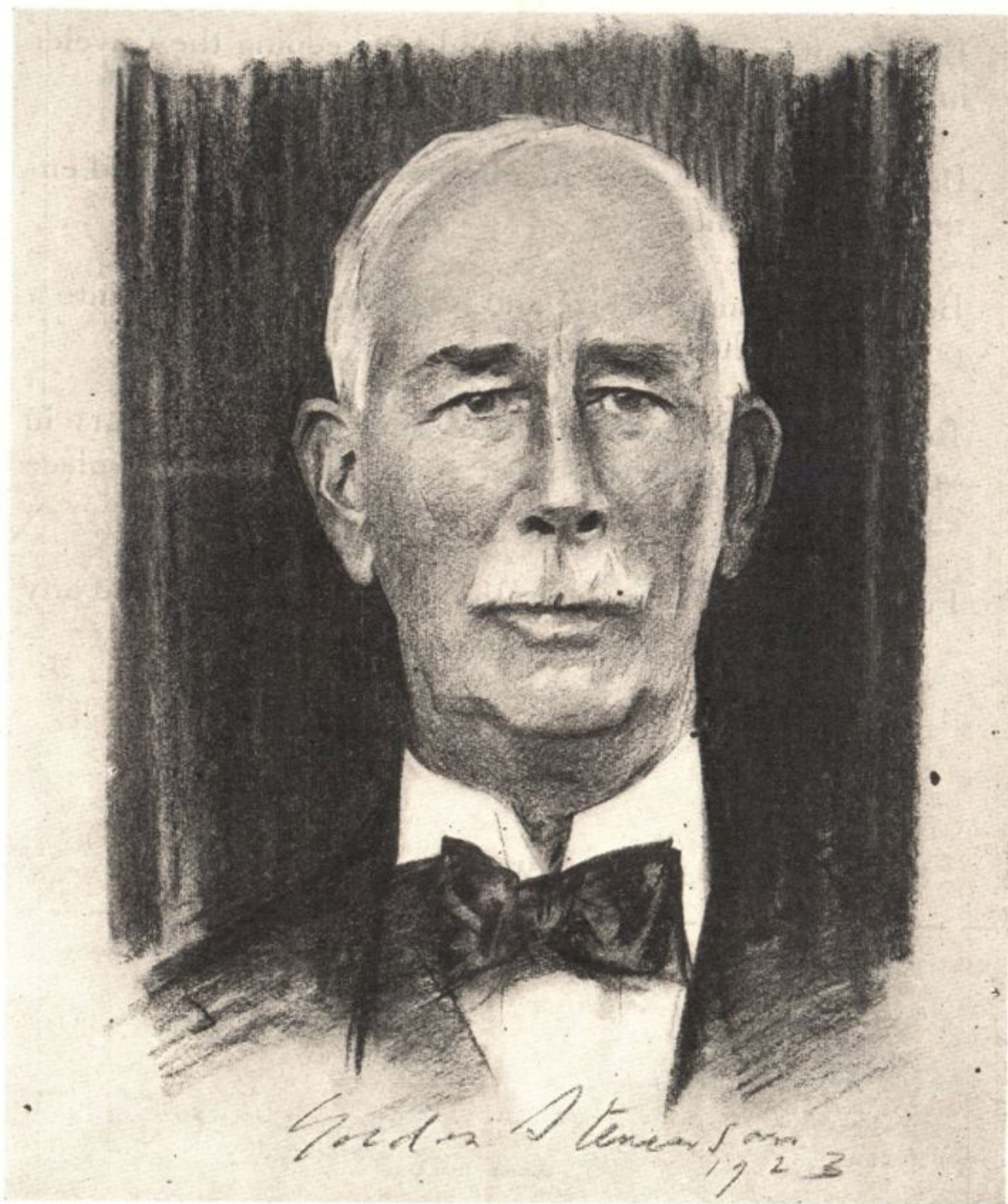


FIFTEEN CENTS

TIME

The Weekly News-Magazine



VOL. I, NO. 17

COLONEL E. M. HOUSE

*A Boswell without a pen—
See Page 6*

JUNE 25, 1923

Why is TIME taking so many trips to Europe this summer?

Because it is admirably adapted for keeping the traveler informed of current happenings at home.

Because it tells its story in a brief, comprehensive and entertaining manner.

Because it is small in size and is convenient to drop into a pocket or satchel.

Because it is necessary only to send in your itinerary in advance and TIME will meet you at the appointed place each week.

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(Insert dates)

From..... To..... ADDRESS.....

On.....Revert to permanent address.

TIME

The Weekly News-Magazine

Vol. I, No. 17

June 25, 1923

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

THE PRESIDENCY Politicians

The political football game between the Chairmen of the Democratic and the Republican National Committees, with President Harding watching as a vitally interested spectator, continued its alternate progress.

Chairman Hull of the Democratic Committee charged that Chairman Adams of the Republican Committee and President Harding had already divided over the World Court; that Chairman Adams was touring the country to secure Republican backing against the Court; that failing such support Adams would resign.

Meanwhile the Republican National Committee reiterated Chairman Adams' demand that the Democrats say where they stand on the League. This the Democrats avoided. Attached to the Republican demand were two other questions:

"Who is putting up the money for such immense propaganda as the League of Nations' Non-Partisan Association is carrying on in our country?" and "What interest or interests are so anxious to have the United States join the League of Nations and would so profit thereby that they are financing such a campaign?"

These questions the Association took upon itself to answer:

"Mark now how a plain tale shall put you down.

"To June 1, our Association has expended a trifle less than \$45,000. This sum has been contributed by 3,100 persons. The World Peace Foundation subscribed \$15,000, of which \$5,000 has been paid. The balance has come from individuals. The two largest subscriptions are \$10,000 each, of which one came from Mrs. Emmons Blaine, a Republican and well known philanthropist, and a like sum from Cleveland H. Dodge, also a well known philanthropist, a Democrat. The next largest subscription, \$5,000, was made by John H. Clarke, a Democrat, and the balance was made up by individual subscrip-

tions ranging from \$1 to \$2,000. This is 'the truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth.'"

The President himself on preparing for his Western trip was forced to consider two ends: 1) the political situation in the West, which Republicans hope he will bolster up for them; 2) his World Court proposal, which has received knocks from many Westerners of his party. The problem was to conciliate them and to dissuade them from opposition to the World Court.

In Wisconsin the legislature had repudiated the World Court proposal. At the Capital enterprising foes of the Court had drawn up a list of 28 Senators who would be opposed to the Court without reservations. Meanwhile Senator Moses, Chairman of the Republican Senatorial Committee, was pressing the President to speak on agriculture and on industrial prosperity for the Congressional elections in the West.

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Conference Postponed

The long-heralded conference between President Harding and the Governors of the states on prohibition was postponed until after the President's trip to Alaska. The postponement was generally attributed to the inability of the prohibition enforcement division to draw up a comprehensive plan of enforcement which could be presented at the conference.

The Flag

The National Flag Conference of the American Legion Commission on Americanization met in Washington to adopt a code for the civilian use of the flag. President Harding, Secretary of Labor Davis, Samuel Gompers and others addressed the meeting.

Said the President: "I do not suppose there is any law to punish the President should he not stand at salute when the colors pass, but I would not be happy in my official capacity if I did not do it. . . . I have concluded recently that about the dearest picture of the flag—we shall not see it long—is when it is presented or carried by the old veterans of the Civil War. You know, had it not been for them there would not be 48 stars glistening in the field of blue."

Executive Clemency

Mrs. Anna Hozer, of Muskegon, Mich., had eleven children. Several months ago she violated the Volstead Act, and was committed to the county jail. President Harding commuted her six months' sentence before its completion, because of the impending arrival of a twelfth Hozer. The twelfth Hozer arrived duly, and was christened Warren Harding. In celebration of the event Mrs. Hozer again violated the Volstead Act. Mrs. Hozer and Warren Harding Hozer went again to jail. She said that she hoped again for Executive clemency. After a few days she complained to the jail authorities of being ill. They

National Affairs—[Continued]

allowed her to go home for the night. When they called for her the next morning they found her gone. She and Warren Harding Hozer had started to Washington in search of clemency.

THE CABINET

German Dye Patents

The Government, through the Department of Justice, is suing the Chemical Foundation, Inc. (a Delaware Corporation) for German patents confiscated during the War and sold to that Company. The suit, being held before Federal Judge Hugh M. Morris at Wilmington, Del., involves many technical details—4,000 pages of typewritten testimony were taken in ten days.

Some 4,800 seized German patents were sold by the U. S. to the Chemical Foundation, Inc., for approximately \$250,000 (\$50 apiece), in the Spring of 1919.

Lieutenant Colonel Henry W. Anderson, Special Assistant Attorney General, contends that the patents then bought by the Chemical Foundation should be returned to the Government: 1) because Under Secretary of State Frank L. Polk in signing the authorization for sale for President Wilson (who was then ill) was misled, 2) because the price paid was ridiculously low, 3) because the President did not have authority to make the sale, 4) because the sale was a conspiracy (Francis P. Garvan who became Alien Property Custodian about that time later became President of the Chemical Foundation), 5) because the sale was fraudulent, several American owned patents being seized and sold with the German.

The Government's case has had several setbacks. The first came when Mr. Polk on the stand vigorously denied that he was misled or poorly informed in signing the order for the sale of the patents.

On its second point the Government brought out that another company offered considerably more for certain of the patents than was paid by the Foundation. Judge Morris admitted the evidence but questioned its applicability. The President was empowered to make the sale, he said, but not necessarily to the highest bidder. Considerations of the public interest might outweigh the dollar return and the Judge doubted the authority of the Court to review the exercise of Executive discretion. The defense brought out that 426 American companies were now using the patents as

opposed to four American companies doing so before the sale. A Government accountant testified that the Foundation had received \$675,000 in royalties from the patents.

