeer sells him out when his margin has become exhausted. If, for example, the customer buys 10 shares of Steel at 100 on a \$500 margin, his margin or equity in the stock amounts to only 5 points in its price. If the price of Steel falls to 97, and he orders the stock sold, the bucketing broker, who has secretly sold it already at about 100, makes about \$300, while if the price of Steel falls to 95, the broker pretends to "sell the stock out," to avoid loss himself; actually he has already sold it, and thus simply pockets the customer's \$500.

Most people who speculate, and particularly amateurs, are always buyers. Hence the bucketshops can flourish only when the stock market is declining. During the long decline in the stock market from November, 1919, to August, 1921, bucketshops posing as brokerage houses in Wall Street made huge sums of money. But the business becomes immediately unprofitable on a rising stock market. That is why so many bucketshop failures occurred between August, 1921, and the peak of the high market last Fall. Rising prices did vastly more than any other factor to bankrupt these pretended brokerage concerns.

There is a law in New York State which compels a stock broker to give, on his customer's demand, the name of the other party from whom or to whom the customer's stock was bought or sold. For this reason the bucketshops, which originally never bought or sold anything at all, must legitimately purchase for their customers, and this they almost always do. But the deception which they practice consists in at once selling the same amount of the same stock at as near the same price as possible, for some "dummy" or imaginary account on his books. Thus, while the customer thinks his stock is being "car-

ried" for him, actually the bucketshop keeper has sold it out.

It is consequently most important, especially during declining or "bearish" markets, for customers to most carefully investigate their brokers' methods of doing business. In this respect, if the broker is a member of the New York Stock Exchange it is a great indication that his business will be honestly handled because of the severe rules of that institution regarding business conduct. Moreover, the customer cannot afford to take the letters of recommendation issued by banks regarding stock brokers too seriously, for the big bucketshops sometimes keep larger sums of money on deposit with a bank than a legitimate brokerage firm. They can afford to do this, since they do not carry stocks and therefore do not need their money in their business, as an honest house does. Oftentimes the banker knows little of practical stock brokerage; he sees simply a large deposit of his books, and judges the depositor accordingly.

One check against the extension of bucketing has been provided by the New York Stock Exchange in refusing to give one of its stock tickers to any firm not of the right character. Without a stock ticker the bucketeer finds it all but impossible to do business. In this work the Stock Exchange has made few mistakes; very few of the bucketshops which have failed in recent years had a New York Stock Exchange ticker. The latter instrument must not, however, be confused with the very similar looking ticker machine of the Consolidated Stock Exchange, so many of whose members have recently failed under distinctly peculiar circumstances.

It must not be presupposed, however, that every failing brokerage firm has necessarily been "bucketing" its customers' orders. Brokerage failures can, of course, occur like failures in other lines of business, because of too heavy overhead or shrinkage in the value of the assets, which brokers usually keep invested in securities.

It is a noteworthy fact that the 100 odd failures of supposed brokerage houses in New York occurred during the long rise in stock prices during 1921-22, while the recent insolvencies of prominent Curb houses have occurred during a temporary rally after a severe decline in stock prices this Spring. The latter were consequently due rather to the step taken by Curb authorities (under the vigorous leadership of John W. Curtis, President of the New York Curb Market Association) to investigate and check wrongful practices by its members, than merely to the change in security values.

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During the coming week
103 signed subscribers will
start on trips totaling
57,500 miles. TIME will
follow them.

On July 1st

TIME, the Weekly News-Magazine, will move into larger quarters at 236 East 39th Street, New York.

The change of location is necessitated by greater space requirements due to the rapid growth of the publication.

Old Address—TIME, 9 East 40th Street, New York.

New Address—TIME, 236 East 39th Street, New York.

The telephone number remains the same—Vanderbilt 7598.



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"Going abroad—TIME is the only publication which I want to follow me."
—Washington, D. C.

S P O R T

The Derby

The Horse. In 2 minutes, 37 seconds, Papyrus covered 1 mile 4 furlongs 27 yards and won the English Derby. The record is 2 minutes 34 1/5 seconds by Spion Kop in 1920.

The Owner. Barney Irish, an Irish tenant farmer, poor and almost unknown, is the lucky owner. By winning this race he is lifted to fame and made richer by some tens of thousands of dollars.