It was also established that one of the patents sold to the Foundation, originally issued to a German in 1908,



© Underwood

FRANK L. POLK
Was he misled?

was sold in 1911 to an American, who had difficulty in recovering the patent from the Foundation.

The efforts of the defense were chiefly confined to arguing that the Foundation's actions were entirely patriotic and that it had acted in the best interests of American Chemical industries. Judge Morris several times expressed skepticism of the validity of the Government's arguments.

Porto Rican Politics

Secretary of War Weeks has been much worried by the little island of Porto Rico. In countries like the United States and Great Britain politics is like a great river—occasional floods, but in general a continuous flow. In countries like the Balkans it is a series of cloudbursts. In Porto Rico it is a geyser—spurting periodically.

The recent Governor of Porto Rico, E. Mont Reily, left office under criticism, if not because of it. His successor, Horace M. Towner, had hardly come within range of the Porto Rican geyser before he began

to be spattered with mud. Politicians in Porto Rico are divided into three parts. Of these, the Unionists are the dominant group. San Juan, the capital on the North coast, is their stronghold, and they favor Porto Rican independence. The next strongest group are the Republicans, who favor union with the United States and have connections with the Republican Party here. Their stronghold is Ponce, on the South coast. The third group are the Socialists.

Island politics are spirited and turbulent. The condition of affairs is well indicated by the fact that in 1909 it was necessary to pass an act whereby the appropriations of any year could be continued in the next if the political situation made it impossible to pass a new appropriation bill.

Governor Reily got into trouble because he chose his Cabinet from Republicans and Socialists, refusing to recognize those who demanded independence. The Unionists objected and delegations flowed into Washington protesting that the dominant party should control the entire Cabinet. When the trouble was at its height, Governor Reily came home on vacation and was injured in an accident. He returned to Porto Rico, but resigned a few months ago because of his health.

Hoping to pacify the island, the President and Secretary of War Weeks chose as Reily's successor Representative Horace M. Towner of Iowa, Chairman of the House Insular Affairs Committee, who on arriving at his post was greeted with a tremendous ovation, "the greatest celebration that the island had ever witnessed."

The joy did not last long. Governor Towner chose a Cabinet composed principally, if not entirely, of Unionists. At once the Republicans began to storm as the Unionists had stormed previously. When Secretary Weeks went to the island recently he was forced to listen to three hours of wrangling among the local politicians before he could speak. No protesting delegations have yet arrived in Washington, but the Administration anticipates their coming.

Robert H. Todd, Representative of the Porto Rico Republicans on the Republican National Committee, refuses to go near the Governor's palace at San Juan. He offered his resignation, but the Committee cabled asking him to remain in office. Federal Judge Arthur F. Odlin, appointed by President Harding, has threatened to resign. Reports from

National Affairs—[Continued]

Washington indicate that the Administration considers the whole matter a bad business and will place no constraints on Governor Towner. The situation in Porto Rico is expected to add to the interest of President Harding's visit there on his return from Alaska via Panama in August.

A Treasury Loan

The usual oversubscription of Treasury loans took place in a Government offer of six months' 4% Certificates dated June 15. On June 12 books were opened on an offering of \$150,000,000. Books were closed on the evening of June 13 with subscriptions aggregating over \$340,000,000.

Certificates were allotted on all subscriptions of not over \$100,000. On subscriptions between \$100,000 and \$500,000, 40% was allotted (but not less than \$100,000 each). On subscriptions between \$500,000 and \$1,000,000, 30% was allotted (but not less than \$200,000 each). On subscriptions over \$1,000,000, 20% was allotted (but not less than \$300,000 each).

Treasury Action

June 15 saw several large operations on the part of the U. S. Treasury.

About \$375,000,000 was received in tax payments.

About \$70,000,000 was paid by the British Government as a semi-annual payment on its debt to this country.

The British Government is understood to have paid in Liberty Bonds (accepted by us at par according to the recent debt agreement) which it bought on the open market in this country. Its purchases were conducted so quietly that it was not generally known in advance that Britain was acquiring Liberties. If most of the bonds were bought in the market at 98, the British saved about \$1,400,000 by the transaction.

The Treasury retired a \$200,000,000 issue of Treasury certificates.

An issue of about \$150,000,000 of certificates was floated.

CONGRESS

In Minnesota

On June 18 were held the Minnesota primaries for nominating possible successors to the late Senator Knute Nelson. Nine Republicans, three Farmer-Laborites, two Demo-

crats—fourteen in all—entered the primaries.

The Republican party, not only in Minnesota, but all over the country, is interested in the outcome of the election for Senator which will come in July. It was necessary, however, for national politicians to preserve neutrality in the primaries—neutrality but not indifference. Senators Moses (N. H.), Pepper (Pa.) and Wadsworth (N. Y.) of the Republican Senatorial Committee called at the White House before the President left on his cross country trip, to discuss the situation. If the election goes to a Farmer-Laborite, like Sena-



© Keystone

LUCY BRANHAM
She heckles well

for Shipstead, elected last Fall, the narrow Republican majority in the Senate will be seriously impaired. Therefore the Republicans are planning a vigorous campaign.

Meanwhile the vote at the primaries was light. Minnesota has 800,000 voters, but only about 10% turned out. A bad storm the night before probably cut the votes in the country district. The Democratic nomination went to State Senator James A. Carley by a liberal margin. Magnus Johnson, long the favorite for the Farmer-Labor nomination, ran neck and neck with Dr. L. A. Fritzsche, who in the closing days of the campaign gained the vote of the railway brotherhoods. Johnson appeared to have won. Governor Preus took the Republican nomination from his nearest competitor, Oscar Hallam, by a fair margin. But all parties concede that the real fight is just beginning.

Active Mr. Madden

Representative Martin B. Madden of Illinois, Chairman of the House Appropriations Committee, is a keen financier and wary junketeer. Since the adjournment of Congress he has traveled some 12,000 miles, visiting the Canal Zone, and in general "sticking his nose" into Government finances. In Panama he is said to have discovered a \$7,000,000 surplus of the canal railroad, Government property, the books of which had never been audited by a Government auditor.

According to accounts, he paid for the entire trip out of his own pocket. He is also reported to have written to the Shipping Board asking that he be allowed to pay his expenses on the *Leviathan's* trial trip. He is expected to join Secretary of War Weeks on a tour of the Eastern Army posts in August. Already he has investigated the proposed new naval base at Alameda, Calif., reclamation projects in the West, and the needs of the Canal Zone in fortifications.

With this preparation he will tackle the difficult questions of appropriations and taxes necessary for them when Congress reassembles in December.

RADICALS

Three Riddles

The Joint Amnesty Committee, the more radical element of those trying to secure the release of the men imprisoned in this country for breaking wartime laws, is going to try a new method of securing its ends. The petition to President Harding of 52 notables (TIME, June 11) brought no results. Now the Amnesty Committee is preparing more vigorous protest.

It has arranged that Lucy Branham and Julia Emory, militant suffragists who picketed the White House for suffrage during President Wilson's Administration, are to follow President Harding on his tour of the country. Along the routes there will be arranged "demonstrations and mass meetings" for the release of the prisoners. When Mr. Harding speaks, Lucy Branham and Julia Emory will rise from the audience and ask:

"Mr. President, all other countries have released their political prisoners, why not America?"

"Mr. President, men are serving

National Affairs—[Continued]

ten and twenty year sentences for free speech. You pardon others, why not these?"

"Mr. President, why do you not extend to innocent working men the same clemency accorded to rich law breakers?"

SUPREME COURT Vacation

The Supreme Court adjourned for the Summer and will not again convene until October 1. Sixteen cases were left undecided and must await action until Fall. They include four on the alien land laws of California and Washington, three on the taxability of the "Massachusetts trusts," North Dakota's claim against Minnesota for flood damages on the Bois de Sioux River, and others. Among the cases to come up in the Autumn is also the Government's appeal for an injunction to prevent the New York Coffee and Sugar Exchange from dealing in sugar futures.

LABOR Kansas' Court

Governor Jonathan M. Davis of Kansas was well pleased with the decision of the U. S. Supreme Court, which declared against the Kansas Industrial Court, (TIME, June 18). He believes that it offers him an opportunity for an achievement which was not otherwise possible—the abolition of the Industrial Court.

Former Governor Allen (Republican) of Kansas, whose child the Industrial Court is, was swept out of office at the last election, although all the rest of his ticket was elected. Governor Davis, who made opposition to the Industrial Court one of the chief issues of his campaign, was the lone Democrat elected.

In spite of his election, Governor Davis could not abolish the Court—the legislature was entirely in the hands of his opponents.

Now the Supreme Court has shorn the Industrial Court of much of its power, Governor Davis thinks the opportune moment has come. He announced that he was considering an extra session of the legislature to repeal the Industrial Court law.

Said he: "There is no reason for further squandering the gorgeous sums of money which the State has spent on a court which does not function and is now virtually without power and authority. Its abolition would, in my opinion, save the taxpayers more than \$100,000 after



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GOVERNOR JONATHAN M. DAVIS

He holds the fate of the Industrial Court

paying for the expense of the special session."

There is little doubt that Governor Davis would gain the support of labor by his attempt. Samuel Gompers declared: "Labor maintained from the outset that the Kansas law was in violation of the Constitution because it imposed compulsory labor." If the Republican legislature should care to take the chance of antagonizing labor, and perhaps employers as well, it might, however, refuse to repeal the law.

SHIPPING

Junket? No!—Junket!

After nearly two weeks of accusation that he was taking the *Leviathan* on a \$1,000,000 junket in the guise of a trial trip, Chairman Lasker replied to his accusers. The next day the Democratic National Committee replied that his reply was no reply. The substances of both charge and countercharge bear an interesting comparison, because both are true.

Said Mr. Lasker: "This very trial trip was fully provided for by experts engaged in December, 1919, by a Shipping Board headed by John Barton Payne under the Democratic Administration. . . . In January, 1922, the experts referred to . . . asked the present Shipping Board . . . to appropriate \$120,000 to cover the cost of the trial trip, which sum included the cost of guests."

Said the Democratic Committee: "John Barton Payne resigned from the Shipping Board and became Secretary of the Interior on March 15, 1920. Specifications for repairs to the *Leviathan* were sent to prospective bidders . . . in October, 1921." (19 months later).

In other words, a Democratic Shipping Board chose the experts who ordered the trial trip, and the experts delivered their opinion to a Republican Shipping Board which put them in effect. The two statements are not contradictory.

As to the real question of whether the trial trip is a junket, Mr. Lasker made three pertinent statements: that when the *Leviathan* was converted into a troop ship (undergoing changes "minor compared to those now made") she was sent on a five-day trial cruise in southern waters; that the cost of the trial trip will be \$120,000, of which \$13,000 will be caused by the presence of guests, and that the experts "insisted" that there should be between 400 and 500 guests to test the "complex organization and service machinery" of the ship.

On these points the Democratic reply did not touch, but stressed the fact that the cost of reconditioning the *Leviathan*, originally estimated at \$6,110,000, had risen to \$8,200,000.

Commented Arthur Brisbane, Hearst editor:

"By spending \$13,000 more, Lasker, whose real business is advertising, has succeeded in getting several hundred valuable free press agents on board the boat, and in addition has got from the publishers of the United States free advertising that couldn't have been bought for \$10,000,000."

The Sale

The Shipping Board announced officially that there was a likelihood of its selling approximately 100 of its 400 ships in operation. Negotiations are now going on as a result of the bids which the Board asked on its fleet last month. The 100 ships would be sold with five or six trade routes. Definite action may not come for several weeks, however, on account of the time necessary in arranging details.

Meanwhile Edward P. Farley took office as chairman of the Board, succeeding A. D. Lasker, and is preparing plans for government operation of the remaining ships and routes. Private owners are still hopeful of modifying the Government's plan for operation by subsidiaries of the

National Affairs—[Continued]

Emergency Fleet Corporation in pursuance of Mr. Lasker's previously outlined plan. (TIME, June 18.)

Ships Like Hotels

The U. S. Shipping Board accepted an offer from the New York Bible Society to supply bibles for the quarters of the sailors and the stewards on all shipping board vessels.

Some time ago the Captain of the *Hatteras* died at sea; there was no bible aboard and the proper service had to be supplied by wireless. Thereupon the Bible Society placed bibles in the main cabins of all Shipping Board ships. Then it was learned that the stewards and sailors did not have access to these bibles. Hence the Society's new effort.

PROHIBITION

Ups and Downs

Prohibition suffered varying fortunes in several states.

¶ The Anti-Saloon League of Iowa offered to help dry up New York.

¶ In Pennsylvania the Legislature defeated an appropriation of \$250,000 to enforce Governor Pinchot's dry law. Pennsylvania women's organizations offered to raise money to enforce the law.

¶ The Chicago City Council asked Congress to permit light wines and beers.

¶ The Illinois Senate killed a repealer of the State's prohibition law.

¶ A bill will be introduced in the Georgia Legislature when it assembles on June 27 to repeal the State's prohibition law.

¶ The Territorial Senate of Hawaii defeated a resolution memorializing Congress to legalize light wines and beer.

Rum Rumblings

The ruling, now in effect, that foreign ships entering United States territorial waters must not carry liquors caused little actual disturbance although great pyrotechnics in the way of discussion. Foreign ships entered and cleared American ports without liquor, foreign crews grumbled, and foreign governments did nothing—as yet. A few ships stopped at Cuban or Canadian ports to drop their liquor stores, but most arriving vessels had provided in advance for the contingency—that is, by sailing with small liquor stocks.

From the State Department came the suggestion that foreign ships might be allowed to bring in liquor under seal—by treaty—if foreign

governments would allow us in return to extend the three mile limit to twelve miles in searching vessels and seizing rum runners.

In England a retaliatory bill to make it compulsory for ships entering British waters to carry liquor was killed in the House of Commons. The ministry was "too busy," however, to take up active consideration of the ship-liquor problem.

IMMIGRATION

The Mary Beatrice

Twenty Chinese coolies in Cuba, and each had \$500. Each was willing to part with it to get into the United States. The *Mary Beatrice*, small Bahama sponge-fishing schooner with an unnamed skipper, offered to accommodate them at that price. The Chinamen boarded her at Havana, paying half the fare in advance.

They sailed northward, 20 Chinese, a skipper, and a crew of four—two white, two black. They reached "Rum Row" off New York. They waited several days. There was no opportunity to reach the shore undetected. A woman came out in a rum runner's launch. She went to the skipper's cabin. An interval. The skipper and the woman lowered the schooner's dory and departed. The ship's papers, the money the Chinese had paid were gone.

Two white men, two Negroes and 20 Chinese remained. The crew knew that the Chinese had \$5,000 in unpaid passage money. The schooner rolled on a gentle swell. One of the crew went to the hatch and ordered five coolies on deck—a storm was coming up; the ship must be made ready.

The Chinamen grew suspicious. Not five but all 20 came on deck, armed with hatchets, knives, clubs. The crew waited with shot guns and revolvers. They fired. The Chinese rushed them. Mêlée. Confusion.

The fight was over. The bodies of two white men, two Negroes and five Chinese were rolled into the sea. Calm once more. Several of the Chinese were wounded; the rest weak from privation. Without a skipper, without a crew, the *Mary Beatrice* drifted into Quarantine.

5,000 Uninvited Chinese

Although 15 Chinese are in the custody of New York immigration officials, Secretary of Labor Davis estimates that there are at least 5,000 smuggled Chinese in New York City

alone, that it would cost the Government \$1,000,000 to deport them, and that deportation would be of little advantage since at least 5,000 more Chinese are in Cuba awaiting an opportunity to slip into this country.

From the White House came word the President would recommend to the next Congress vigorous measures to prevent the "bootlegging" of inadmissible aliens. It is said that smuggling of aliens has developed into as much of a business as rum running; any inadmissible alien can enter the country for \$500; streams of illicit immigrants are pouring in from Cuba, Mexico and British Columbia.

So far the only constructive measure suggested for curbing the practice is registration of all aliens entering the country, the registration to hold until the alien leaves or is naturalized.

ARMY AND NAVY

Fashions for Men

Recently Army officers were sent questionnaires by the War Department to determine their preference in uniforms. Would they like roll collars instead of the present standing collars? Would they like the reestablishment of dress uniforms in addition to the khaki and olive drab field uniforms which alone are authorized now?

The returns from the questionnaire were not given out, but the War Department declared that there was no "overwhelming sentiment" for a change and none would be made. As a concession to those desiring full dress uniforms, however, at all garrisons, posts and camps, officers will be permitted to wear dinner jackets or civilian full dress at social functions.

Six Little Ones

After battling their way for twelve stormy days six U. S. destroyers reached New York from Gibraltar. They came from the flotilla which has been protecting American interests in the Near East.

Morals and Religion

The Conference on Religious and Moral Training for Soldiers submitted to Secretary of War Weeks a program for maintaining "the highest Christian standard" in the military forces of the United States.

The program includes: Churches to be built at Army posts; the chief of chaplains to have duties similar to

National Affairs—[Continued]

those of a bishop of a diocese; a chaplains' training school; a chaplains' corps in which promotion is possible up to the rank of colonel.

Officers

West Point graduated 261 cadets to become second lieutenants in the Army. General Pershing presented the diplomas and told the class: "You have a rare opportunity and a sacred obligation." Leading the class was F. R. Johnson, of Tacoma. Although he is an inch under the prescribed minimum height, he was admitted to the Academy on probation and led his class for four years, amassing 2,608 out of a possible 2,770 points. Thirteen of the graduates had served in the regular Army before entering the Academy; two were Filipinos; one was from Hawaii.

NEGROES

Last Words

Marcus Garvey and his three co-defendants completed their defense in their trial on the charge of using the mails to defraud. Said Mr. Garvey in his three-hour summing up:

"I've served my people, my race and my God. I've wronged not even a child of my own race or any other. If you find me guilty, then I'll go to my God."

The prosecutor summed up:

"If this was a spiritual movement, then Jesse James belongs in the Hall of Fame as a great philanthropist. This steamship venture was a bucket-shop with a 'spiritual' veneer. Phyllis Wheatley, Frederick Douglass and the other Negro leaders after whom the ships were named must have turned in their graves."

Judge Mack in charging the jury said that he believed the unnecessary delays in the trial had been due to Garvey's ignorance of the law in conducting his own defense, and not to wilfulness, that they were not to be taken into consideration in the verdict.

After eight hours' consideration the jury found Garvey guilty on one of five counts and acquitted his associates, the other defendants. The Judge thanked the jury for their patience and ordered that they be excused from further jury duty in Federal Courts for four years.

At the verdict Garvey rose protesting violently. He took a parting shot as he was led away to jail: "The prosecutor has plotted against me. Maybe some day he will relent!"

POLITICAL NOTES

Our Present Critic

Edward Mandell House of Austin, Texas, (Colonel by the grace of a former Governor of that state, who made him his aide-de-camp without asking permission) sailed for Europe a few days ago. Shortly after his departure, *Foreign Affairs*, the excellent quarterly published by the Council on Foreign Relations, Inc., an organization connected with the Williamstown Institute of Politics, in the interests of international understanding, published an article under his name, entitled *The Running Sands*.

Dealing with the relationship of America and Europe and what might have been had this country not volte-faced from the League, the article exhibited some interesting sidelights on Mr. House's late intimacy with Woodrow Wilson.

The article said in part: "As far as his approach (President Wilson with the League) to the Senate was concerned, in my judgment, the President's purpose was impeccable but his manner unfortunate. . . . He might have been a little less yielding at Paris and a little more yielding at Washington if he had realized that the situation was no longer wholly in his hands. . . . On the other hand the result would probably have been the same, for the Senate were plainly waiting to deal him a mortal blow. . . . The United States, after having risen to heights of courage and idealism in its entry and prosecution of the War, has gone to the opposite extreme in the making of peace. For taking this course history will probably be even less sparing of us than our present-day critics. . . . The League is a God-sent haven for such states as Ireland."