The Jockey. Steve Donoghue was the jockey. This is his fifth Derby victory—a feat only twice before equaled: a century ago by a jockey named Robinson, and between 1877 and 1886 by a jockey named Archer. But Donoghue goes one better. He



© International

JOCKEY DONOGHUE

Next year he pricks to victory with golden spurs

won for the first time in the history of the race (which has been run regularly, even during the war, from 1780 to the present day) his golden spurs, a much coveted prize offered by the Jockey Club of England to the jockey who wins the Derby three times in succession. Donoghue won the 1921 race on J. B. Joel's Humorist and the 1922 race on Lord Woolavington's Captain Cuttle. His other wins were: 1915, S. Joel's Pommern; 1917, Mr. "Fairie's" Gay Crusader.

The Crowd. The race was attended by some hundreds of thousands of people. As usual, it was a thoroughly representative assembly, ranging from Prince and Duke to peddler and dustman. The King and Queen were not there owing to the illness of Princess Christian (since dead), but Edward of Wales, Princess Mary and Viscount Lascelles were much in evidence.

Last. Safety First came in last, which is most fit and proper.

Fortunes. Mrs. Ford, Yorkshire

woman, mill worker, made \$150,000 in a sweepstake. A rich Londoner won \$60,000; he gave one-third to charity. A stenographer won \$46,000. A Plymouth hotel man drew Papyrus in three sweepstakes and is said to have made nearly a million dollars. There were others.

Hussey

Unless he is thoroughly indifferent to his ribbons and his glory, Charles Paddock, world's champion (American) sprinter, now in Paris, has his ear to the ground anxiously awaiting echoes from America. The echoes fall from the flying feet of Frank Hussey, of Stuyvesant High School (Manhattan), who (at the P. S. A. L. championship games, in Brooklyn) equalled the world's record of 9 3/5 in the 100-yard dash, jointly held by Paddock, Howard Drew and Dan Kelly.

Here, according to every accepted standard, is an extraordinary incident. A youth two years under twenty, lacking the specialized training which clips seconds from the work of college sprinters, runs into a world's record and just misses breaking it. He is perhaps the fastest runner in the world. Yet even the metropolitan dailies ignored their opportunity and buried the feat among the tombstones of the Sunday sporting section.

Eastern Golf Champ

Glenna Collett walked into the clubhouse of the Whitemarsh Valley Club, Philadelphia, after the first round of the Eastern Women's Championship with a card of 78—the first woman to break 80 for the course. Two days later she won the tournament with six strokes to spare over Alexa Sterling.

Zev Again

Zev, Harry F. Sinclair's colt, assumed clear title to the three-year-old championship with a victory in the historic Belmont Stakes. Zev has also to his year's credit the Derby and the Withers. The Belmont added \$38,000 to his owner's bank account and brought his total winnings well over \$100,000.

July 4

Blood from Jack Dempsey's left eye dropped all over the newsprint of the country. The champion was batted in a sparring bout and the injury forced his lay-off for several days.

Meanwhile Shelby, Montana, goes happily on building canvas castles on the prairie to accommodate the crowds expected for the fight on July 4. The Mayor announced sententiously that there will be neither gambling nor "outlawry." Suspicious characters will be met at the trains and summarily requested to return whence they came.

AERONAUTICS

\$1,000,000

Lloyd's of London have insured Captain Eddie Rickenbacker, famous American ace, against flying accidents for \$1,000,000, the biggest aviation policy ever written. Rickenbacker, now an official of the Rickenbacker Motor Company, Detroit, saves time on his automobile inspection trips by flying about the country and claims there is less danger in the air than on automobile-congested roads. Most insurance policies are nullified in case of flying accidents.

Vandalism

Georges Barbot, who arrived at Roosevelt Field, L. I., from France two weeks ago, with the intention of flying to Chicago in his "air flivver," carried out with disastrous results two trial flights.

The first was a return flight from Roosevelt Field to West Point. The trip was made on two gallons of gas and a pint of oil at a cost of 62 cents.

The second was an attempt to fly to Washington. The little machine, only 400 pounds in weight, ran into a storm, got out of control, and landed in a tree top near Paulsboro, N. J. Georges Barbot was slightly injured, the machine was wrecked. This was not all. Curio hunters stripped the aeroplane of engine, instruments and wings. With this inexcusable act of vandalism went Barbot's chances of repairing his flivver. Undaunted, however, he plans to build another and renew his attempts.

Lightning

Stormy weather was also responsible for the destruction of the Army Dirigible TC-1, a 200,000 cubic foot airship, known as the "Pullman of the Sky" because of its wonderful construction and comfortably enclosed cabin. After a 14-hour night trip in terrible weather from Scott Field, Ill., to Wright Field, Dayton, Ohio, during which the rudder was out of commission for two hours, the dirigible was moored in apparent safety—only to be set on fire by a flash of lightning! Sergeant Harry Barnes of the Air Service and A. C. Maranville of the Goodyear Rubber Company, builders of the airship, jumped to safety from a height of 40 feet and escaped with bruises.

The dirigible can meet all emergencies except fire. Further production and the use of helium, non-inflammable gas, is the only solution.

Regulating Traffic

In regulating traffic towards Epsom Downs, where the English Derby was run last week, a number of airplanes were employed, watching for break-downs, diverting traffic to other routes, keeping in touch with headquarters by wireless.

THE PRESS

Celestial Journalism

Peking University announced plans for a \$500,000 School of Journalism. The money is now being raised. China, which in 1895 had only 31 native daily newspapers, now has over 800. The only School of Journalism in the country is that of St. John's University, Shanghai, which was opened by Don D. Patterson (now of the Missouri School of Journalism) in 1921.

The plans for the Peking School call for a building, an endowment, three professorships and two assistant professorships. Two of the professors will be American college men with newspaper experience; the third will be a Chinese journalist. In addition there will be two two-year fellowships of \$1,000 a year to enable Chinese students to study journalism in the United States.

The purpose of the school will be not only to train writers but to give them a thorough background of general knowledge. The studies will include economics, political science, history and English.

Aeroplane Editions

There is no place for advertising like an advertising men's convention. *The New York Times* engaged the *Nina*, a seaplane of the Aeromarine Airways, Inc., to take 2,200 copies of its latest edition to Atlantic City. There the papers were distributed daily on the breakfast tables of the Associated Advertising Clubs of the World. *The Times'* latest edition appeared, accordingly, when only early mail editions of other New York newspapers were on hand.

This was not *The Times'* first venture of the kind. Some copies of *The Times* were carried by Lieutenants Macready and Kelly on their coast to coast flight—appearing in San Diego, Calif., on the afternoon of the day following publication.

Mayflower Copies

Sometimes newspapers take the initiative in aeroplane delivery; sometimes their readers. President Harding arranged with the Bureau of Naval Aeronautics to have newspapers delivered by seaplane to the yacht *Mayflower* on Sunday, June 10, while he was returning from his trip to Milford, Del., where he went to be initiated into the Tall Cedars of Lebanon.

Six copies each of various Washington and New York papers, and of the *Public Ledger* (Philadelphia) and *The Sun* (Baltimore) were delivered for the President and his guests.

It was good advertising for the newspapers concerned and the Baltimore *Sun* improved on it somewhat by not mentioning in its announcement that any paper other than *The Sun* was desired by the President.



Silver King
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"King O' Them All"

Occasionally challenged, but never equalled, because no matter how good other balls become, the Silver King is so improved each season as to be always in the lead.

**Not a nine days' wonder—
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It bores like a bullet into the wind. It flies low and true and far. Its distance is as long as its durability is strong—and every golfer knows that the Silver King is the most durable golf ball ever made. Even at \$1.00 it is the most economical ball for every golfer to play—even the beginner.

**Silver King balls are
always uniform**

Thus the Silver King always inspires confidence in the player—and confidence is the secret of successful golf.

**The Silver King is the
largest selling golf ball
in the world**

**Price \$1.00 each
\$12.00 per dozen**

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Wanamaker imported golf clubs are being eagerly sought after by the country's best players.

Ask your pro for our latest bamboo shaft, wooden and iron clubs.

**JOHN WANAMAKER
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Sole authorized, national wholesale Distributor of Silver King Golf Balls, and our own exclusive group—Blue Radio, Radio Crown, Wonder Ball, Mystery, Red Flash and Taplow—covering every type of golfer.