Of the Ruhr: "Had Governor Cox been elected President in 1920, the French would not be in the Ruhr in 1923. . . . The real cause (of the controversy) is the fear of Frenchmen that when Germany is in condition to pay she will also be in condition to discontinue payment and, should it suit her plans, to invade France again."

Leaving these trenchant remarks behind him, "the sphinx in the soft felt hat" departed. Colonel House, although a keen observer, does not often set down his observations, especially about men. He might well be called a Boswell without a pen. In his youth, according to the well known story in the *Mirrors of Wash-*

ington, he went to Hopkins School in New Haven, intending to enter Yale. But when his friend Morton (son of the Democratic Governor of Indiana) failed to pass the entrance examinations for Yale, young House followed his friend to Cornell.

At the Baltimore Convention in 1912, House made friends with Wilson. Later he came into the lime-light with Wilson and departed from it with Wilson, although their intimacy ended some time earlier over the question of Shantung. House in his eagerness to please all parties at the Peace Conference was willing to give Shantung to Japan.

It is not entirely unfair to call Mr. House a Boswell. He has a very kindly nature and a genuine liking for men—especially great men. And he has always shone by reflected light. Following Wilson's retirement, House, too, went into obscurity.

On May 18 of last year he sailed for Europe to study political conditions. He studied "in France, Switzerland and England." On August 28 Lloyd George told him at breakfast that Great Britain would pay her debts to the United States. On September 15 Colonel House arrived back in Boston.

He next engineered Clemenceau's *Tour of the Hebrides*—the trip of the ex-Premier of France to America in defense of the League. House cabled Clemenceau before the latter sailed from France that it would be no use to discuss the League. Clemenceau cabled back that there would be no use in coming unless he discussed the League. So Clemenceau came on his own terms but placed his trip entirely in the hands of Colonel House.

Mrs. O. H. P. Belmont, of the National Woman's Party, gave an interview to the *Dearborn Independent*.

Asked the interviewer: "If a woman were elected President would her husband be the first gentleman of the land?"

"Certainly. Why not?"

"If a maiden lady were elected?"

"Why, she'd have a million proposals to marry the day she was nominated. You men are always looking for soft snaps!"

When Lord Robert Cecil was in America, Representative Stephen G. Porter of Pennsylvania wrote him a letter on the opium question, address-

National Affairs—[Continued]

ing him: "My Dear Mr. Cecil." At a recent conference at Geneva of the Opium Commission of the League of Nations the two came face to face for the first time. "Would you like to meet Representative Porter?" some one asked Lord Robert.

"Most certainly," he replied, "and you may say to him that in a spirit of reciprocity I shall be pleased to call him 'Lord Stephen'."

Washington, D. C., is advertising itself to the Republican and Democratic National Committees as "the one city in the country in which your (1924) convention can be held and be entirely free from all entangling alliances and local partisan difficulties."

Governor Smith of New York, who signed the repeal of his state's prohibition law, went to Chicago and denied that he would be a candidate for the Democratic presidential nomination in 1924. In Chicago he conferred with George E. Brennan, leader of Illinois Democrats, and then went to French Lick, where he visited with "Tom" Taggart, boss of Indiana Democrats.

At French Lick Governor Smith rested. After meeting Mr. Taggart he declared: "There will be neither poses nor posies. I've had plenty of that and I want it understood that I'm here to rest and don't intend to do anything else."

Tom Taggart said little for publication, denied that he was booming Samuel Ralston (new Democratic Senator from Indiana) for the Presidency, then added that if Mr. Ralston ran he would have the unanimous support of the Indiana delegation at the convention.

Frank O. Lowden, former Governor of Illinois and candidate for the Republican presidential nomination in 1920, declared he was out of politics for good. Said he of Governor Smith: "He seems to be occupying the center of the stage, all right."

A special meeting of the Anti-Saloon League was called for June 26 at its birthplace, Westerville, Ohio. Its chief object is reported to be the quashing of the Presidential aspirations of Governor Al Smith.

Whitlock Returning

Brand Whitlock, Ambassador to Belgium during the war, is to return to America during the summer. He has been writing a novel at a quiet spot near Mentone on the Riviera. Now he expects to settle in Westchester County, N. Y., (near New York City) and busy himself with writing.

Thus coming back to his native country he also returns to his original profession—but in neither case, of course, to where he began. He always had a tendency to circle back to his beginnings. From Urbana where he was born (one of the numerous Urbanas, this one happening to be in Ohio) he went to Toledo

Independent ticket and held that office for eight years—through a maelstrom of strikes and political campaign. At the end he retired voluntarily.

In 1913 he was appointed Minister to Belgium, and held that post until Christmas day, 1921. (His title was changed to Ambassador in 1919.) When he retired, King Albert called personally to express the thanks of the Belgian people for his services during the war.

While still a young lawyer at Toledo Mr. Whitlock published his first successful novel, *The Thirteenth District*, a striking tale of political life, and since then has given to the press several other works including *The Turn of the Balance* (during his term as Mayor of Toledo), *The Gold Brick*, *Forty Years of It*, and *Memoirs of Belgium Under the German Occupation*.

Another hunter home from the hill: ex-Senator Truman H. Newberry of Michigan, returned from the Far East.

Others who are visiting their own, their native land, include Theodore Bretano (Minister to Hungary) and Cyrus E. Woods (recent Ambassador to Spain, new Ambassador to Japan).

Senator Borah, speeding on his way to Idaho, stopped at Chicago long enough to say:

- 1) that President Harding will be renominated.
- 2) that the World Court proposal will be killed in the Senate.
- 3) that there will not be a third party in 1924.

"If I went into a bank to borrow money for the development of a newspaper enterprise, I would not say: 'I will pay what interest I please, I will give such security as I think best and I will repay when I feel like it.' If I did, I wouldn't get the money."—William Randolph Hearst, discoursing on the recognition of Mexico and on the problem of how Mexico is to borrow needed capital.

Representative Kelly (Republican) of Pennsylvania, was obliged to turn away a pension seeker. Saying that he "thought such patriotic service should be rewarded," Mr. Kelly was yet obliged to inform the applicant that Uncle Sam had no special pensions for mothers who bore twins.



© Paul Thompson
BRAND WHITLOCK
He returns to the pen

and became a newspaper reporter. From there he went to Chicago, still at the same trade; then to Springfield, Ill., as a clerk in the State Department. There he studied law, was admitted to the bar, married—and from there returned to Toledo. There he was elected Mayor on an

FOREIGN NEWS

THE RUHR

A State of Flux

The resignation of Premier Theunis of Belgium (see page 11) was a blow to the Ruhr and reparation moves. Although the next Belgian Government is unlikely to change materially, its viewpoint on these two important questions, the hiatus caused by the fall of the Theunis Cabinet had the effect of throwing grit into the diplomatic machinery.

Premier Poincaré received a definite setback from Britain. He asked that the British Government should endorse the French occupation of the Ruhr. Premier Baldwin stated in the House of Commons that in so far as the Ruhr occupation was concerned, the British Government had not changed in its attitude since Premier Bonar Law resigned.

The British Government is now determined to stake its reputation on ending the reparations problem. The British policy will therefore be to force a conference at the earliest possible date and to insist on a definite and final settlement by Germany and the interested Powers of the Ruhr and reparations issues. With this in view, France cannot maintain her present attitude of refusing to permit an international commission to define the maximum capacity of Germany to pay reparations.

Strong moves to bring the United States into the forthcoming discussions, which may take place next month, are still in progress. As the decisive settlement of the reparations tangle is generally thought to be inalienable from the issue of international war debts, the presence of the United States is considered indispensable in this connection.

The German industrialists are not so confident in the Cuno Government as they were. The French are daily consolidating their authority in the Ruhr. If France were to insist on retaining her hold on the vast coal resources of the Rhine, she would become the Iron Master of Europe, for she now holds the Saar Basin and Lorraine mines. The move in Germany is, then, to precipitate the downfall of Cuno and replace him

with Herr Stresemann, the industrialists' tool, should the French refuse to evacuate the Ruhr either progressively or outright. Other interests are alive to the predominant position of France and are exerting pressure upon the Poincaré Government.

As far as France is concerned the reparations question cannot be entirely solved by a financial settlement. She has insisted for long enough that she must have guarantees for her security against aggression by Germany. These guarantees must be valid for a considerable number of years in order that France should not be molested as soon as Germany has regained economic prosperity.

THE NEAR EAST

Another Concession

The surprise of the week was the reported agreement signed at Lausanne between an Anglo-French Company, styled for the present the Leslie Urquhart Group, and the National Society of Turkey for Export and Import. The agreement is said to be "one of the largest yet made for the exploitation of Turkey."

The terms of the agreement provide for a virtual monopoly of Turkish export and import trade. The two concerns will be sister Companies; one entirely Turkish, the other Anglo-French.

In the Turkish Company there are said to be 175 members of the Angora National Assembly, a fact that will give the Company considerable political power.

The Urquhart Company plans to open branches throughout Anatolia and to start its operations almost at once. It will have power to bar competition and to give exclusive rights of entry into Turkey to British and French goods.

The U. S. Department of State made no official announcement regarding the position of the United States concerning what is thought to be a violation of the "open door" policy.

The Lausanne Conference between the Allies and Turkey is still hanging fire over the question of the Ottoman debt. France refused to accept payment in paper francs.

WORLD COURT

International Squabbles

The Permanent Court of International Justice began its second annual regular session, the first part of which was private.

Among the agenda:

¶ Germany is summoned by the Allies to appear before the Court with reference to refusing to allow the British steamship *Wimbledon* to pass through the Kiel Canal. (Under the terms of the Treaty of Versailles the Kiel Canal must remain open to all vessels of all nationalities at peace with Germany.) The *Wimbledon* was carrying munitions of war to Poland. Germany contends that to have allowed the ship to pass through the canal would have been an act prejudicial to her neutral attitude. The Allies maintain that a preliminary treaty of peace ending war between Poland and Russia was ratified November 2, 1920, and the final treaty was signed at Riga, March 18, 1921, or three days before the incident. It appears that Germany had no right to detain the ship. Professor Walter Schücking (German) was appointed a judge *ad interim* in conformity with the statutes of the Court.

¶ The Council of the League of Nations on the application of Finland presented an advisory case concerning the status of East Karelia (labor commune in Russia). The population of East Karelia is largely Finnish; the Finns are anxious to know if the Soviet Government did or did not undertake to make the internal administration of East Karelia an international affair, when it signed the Treaty of Dorpat, 1920.

¶ The League of Nations asked for a ruling as to its competency to deal with the question of German minorities in Poland. It appears that the Polish Government has been expelling German colonists from their holdings in Upper Silesia. The Germans, following a practice inaugurated by Bismarck in 1886, occupied holdings granted by the German Colonization Commission (an organization for the Germanization of German Poland). The Polish Government now considers these holdings as its property under Article 256 of the Treaty of Versailles; it will not recognize leases granted before Nov. 11, 1918, by the German Government to German nationals since become Polish citizens.

Foreign News—[Continued]

BRITISH EMPIRE

Bonar Law

Despatches from London stated that Bonar Law, ex-Premier, is seriously ill. He may have to undergo an operation on his throat. Up to now Mr. Law has supported his valetudinarian existence with calm resignation. He saw only his closest friends, followed the daily political moves, played many rubbers of bridge. Cancer of the throat is his trouble.

The Right Hon. Andrew Bonar is in his 65th year and is a native of New Brunswick, Newfoundland. His political career started in 1900 when he was elected a member of Parliament for the Blackfriars Division of Glasgow. In business he was connected with the firms of William Kidston & Sons and William Jacks & Co., both iron merchants of Glasgow. He was also Chairman of the Glasgow Iron Trade Association.

Since 1921, when he resigned the offices of Lord Privy Seal, Leader of the House of Commons, Leader of the Unionist Party, Mr. Law has not enjoyed good health. Last October his condition improved to such an extent that he again stepped into the political arena, but was forced to quit his post last month owing to throat trouble.

The Lord Privy Seal

Premier Baldwin, answering a question in the House of Commons, defined the position of Lord Robert Cecil, Lord Privy Seal, in the Cabinet. He said that Lord Robert represented the Government in the Council of the League of Nations as Lord Balfour had done, but was not a "Minister of the League" in the British Cabinet. He added that questions relating to the League should continue to be addressed to the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs.

No Joking Matter

"There is a Tammany Hall in this country in the drink trade which is as highly organized as the Tammany Hall in America. We are back in the condition that prevailed in 1916, when the national energy was seriously impaired by drink!"

Lord Astor (who is the son of the first Viscount Astor and who succeeded to his father's title in 1919)



© Paul Thompson

LORD ASTOR

"It is not quite the right thing"

said all this before the Durham clergy.

"I do not advocate prohibition," he continued, "but if we wish to remain good and intimate friends with America, it is not quite the right thing to make fun of American attempts to deal with the drink problem."

Etiquette

During a debate Lady Astor persisted in transgressing a parliamentary rule by reading a supplementary question. Laborites were loud in protest. The Speaker called the honorable lady to order. He suggested tactfully that she should hand her question in to him. Said Lady Astor with enough heat to give her meaning a *double entente*: "I'll give it to you! I'll let you have it." She did. The Laborites cheered derisively.

A Leviathan Launched

At Chatham was launched the submarine X-1, largest and mightiest under-sea boat yet built.

The submarine has a displacement of 3,600 tons (1,400 tons greater than the one-time German U-142). The greatest secrecy is being maintained regarding the vessel. A report is current that she will carry a 13.5-inch gun. The total cost of the new colossus will be in the proximity of one million sterling.

Birkenhead Alarmed

Lord Birkenhead, former Lord Chancellor, assailed with his famed invective the Labor and Socialist movements in Britain. His chief point of attack was on an Act of Parliament passed in 1914 which gave trade unions the right to raise levies for political purposes. This act, he said, also gave the union the opportunity of making their members support candidates who are not their choice. Commenting upon Labor and Socialist propaganda: "These men are our enemies and we are to fight them. I am appalled at their propaganda, and I am alarmed at the apathy of other parties."

A New Conscription

England is short of domestic servants. The Ministry of Labor advocates conscription. Said Mrs. E. A. Witt, superintendent of domestic training centers: "Each town in England should have a domestic training center from which every woman should have a certificate of six months' training."

S. O. S.

Angus Buchanan, explorer on the staff of the British Museum, returned to London with more than five miles of films taken in Central Africa.

In the heart of the Sahara Buchanan suffered internal injuries owing to a fall. Carried 50 miles to a French outpost by natives, he was cured by a doctor in Algiers through the medium of wireless.

Ireland

¶ Jim Larkin (recently deported from the U. S.), plus 100 followers, invaded Liberty Hall, Dublin, and ejected the officers of the Irish Transport Workers on the ground that they had been suspended. This is a move to regain his old ascendancy over the Transport Workers. It was feared that he might start agitations against the Free State; thus his latest move only provokes the comment: "It might have been worse!"

¶ Eamon de Valera, head of the Republican Party, said that the Irish people will not have to choose between the Free State and a Republic at the next elections, as there is no chance of fair play for the Republicans. The Republican party might present one candidate in each constituency to enable the people to demonstrate their choice. If elected the Republicans "will refuse to take the oath of allegiance to a foreign King."

Foreign News—[Continued]

FRANCE

Finance

The Finance Committee of the French Senate has turned a deficit to a surplus in the 1923 budget. Nevertheless, the Government will spend \$443,583,000 more than it receives in the next fiscal year.

The Chamber of Deputies passed to the Senate an ordinary budget, calling for an expenditure of \$1,460,214,000, with an estimated revenue from all sources of \$1,214,955,000, leaving a deficit of \$245,259,000. The Senate Committee applied a drastic economy axe to all departmental budgets achieving a cut of \$113,400,000. Revenue estimates were raised by \$170,100,000 by increased taxation returns, larger contributions from French colonies such as Indo-China and Madagascar, the attachment to the budget of \$3,780,000 from the Saar basin coal-mines, and \$31,500,000 from French railway companies for the sale of American railway army stock. Accordingly the ordinary budget will show a surplus of \$38,241,000, and the French taxpayer receive value for his money.

The actual deficit will be caused by the Special Budget, composed of "recoverable expenditures," i. e., payment of pensions and interest or reparations loans, attributable to Germany under the terms of the Treaty of Versailles. This Special Budget calls for \$639,324,000 and as the French do not expect the Germans to pay any of this sum it will be a dead-weight burden. The ordinary budget, however, places the sum of \$157,500,000 at the disposal of the Special Budget. Thus, the deficit for reparations after subtracting the advance from the ordinary budget and the surplus on the ordinary budget, will leave the Government faced with a deficit of \$443,583,000.

For reparation of the devastated areas, France paid, up to January 1, 1923, \$5,985,000,000. Further work to be done will cost \$3,150,000,000 more, making a total bad debt of \$9,135,000,000. The only comfort for the French lies in the fact that the deficits thus incurred are represented by tangible property improvement and reconstruction, so that the country is richer by that much material gain, whether the franc depreciates further or not.

With regard to the Inter-Allied debts, France owes Government debts to the United States and Great Britain to the amount of 29,969,000,000 gold francs (\$5,784,017,000).

France is owed, principally by partially insolvent or bankrupt countries (Russia, Belgium, Yugo-Slavia, Rumania, Greece, Poland, Czechoslovakia, Italy, Montenegro, Estonia, Latvia, Lithuania, Hungary and Austria), a total of 15,282,000,000 gold francs (\$2,949,426,000). Hence the French feel justified in excluding their debts to England and America from consideration in their budgets, until the matters of Germany's reparations and the debts of other nations to France can likewise be considered.

Said Senator Henri Berenger, official reporter for the Senate Committee: "Our budget is in better shape than any other budget on Continental Europe!"

La Grande Semaine

In cold, wet, windy weather the President and Mme. Millerand, fol-



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MME. MILLERAND
La Grande Dame à la Grande Semaine

lowing a custom dating from 1874, opened officially *la grande semaine*. Despite the unusually inclement elements, large crowds assembled at the Auteuil race course.

La Grande Semaine (the last week of the spring season) is held at Auteuil, beginning with the Steeplechase, ending with the Grand Prix de Paris.

After this Parisien society leaves *la ville de la lumière* for the fashionable *plages* of Europe.

Communist Capers

Marcel Cachin, Deputy and Leader of the French Communist Party, charged by the French Government with "crime against the internal security of the State," was released by the investigating magistrate, le Juge Jousset, on the ground of insufficient evidence. The Government will, however, appeal against the judge's decision. Other charges are also likely to be brought against M. Cachin and his associates.

Premier Poincaré recently tendered his resignation when the Senate, as High Court of France, declared its incompetency to deal with the charges against Marcel Cachin and his followers. President Millerand, however, refused to accept the Premier's resignation.

The Olympics

La Huitième Olympiade, to be held in Paris next year, will associate Arts and Sports with the Olympic Games. The French Executive Committee, under the Presidency of the Marquis de Polignac (well known in New York and Washington) is making arrangements for five international artistic competitions:

- 1) Architecture
- 2) Literature
- 3) Music
- 4) Painting
- 5) Sculpture

Such work shall be original and directly connected with sports.

The winners of the Artistic Competitions will receive from the President of the French Republic "the same medal awarded to the winner of the Athletic Games."