**GRAND SALE OF
SUMMER BEDDING PLANTS
at WHOLESALE; FOR
FLOWERBEDS and
WINDOWBOXES**

1. Big geraniums and cannas in all colors, \$1.25 per dozen, worth \$2 regularly.
2. Any 100 of following for \$5.00, any 15, \$1: Fringed Petunias, Ageratum, Salvias, Coleus, Lobelias, Fuchsias, Heliotropes, White Alys-sum, Fine Asters in all colors, bed-ding Begonias in all colors, Boston yellow and white Daisies, Mammoth Verbenas, Zinnias, Calendulas, Nico-tianas, Marigolds, both dwarf and tall, dwarf and tall Nasturtiums, Scabiosas, Phlox, Cosmos, Blue Corn-flowers, Sweet Sultans, Dusty Miller, White Feverfew, Double Stocks, German Ivy, English Ivy, Icepinks, Vincas, Thunbergias, Kenilworth Ivy, and these old-fashioned gar-den favorites: Delphiniums, Phlox, Coreopsis, Gaillardias, Scabiosa, Iris, Hemerocallis, Rudbeckias, Helianthus, etc.
3. Big 4 yr. old H. T. Roses such as Ophelia, Columbia, etc., 50c. each, \$5 per dozen.
4. 100 asstd. vegetable plants \$1, incl. cabbage, tomato, sweet pepper, egg, lettuce, cauliflower, sweet potato, celery, etc.

**CAN SHIP ALL ABOVE AT ONCE
THE HARLOWARDEN GARDENS
DEPT. T, GREENPORT, N. Y.**



Distinctive Personal Stationery

200 Sheets } \$2.00
100 Envelopes }

**"Cameo" Engraving—The Letters
Are Raised**

I am offering to a limited clientele a most remarkable value in a new type of personal-ized correspondence paper. By my new process I produce all the rich and distinctive appearance of die engraving, with an added luster that is both exquisite and exclusive.

I specialize on this one item, and manu-facture it by a patented process in great quantities. I sell direct, eliminating all retail profits.

Thousands write me that this is the one item they buy by mail direct. Written guar-antee of satisfaction with every box.

Heavy Bond paper in White, Grey, Blue or Buff. Long pointed flap envelopes. Name and address. 3 lines or less, actually embossed at top center of sheet and on envelope flap in Gold, Blue, Black, Maroon or Jade Green.

100 single sheets (6 1/4 x 5 1/4) and 100 envel-opes all embossed, with 100 extra or plain sheets, prepaid, \$2.00. (For embossing entire 200 sheets, add 50 cents.)

Write or PRINT plainly. Enclose check, money order or currency. West of the Mississippi, add 20 cents.



Wallace Brown
225 Fifth Avenue
New York

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.)

Edward of Wales: "Lord Rid-dell's *News of the World* printed an account of how I broke into my home at St. James' Palace a few nights ago after having forgotten my latchkey. Finding an open win-dow, I requested a 'Bobby' to give me a 'leg up.' This he did. But no sooner had I got inside than I leapt out again—for I had invaded the room of one of the sleeping fe-male servants. . . . Eventually I climbed to the roof of a one-story wing of the palace, smashed a sky-light, dropped through."

Jim Johnson, Mayor of Shelby, Mont.: "The Common Council, in session, voted unanimously to invite the Prince of Wales to the Demp-sey-Gibbons fight and the rodeo, July 4. Said the telegram in part: 'These are events of red-blooded sport and the invitation is extended to a red-blooded sportsman.'"

Manuel Herrick, former Repre-sentative from Oklahoma: "I en-tered suit in the Supreme Court of D. C. for breach of promise against Miss Ethelyn Chrane, a young woman who was at one time my sec-retary. I asked \$50,000 damages, alleging that the plaintiff by re-fusing to keep a promise to marry me had 'brought me into ridicule and contempt' and had prevented me from paying court to 'other eli-gible and marriageable ladies.'"

Dr. Henry Van Dyke, former Minister to the Netherlands: "A North Carolina divine, reading a sermon of mine preached in New York, offered me \$1,000 if I 'or any other Biblical infidel' will produce one single fact proving the material-istic evolution of man out of a lower order of species."

Isadora Duncan, dancer: "I de-nied a report that my husband, Serge Essenin, sympathizes with the French Royalists. Said I: 'Serge is a poet. And poets are too lofty in their thoughts and ideals to de-scend to the point of even consider-ing worldly political differences!'"