"Best Known Man"

M. Radiolo, one-time railway accountant, "best known man in France," has risen to fame because he has a voice more resonant than that of either Caruso or Jean de Reszke at the height of their careers. He gets \$63 a week—quite a large salary for Paris. His job is to amuse radio fans by talking to them through the transmitter of a wireless broadcasting apparatus.

His mellifluous voice, heard by women listening in on the 50,000 receiving sets in France, has brought Radiolo many pressing matrimonial proposals. Recently he attended a theatre. The audience rose *en masse* to cheer him. Nor would they be appeased until M. Radiolo had bowed and repeated in his most sonorous tones: "*Bon soir, messieurs. Bon soir, mesdames.*"

Foreign News—[Continued]

ITALY

Restrictions

Premier Benito Mussolini is not a prohibitionist. But he thinks that there exist in Italy "alcoholic abuses," and he is determined to lessen the number of wine shops. Accordingly, he has ordered the enforcement of an old law of licenses which allows only one for every 2,000 people.

Wine growers are planning a protest.

Mussolinism

Mussolini wants more discipline. Said he: "Banquets are detrimental to the dignity of the Fascismo, which must be inspired by austerity." He issued an order. The Fascisti ceased their wine inspired harangues forthwith. It is quite simple.

GERMANY

The Mark

The cost of becoming a German millionaire for this week is only \$6.23—a figure considered to be within easy reach of the masses.

BELGIUM

Theunis Quits

His Majesty King Albert accepted the resignation of Premier Georges Theunis and his Cabinet.

The reason for this resignation is laid to the door of a proposition to substitute the Flemish language for French in the University of Ghent. This measure was modified in the Senate to permit the use of both languages. The Cabinet then resigned.

In view of the virtual reparations crisis existing on the Continent, it is extremely improbable that the Cabinet would resign over a minor issue such as that of the language dispute. It is therefore probable that in inclining toward Anglo-Italian proposals for a reparations policy Premier Theunis became caught in the cross-firing of the French. Unwilling to alter his policy and at the same time pressed by Poincaré, French Premier, there was nothing for M. Theunis to do to avoid a rupture either with Britain and Italy on the one hand and France on the other, except resign. He therefore seized upon a domestic pretext for his action.

M. Georges Theunis (Catholic Party) became Premier and Minister of Finance on December 14, 1921. He

has always shown himself inclined to moderation, and since the first two months of the Ruhr occupation he has strongly advocated a policy of British friendship, which he declared was vital to Belgian liberty.

AUSTRIA

Thanksgiving

Great satisfaction was evinced throughout Austria at the recent success of the Austrian loan in the United States and Great Britain.

Chancellor Seipel, Roman Catholic priest, laid plans to officiate at an open air mass to celebrate the achievements of Austrian reconstruction.

BULGARIA

Ruffled Waters

Alexander Stambuliski, deposed Premier of Bulgaria, was killed at Vetren near Slavovitza, his birthplace, according to despatches, which may not give authentic information. Permission had been given to Stambuliski to visit his birthplace. Peasants attacked his guards; Stambuliski was freed. Soldiers later attacked the peasants and in the fight which ensued Stambuliski was shot dead.

Many stories are in circulation about the ex-Premier, some of which are doubtless untrue. It is said that he wished to accompany King Boris to the United States to find him an American queen. Another report has it that he wished to make King Boris abdicate so that he could become King of Bulgaria. The greatest value of these yarns, as they probably are, is that they faithfully portray the character of the man. He was in the habit of speaking with almost brutal directness, i. e., his warning to King Ferdinand in September, 1915: "If you plunge this country and its peace-loving people into an unnecessary war, Sir," he said, "you will pay for it with your head and your throne. The blood of the people will be upon your hands and the judgment of God upon your soul! I warn you now of your folly!"

The King stood aghast; then regaining his composure, he replied curtly: "Well, others may lose their heads, too." He had Stambuliski thrust into jail, where he remained throughout the war.

During his tenure of office, (1919-1923), Stambuliski ruled the land with the same autocratic sway as had Stefan Stambulov (born of humble

parents, self educated, Premier 1887-1894, assassinated 1895).

He had the support of the agrarians, but practically every other party was against him. It was because of his dictatorial rule that Stambuliski fell from power.

The situation in Bulgaria is still uncertain. According to the latest reports, however, the new Government is likely to stand until the new elections have taken place, which will be during the next six weeks. It seems that the death of Stambuliski has put a damper on the conflicts between the peasants and the adherents of the new régime.

M. H. Zankov, new Premier, issued a manifesto declaring that the new Government will abide by the terms of the Treaty of Neuilly and that it "is absolutely opposed to any sort of war-like adventure."

Despite this pronouncement, neighboring countries—Rumania, Yugoslavia, Greece—are holding their armies on the frontiers "in case of accidents." Turkey, another neighbor, was considerably perturbed over the Bulgarian crisis, as it was thought likely that an attempt would be made to establish a Bulgarian outlet on the Aegean Sea. This would have had an instant effect on the Lausanne Conference. However, it can be said that neither the economic nor the military condition in Bulgaria would permit her to carry on a war.

SYRIA

Cupid's Bow Taut

In Saida (Sidon), Syria, 600 beautiful and unmarried girls pine for husbands. There are none in Saida. Sadly they gaze across the Mediterranean and sigh for the United States. The Syrian quota is full. Desperately determined, the girls would sail to the three-mile limit and invite matrimonially inclined Americans to choose their brides. This suggestion is said to have reached the Near East Relief.

(Syria is at present under a mandate held by the French.)

POLAND

Danzig Dispute

Sir James Eric Drummond, Secretary General of the League of Nations, is now in Poland to study the problem of the Danzig-Polish dispute. Indications that the League

Foreign News—[Continued]

will take energetic action to end the trouble one way or another are not lacking.

The trouble centers on alleged violations of the Treaty of Versailles, which created the free city of Danzig under the protection of the League of Nations. Poland accused the government of Danzig of giving preference to the Germans and of otherwise violating the terms of the Danzig-Poland treaty of November 15, 1920.

RUSSIA

Diplomatic Duel Ends

The British reply to the final Soviet note is regarded as sealing Curzon's diplomatic victory over his opponent, M. Georges Tchicherin.

The principal Soviet weapon throughout the negotiations was the threat of anti-British propaganda in the Near and Middle West; Curzon's weapon was the threat to terminate the Trade Agreement, upon which the Soviet places great reliance.

The British answer refused a conference with the Soviet Government to discuss the truth of the propaganda charges and counter charges and reciprocity in regard to compensation for British and Russians killed. The British Government declared all charges were proved.

Soviet propaganda is disarmed by the clever device of promising abstention from anti-Soviet propaganda (charged in the Russian note), not only in Great Britain, but in all British colonies and possessions. The British Government further promises to prevent any hostile design against the Russian Government by Russian émigrés.

The principal of reciprocity in compensation to citizens of Soviet Russia injured by the British, as well as to British subjects injured by the Soviets was accepted by both parties. The note is considered to indicate that there is no further danger of a rupture of the Anglo-Russian Trade Agreement.

This settlement of the grievance between Russia and Great Britain will slacken for a time the tension along the long Asia frontier, reaching from Mesopotamia to Tibet, Burmah and the Malay States. A bugaboo in the shape of a Russo-Japanese alliance fostered by acquiescent China, and drilled by distant Germany, may have enough reality to alarm the far-sighted. In the meantime the British naval base at Singapore is being built; the Russo-Jap-

anese danger can be faced when it arises.

It is doubtful that the Soviet promise to end anti-British propaganda means much, as the Communist Party, which drills and sends out the agitators to Turkey, Persia and the distant goal of British India, from the propaganda schools of Samarkand and Tashkent, is technically not the same as the Soviet Government. The British prestige in Asia is the first line of defense that any such combination must destroy, and that will take more than propaganda.

The White Army

General Wrangel, leader of the White Army, now residing in Yugoslavia, is reported to be preparing an offensive on the Bolsheviks. General Shatilov, his chief of staff, left for



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NIKOLAY NIKOLAIEVICH
"How popular is his name!"

Paris to rally the Tsarist adherents to the old Russian flag under a common leader.

Said General Wrangel: "I have just visited my army units in the territories of Serbia, and I am glad to state that in spite of all privations their spirit is firm. I was questioned everywhere as to whether it was true that a new rally would take place around our former Commander-in-Chief, the Grand Duke Nikolay Nikolaevich. Knowing how popular is his name, I would be glad to lead the army after him."

CZECHO-SLOVAKIA

Propaganda

Dr. Benes, Czecho-Slovakian Foreign Minister, made a speech at Prague in which he defined the attitude of Czecho-Slovakia toward Hungary. After he had finished his opponents said: "No one should know the disposition of his country toward another better than Dr. Benes, but when he resorts to choosing facts calculated to reveal Hungary in the most odious light, his assertions sink to the worthless level of propaganda."

In the course of a long tirade against Hungary, Dr. Benes made it plain that Czecho-Slovakia backed France against Britain and the other Allies in the matter of refusing Hungary permission to raise an international loan freed from the obligations imposed by the Treaty of Trianon. The reason is, so far as he made it evident, that Hungary, unlike Austria, has accepted her treaty obligations only under protest.

Hungary is in a different position from Austria. Austria is a republic by the will of a majority of the people. Hungary is a monarchy by popular sentiment, but deprived of a King by the will of the Little Entente (Czecho-Slovakia, Yugoslavia, Rumania). The Habsburgs were not excluded from returning to the throne of Hungary by the Treaty of Trianon, and, despite the endeavors of the Little Entente through the Council of Ambassadors, the Habsburg family still remains eligible to reascend the throne, providing the Allied Powers approve. Czecho-Slovakia sees a danger to her new-won autonomy, if the Habsburgs come back to Hungary. This is partly true. There are 1,200,000 Magyars out of a total population of 13,595,816 in Czecho-Slovakia. According to reports, these people would prefer to be under the Habsburgs as constitutional monarchs rather than in a republic where freedom counts for less than did that of the Czechs in the last decades of Franz Josef's reign.

In Hungary religion is identified with the Crown of St. Stephen. The Habsburg family is the only one that can succeed to the Hungarian throne in the eyes of a very great majority of Magyars. Dr. Benes, it is argued, should not forget that he has outraged both the religious and royalist feelings of his neighbors many times in the stand which he and his associates took against the attempts of the late Emperor Karl to regain the throne of Hungary.

The attack on Czecho-Slovakia goes

Foreign News—[Continued]

farther. In the peace settlement Hungary lost 119,847 square miles of land, or over two-thirds of her territory, together with her richest mining districts and nearly 3,500,000 Magyars, or about one-third of her pre-war Magyar population. To this must be added the fact that Hungary was less guilty in the events that led up to the outbreak of the War than was any other of the Central Powers. Yet she has suffered more severely than any of the late enemy countries.

PERSIA

Cabinet Resigns

The Cabinet headed by Mustowfi-el-Mamalek resigned. United States and British interests are concerned over the political situation, of which the chief aspect is the rapid rise of the Radical Party.

The alleged fall of the Cabinet was due to incompetency. Only one member of the Cabinet is said to have had any knowledge of the country's affairs—the Sardar Sepah, Minister of War—a post he also held in the preceding Cabinet under Mushir-ed-Dowleh.

CHINA

Quo Vadis?

President Li Yuan-Hung was forced to flee from Peking under pressure from the Militarists. At Tientsing, capital of Chihli province, the presidential train was stopped by soldiers of the Governor of Chihli. President Li was forced to resign. He had, however, taken the precaution of giving his seals of office to Mrs. Li before leaving the Chinese capital. Application of the "third degree" made Li speak and Mrs. Li hand over the seals to the leaderless Cabinet in Peking.

The political condition is that the Cabinet constitutes the Government of China, which is without President or Premier. President Li now states that his resignation was forced and he still considers himself President of the Republic. Kao Ling-Wei, Minister of the Interior, was elected Premier, Dr. W. W. Yen, Dr. C. T. Wang, Dr. Wellington Koo having refused to take office. The position of the Government is indeed precarious, for nothing is known of the intentions of the Militarists, who are, of course, inspired by Marshal Tsao-Kun, Chihli Tuchun.

Foreign Governments have re-

frained from making any official comment on the Chinese political crisis. The recent happy ending to the bandit episode may be responsible for their quiescent attitude, but the most likely interpretation is that the crisis is not important in so far as the internal conditions of China go. The Government when it was in office was practically powerless. Therefore, its being out of office can make little difference, one way or another, in the chaotic conditions of the Celestial Republic.

In view of the general uncertainty of the situation, it can only be said that China is split into a great and a small camp; the one representing the Tuchuns (War Lords) and the other composed of the most enlightened men of China. Briefly, the struggle is between oriental and occidental methods of government.

The Militarists, any one of whom may try to seize the reins of power in Peking, are:

Marshal Chang Tso-Lin, Manchurian Tuchun. Rich, strong, a soldier who owes his position to his military methods.

Marshal Tsao-Kun, Tuchun of Chihli, probably the richest War Lord of all the Tuchuns, is also a strong man. He wants to become President, but has no policy except the plagiarism "reunification of China."

General Wu Pei-Fu, Tuchun of the Yangtzi Valley. Owes all his power to steel and smoke. He was the military sponsor of the Peking Government. It is suggested that General Wu has been bought off by Marshal Tsao-Kun, which would explain his non-partisan attitude in the recent militarist coup in Peking.

Dr. Sun Yat-Sen. He has his foot in both camps. On the one hand he is out for peace and on the other he takes care that his army is well behind him. But this is the only way to do things in contemporary China. He is certainly inclined to a moderate policy.

The members of the small camp are, of course, men who have received a Western education. Among them: Dr. W. W. Yen, former Foreign Minister; Dr. C. T. Wang, former General Secretary of the Y. M. C. A. in China; Dr. Wang Chung-Hui, now in Europe as a Judge of the World Court; Dr. Wellington Koo, Chinese diplomat; Dr. Alfred Sze, Chinese Minister to Washington.

JAPAN

"Bunka Undo"

"Bunka Undo" means literally cultural movement. To the Japanese it signifies the cultural movement of Japanese women along Western lines.

Political rights for women is part of the *bunka* movement. There is a *bunka* restaurant in Tokyo where men and women meet to discuss politics on common ground. Tennis for women is *bunka*, but dancing—dancing is to the Japanese too degrading to be known as *bunka*. Books dealing with the part women are playing in democracy are *bunka* novels. In other words, *bunka* is the thin edge of the wedge for enfranchizing the little ladies of Nippon.

LATIN AMERICA

"Commercial Rascals"

"The question is one of utilitarian ethics—of doing right because it pays." So says *The Colombian Review*, referring to the not infrequent dishonesty of representatives of U. S. firms in Colombia and other Latin American countries.

The animadversion is principally upon the misrepresentations in which United States representatives are said to indulge. The main points: samples shown, different goods delivered; promises given to send goods of a better quality, bad goods sent; goods sold which the firm does not handle, goods "practically the same" or "just as good" sent; goods not sent in parcels of the correct size; no attention paid to wrapping them up in wrappers that are proof against the elements.

The article advises U. S. firms to exercise the greatest care in choosing their representatives, as "one dishonest agent does much harm not only to his firm but to his country—more than enough to offset the work of 20 honest agents." It also points out that in the minds of the gullible "having no previous knowledge of Americans—the conclusion is, not that that particular salesman is a rascal, but that all Americans are rascals."

Mexico

The Recognition Conference is still in progress behind closed doors in Mexico City.

BOOKS

The Doctor Looks* *He Analyses the Analytics— Lawrence Damned Most*

The Story. Here Dr. Joseph Collins, psychiatrist and neurologist of high rank, sets down his personal and professional reactions to and criticisms of the so-called psychoanalytic trend of modern fiction. James Joyce, Dostoevsky, Dorothy Richardson, Marcel Proust, Katherine Mansfield, Rebecca West, Barbellion, Duhamel, D. H. Lawrence and so on—one by one he gums his literary specimens on their little glass slides, observes them through the long eye of his microscope, jots down his observations. The result is an entertaining, opinionated, vivid, loquacious, contradictory book, often shallow and frequently amusing—a book to set by the ears all worthy young Freudians who will persist in analyzing their relatives' dreams.

James Joyce Dr. Collins characterizes as one of Ireland's rebellious sons, who has been violently rocking the boat of literature—a master artificer—a genius—but a genius who has devoted his forces to making only a chaotic world "in which no decent person wants to live." Dostoevsky he calls the greatest of subjective writers—a rare example of dual personality—in whom he seems to see the prophet of a new religion or a revived Christianity. Dorothy Richardson he sees as a finished technician whose performance lacks meaning because "she reveals life without drama and without comedy . . . and such life does not exist."

On Lawrence he is curiously rabid. "Salacious romances," "erotic poetry," "sex-tortured men and hyper-sexed women," "the most obscene narrative I have ever encountered in the English language." "The Britishers have not deserved D. H. Lawrence. Pity it is that they do not annihilate every trace of him," are but a few of his comments. ("Methinks the doctor doth protest too much," wrote one reviewer.)

Katherine Mansfield he treats superficially, though of her he says: "She was like pure white glass, reflecting fearlessly the part of life that was held before her, but never coloring it with her own personality."

The Significance. *The Doctor Looks at Literature* is neither as startling, as profound or as original as its jacket would have us believe. As the record of the individual literary prejudices of a copious, volatile, interesting mind it deserves attention. As a vivisection from the scientific angle

of the inhibitions and complexes of various leading lights of recent or contemporary literature—while not particularly thorough or searching—it should prove of interest to those who still want to know what makes the wild young novelist so wild and



DR. JOSEPH COLLINS
"Lawrence is obscene"

whether to use a fork or the fingers while dealing with a fricasseed inferiority complex.

The Critics. *The New York Times*: "Dr. Collins enables people to talk about either (Marcel Proust or James Joyce) intelligently without the trouble of reading them—anybody can do it after reading his fascinating chapters on them. . . . How about looks at Eugene O'Neill, Sherwood Anderson, etc.?"

Burton Rascoe: "Deficient in the elementary Christian virtues, compassion and human sympathy . . . Dr. Collins has employed the case-history method with flagrant superficiality in attempting to interpret some writers, particularly Joyce . . ."

The Author. Dr. Collins is most widely known as a neurologist of distinction and the author of several books on nervous diseases. A New Englander by birth, he holds degrees from Michigan and New York Universities, and has studied at Frankfurt, Germany. He has been President at various times of the American Neurological Association and the New York Neurological Society. He now lives in Manhattan.

The Doctor Looks at Literature is not Dr. Collins' first essay in the purely literary field. *Idling in Italy* and *My Italian Year* are the fruit of his experiences while on military duty during the War.

Literary Pot-Pourri

September to June Impressions of a Professional Reader

Books about sex—the 17 unsuccessful imitations of *The Sheik*—the 102 detective stories in which the murder occurs in a hermetically sealed room sans exits or entrances—innumerable books about small Middle Western towns—wondering why there should be so many books about small Middle Western towns—*Babbitt*—calling other people babbitts—being called a babbitt—*The Bright Shawl* with the only under-sexed hero in recent fiction—goods books—books not even a reviewer would sell second-hand—the first half of *The Judge*—*Lady into Fox*—*Through the Wheat*—*A Pocketful of Poses*—*Beasts, Men and Gods*—letters by Franklin K. Lane—by Walter Hines Page—fat, interesting volumes and no time to read them in.