Governor General Leonard Wood of the Philippines: "The present ty-phoon season is the worst in years! 'My yacht, me aboard, was caught in Manila Harbor by a storm and thrown high on a submerged break-water. No damage was done and no one was injured. Tugs pulled the craft into deep water.'"

William J. Bryan: "Arthur Bris-bane, Hearst editor, said I was 'as sincere and honest a man as ever believed in his own opinions on things about which he could not possibly know anything!'"

Francis Ouimet: "Mayor Curley of Boston presented me with a black box containing a silver and gilt key to the city, in recognition of my ser-vice as a golfer on the Walker Cup team in England."

Thomas Gibbons, challenger for the world's heavyweight boxing championship: "Mayor Nelson of St. Paul gave me a good luck token before my departure for Shelby, Mont. It was the left hind foot of a buck rabbit shot in a cemetery at midnight under a full moon!"

Woodrow Wilson: "A band began to play *Dixie* near my house. Mrs. Wilson and I went to the window and there was the Hejaz Temple (Shrin-er) Band of Greenville, S. C. I called: 'Will you play *The Star Spangled Banner*?' They did, and it was reported that tears stood in my eyes."

Mrs. Warren G. Harding: "Dele-gations from the Shriners of Ohio called on Mr. Harding on the south lawn of the White House. Because of my indisposition I watched from the White House balcony. At my request two of the Shriners' bands played my favorite piece: *The End of a Perfect Day*."

Mme. Raymond Poincaré, wife of the Premier of France: "In retalia-tion for the reputed French annexa-tion policy in the Rhineland, a Cologne newspaper printed an in-volved analysis of my family tree concluding that I am 'a pure prod-uct of old German stock and really belong to Germany.' The long in-termingling of nationalities in Al-sace-Lorraine is the basis of this claim."

Peyton C. March, U. S. A., re-tired, Chief of Staff of the Ameri-can Army during the war: "In re-cent months I have visited half of the most notable art galleries in Western Europe and have been an attendant at the best concerts given in France."

"Mr. Jeritza" (Baron Leo-pold Popper): "In Vienna my wife, Maria, Metropolitan Opera star, underwent successfully an operation for appendicitis."

TIME, the Weekly News-Magazine. Editors—Briton Hadden and Henry R. Luce. Associates—John F. Carter, Man-fred Gottfried, Thomas J. C. Martyn. Weekly Contributors—Stephen V. Benet, Prosper Buranelli, Edward W. Bourne, John Farrar, Nancy Ford, Kenneth M. Gould, Willard T. Ingalls, Alexander Klemin, Louis H. Levy, Archibald Mac-Leish, John S. Martin, E. E. Paramore, Wells C. Root, Theodore L. Safford, Pier-son Underwood. Published by TIME, Inc., B. Hadden, Pres.; H. R. Luce, Sec'y-Treas., 9 East 40th St., New York City. Subscription rates, per year, postpaid: In the United States and Mexico, \$5.00; in Canada, \$5.50; elsewhere, \$6.00. For advertising rates address: Robert L. John-son, Advertising Manager, TIME, 9 East 40th St., New York; Circulation Manager, Roy E. Larsen. Vol. 1. No. 16.

MILESTONES

Engaged. Princess Maud Alexandra Victoria Georgia Bertha, 30, daughter of the Princess Royal and the late Duke of Fife, a niece of King George V, to Captain Lord Charles Alexander Carnegie, 29, eldest son of the Earl of Southesk. King George has given his requisite consent to the marriage.

Engaged. Miss Elizabeth Cobb, daughter of Irvin S. Cobb, to Frank Michler Chapman, Jr., Princeton Senior. Lately she has been doing editorial work on the staff of *The Bookman*.

Married. Barbara Kemp, opera star, to Prof. Max von Schillings, general director of the (German) State Opera, at Berlin. He composed *Mona Lisa*, in which Miss Kemp starred last season in Manhattan.

Married. Miss Laura Beaumont Hadley, daughter of Arthur Twinning Hadley, President Emeritus of Yale University, to Nicholas Moseley, instructor in classics at Yale.

Separated. Mrs. Elsie Ferguson Clarke, actress, and Thomas B. Clarke, Jr., Vice President of the Harriman National Bank, Manhattan.

Died. Thomas Baring, until recently head of the London banking house of Baring Bros. & Co., at Newmarket.

Died. Princess Helena Augusta Victoria, 77, aunt of King George V. of England, and third daughter of Queen Victoria. She married (in 1866) Prince Christian of Schleswig-Holstein, who died in 1917. She is survived by a son, who fought in the Prussian Army during the war, and two daughters. The Court of St. James will go into mourning for one month, but public engagements of the royal family will not be canceled.

Died. Paul Bonavries, 85, barber to Abraham Lincoln as President and before, in Washington.

Died. Rudolph Keppler, 80, for 44 years a member of the New York Stock Exchange, and for five years its President, in Manhattan. The present Stock Exchange Building was completed during his Administration.

Died. Ivan Kharin, Russian general and sometime mine owner, of cancer of the throat, at Copenhagen. Before the war he was so rich that he "never traveled by train, but always in a cortège of luxuriously appointed automobiles." (See page 10.)

Died. Louis Marie Julien Viaud, pen name Pierre Loti, 73, French novelist, sculptor, painter, musician, naval officer, at Hendaye, France. He travelled widely, particularly in the Orient.



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POINT with PRIDE

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

A new divorce-law in England which provides that men shall behave themselves as well as women. (P. 8.)

Woodrow Wilson—they played Dixie and he called for *The Star Spangled Banner*. (P. 26.)

Russian best-sellers: Jack London, Upton Sinclair, H. G. Wells (Socialists), Sinclair Lewis and O. Henry. (P. 10.)

The high school lad who ran 100 yards in 9 $\frac{3}{5}$ seconds. (P. 24.)

Mr. Wells' Utopia where there are neither money nor clothes nor an idle hour. (P. 16.)

The new dictionary about to be compiled by Herbert Hoover. (P. 2.)

The patriotism of Mrs. Harding, who rose 110 times to salute Old Glory. (P. 1.)

Mrs. John B. Henderson, whose kindness makes possible a bigger and better French embassy at Washington. (P. 9.)

William Howard Taft, chief of Unitarians. (P. 18.)

Music — no hospital is complete without it. (P. 19.)

The poor Irish farmer whose horse won the Derby. (P. 24.)

London attraction: *The Merry Widow*, *Anna Christie*, the *Music Box Revue*, *Oliver Cromwell*, *R. U. R.* (P. 15.)

The come-back of a commercial fleet—The North German Lloyd. (P. 9.)

The discoverer of the South Pole, who will try to fly over the North. (P. 20.)

Proposals for cultivating journalists in Peking. (P. 25.)

President Harding, hale and hearty, after shaking 10,000 "noble" hands. (P. 1.)

Traveling Congressmen — during the holidays the sun never sets upon them. (P. 3.)

VIEW with ALARM

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

The insidious suggestion that Charles Evans Hughes is Secretary of Propaganda. (P. 2.)

The 200,000 Italians in Italy whom Mussolini regards as 200,000 too many. (P. 10.)

William Randolph Hearst, "The Great Eliminator." (P. 6.)

The loss of foreign trade as seen by the Department of Commerce. (P. 2.)

The million-dollar joy-ride—if all that is said is true. (P. 4.)

Camelots du Roi. The French do not consider them a joke. (P. 9.)

John T. Adams and Frank A. Munsey. There's a secret between them. (P. 6.)

French politicians who are in no more hurry to sign the Washington Naval Agreements than the Germans are to pay their debts. (P. 9.)

The lowering birth-rate of native American stock. (P. 19.)

Friends of Communist editors in Italy who, when they find a Fascist bathing in a fountain, kill him like a dog. (P. 9 & 10.)

Olga Petrova, dignified but not ritzy. (P. 17.)

The hopeless postponement of Lloyd George's début as a jazz-dancer. (P. 8.)

Faster funerals demanded in Paris. (P. 9.)

The rain goddess of Rhodesia, who still demands human sacrifices. (P. 19.)

The new Italians. Their music is so profoundly serious. (P. 13.)

That play wherein the winds of religion blow across the mountains of psychoanalysis. (P. 14.)

A college prexy who provides modern languages "to enable a student to read a menu card intelligently." (P. 19.)

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