The Waste Land—Mrs. Porter full of soda-water—jug-jug-tere— are they the greatest lines in modern poetry?—the row about *The Waste Land*—the row about the row about *The Waste Land*—*One of Ours*—"France gave her to us, they murmured," as they passed the statue of Liberty"—whee!—books about sex—Is there a literacy Court of Star Chamber that meets at the Algonquin?—Mr. Conrad's modesty—Housman's *Last Poems*—an antique bitterness—laconic magnificence—the Clean Books' Bill and Justice Ford's unmarried daughter—wonder what Justice Ford's unmarried daughter thinks about it all?—Gertrude Atherton—*Black Oxen*—hoping against hope that the Steinach process of rejuvenation will not be applied to various literary prominences—books about sex—a few books not about sex—Sabatini and the gorgeous return of cloak-and-sword.

Reviews of the greatest novel produced in Indiana in the last seven weeks—of the finest book of poetry yet accomplished by a native Malaysian between the ages of 13 and 13½—the review that devotes its attention solely to errors of punctuation—the review that is entirely about the reviewer's *petit déjeuner*—the blurb—the blurb—the monstrous regiment of blurbs.

The Younger Generation, its decline and fall—oh yes, perfectly fine, perfectly fine but so many books—so many too many books on every conceivable subject.

Reviews—book-notes—colyums—the organization of literature like an automobile plant—occasional beauty, power or splendor—eternal colyums—book-notes—reviews—reviews—books about sex. S. V. B.

* THE DOCTOR LOOKS AT LITERATURE—Joseph Collins—Doran (\$3.00).

William McFee

Stocky Man, Bluff Man, He Shakes a Gallant Mast

As I heard Joseph Conrad, hunched down in his chair, puzzled by the questions that were thrown at him, say again that English had chosen him for a medium of expression, that he had not chosen English, I wondered if America had not chosen William McFee. This younger novelist of the sea is becoming of the United States in everything but appearance, speech and literary style.

William McFee was born in London. Most of his life he has spent in ships as a sea-going engineer. He has shown me the engine-room of a fruit vessel with as much pride as the script of a new novel. His stateroom, however, was always filled with a store of books, books piled here and there, until there was scarcely a place to sit, and McFee in the midst of them, spinning a yarn to the captain, explaining with pride to his visitors the glories of the ship.

A stocky man, and a bluff man, William McFee, with a seaman's sense of humor and a book-lover's wisdom. He does not bemoan the vanished days of sailing vessels. His romances are those of the swift modern ships, of merchantman and transport. As an essayist and critic he is almost as well known as for his novels. His opinions of books are often violent; but usually well founded.

Now, he has left the sea, bought a cottage at Westport, Conn., and will live there with his mother, who is coming from England to join him. Here is an Englishman who has firmly adopted the ways of America. In the New England country, he will dream of the sea. He is writing another novel now, to follow his recent *Command*.

Together with Christopher Morley and other valiant seamen, McFee has taken share in the *Tusitala*, a rechristened ship which will soon be given over to transporting those who wish to travel according to old sailing vessel methods.

What voyages may be undertaken on this curious pleasure cruiser! What a pity that Gelett Burgess and Theodore Dreiser cannot be given adjacent cabins and sent off for a good long argument to the Malay Peninsula. I should suggest that Dr. Frank Crane and H. L. Mencken be included in that party; then, to complete it, Ben Hecht, D. H. Lawrence and Justice Ford. What a happy time they would all have! Seriously, what could be better in warm weather like this, than a ship-load of conveniently opposed view-points, outside the three-mile limit, with a fair breeze and a cool coral island as destination. I should like to describe the *Tusitala*. I think that it is a three-masted, square-rigged schooner. Is that right, my salty lads? J. F.

Good Books

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

IN DARK PLACES—John Russell—Knopf (\$2.50). Twelve tales of savage environments and more or less savage people by the author of *Where the Pavement Ends*. A tourist searches for "the color of the East" and finds it strangely crimson—a tropical grafter fights to the death so no one may rob his superiors but himself—criminals, escaping on a former slave ship fall into the hands of the deadly justice of the vampire bats—and so on. The yarns are varied, colorful, exciting, skillfully told, with a knowledge of strange lands and stranger characters that is obviously first-hand. Neither Kipling nor Conrad, *In Dark Places* is nevertheless a first-class book of adventurous short stories—and it would be only carping to criticize it for not being the masterpiece it does not pretend to be.

THE COPPER BOX—J. S. Fletcher—Doran (\$1.75). Caught in a snow-storm on the Scottish Border, a young artist seeks shelter in a lonely, high-turreted house where he finds a pretty girl, her guardian, a cynical, mysterious amateur of the arts, and, on the mantelpiece, a copper box marked with a strange crest. Adventures come thick and fast, but there are no murders. The coil is unwound at last to a happy ending. A slight, debonair mystery story, lightly and engagingly executed.

THE WRONG SHADOW—Harold Brighouse—McBride (\$2.00). Two clerks, Bassett and Wyler, scheme to become millionaires by inventing a new patent medicine. They quarrel and Wyler disappears, leaving behind a formula which he had imagined to be a fizzle but which Bassett discovers, uses and builds upon it a very substantial fortune. But his grapes are sour—he feels he owes at least half his fortune to Wyler. Wyler cannot be found, but his ectoplasm haunts Bassett's conscience. He does his best to salve said conscience, but ineffectively—and then, just at the wrong moment, Wyler reappears. However, do not be alarmed, for all turns out well. And, oh yes, the love interest is there. A somewhat doughy comedy, which shows the dangers of killing a perfectly good fictional idea with too much kindness and far too many words.

THE GOLDEN FLEECE—Padraic Colum—Macmillan (\$2.00). The cycle of Greek legends that concern Jason and the rest of his varsity crew most admirably retold for children by a poet and artist.

A R T

A Million Dollar Year

Events which distinguished the 1922-23 art season:

¶ Sale of the de la Rochefoucauld tapestries, (*Hunt of the Unicorn*, price \$1,100,000) to John D. Rockefeller, Jr.

¶ G. J. Demotte's gift of examples of French Gothic art to museums in New York, Indianapolis, Cleveland, Cambridge, Minneapolis, Kansas City, Chicago, Brooklyn, Washington, Detroit.

¶ Purchase by the Duveens of a Van Dyck and a Cuyp from the Earl of Brownlow's collection.

¶ Disposal of the Salomon art treasures for a total of \$1,292,847.

¶ Opening of the new galleries of the American Art Association.

They Were Handed Down

Since 1690 Matthew Clarkson and his descendants have been collecting furniture, silver and other examples of American decorative art. The pedigreed collection has now been given to the Metropolitan Museum.

Matthew Clarkson came to New York as Secretary of the Province under William and Mary. He married Katherina van Schaick of Albany, and their children's children have ever since been prominent in Manhattan.

The Clarkson family treasures—two-handled silver bowls, engraved patch boxes, a creamer by William Gilbert, chairs by Duncan Phyfe, a carved door from Turkestan, etc.—are now exhibited.

Notes

The sale of Sarah Bernhardt's art pieces was not notable for high prices paid. Dealers bid only on the intrinsic artistic value.

The Cleveland Museum of Art, having completed its exhibition of local work, opened its third showing of contemporary American paintings. Attendance for the last month exceeded 39,000.

Murals executed by Miss Violet Oakley for the State Capitol building at Harrisburg, Pa., are exhibited in London. *The Times* and other journals give almost unstinted praise.

Richard H. Webber, connoisseur of Detroit, gave to the art institute of his city a painting, *Winter*, by Ernest Lawson. Lawson, in California born, in Kansas and Paris taught, is one of the progressive painters of New York.

THE THEATRE

Are You an American?

Biggest and Best Rodeo—The West a-Hootin'

August and New York, we understand, will see one of the biggest and best exhibitions of a certain American art that has been displayed so far—an art as completely and typically American as the first Olympic Games were Greek. We refer to bulldogging, bronco-busting, roping et al.

The Frontier may have passed but the sports of the Frontier survive. Sans six-guns, perhaps; sans Deadwood Dick's Last Chance Saloon and a picturesque if sanguinary revolver-practice; but with the spirit of that Frontier alive for all that.

Tex Austin is the promoter of the big new rodeo, and he obviously intends to go about it in a showman-like way. He has hired the new Yankee Stadium for a period of ten days in August when the Yankees will be away and he intends to offer \$50,000 in prize money—double the total prize money offered at the Madison Square Garden rodeo last winter. The entry list is open to all comers—the contests will be conducted in accordance with the rules of the Rodeo Association—and High-Chin Bob and his riding confrères from all quarters of the West are going to come a-hootin'.

Arrangements have been made to quarter some 400 head of stock under the Yankee grandstand—broncos, steers for the bulldogging contests, calves for the roping, etc. A huge cocoa-mat will cover the diamond and the greater part of the outfield, and the bulldogging and roping will take place on the mat. There will also be relay races on the present track, which will be widened especially for the purpose. Events will take place every afternoon and every night with tickets at a \$2 and \$3 "top," respectively. And the champions, male and female, of the Western rodeos will arrive en masse.

Here is something American to the core—a thing most natively American in its every attribute, sprung like the border ballads from an aspect of American life now almost completely gone, preserved for the amazement of an age well nigh as different from the age that produced the rodeo as the Court of George V is from the court of Henry VIII.

Perhaps your grandfather went West with the covered wagons—or round the Horn to California in '49. Perhaps he didn't. At any rate, if you're in New York in August, here's something you shouldn't miss.

A New Play

The Passing Show of 1923 is as huge, as sumptuous, as varied as ever, but the arrangement of this hugeness, sumptuousness, et cetera, is carried out with more intelligence and better artistic taste than in any previous one of the series. There are gorgeous spectacles—royal wedding in Westminster Abbey—a striking scene wherein great chandeliers are decorated with ladies of the chorus pinch-hitting for the usual crystal ornaments—a section of the French Revolution—a flash of dear old Fujiyama—and others—dozens of others—too many to count or describe. In fact about everything spectacular that can be done with costumes, lavish scenic effects and a well trained chorus is done, except the Last Judgment. Presumably that is reserved for the *Passing Show of 1924*.

The Best Plays

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

AREN'T WE ALL—Delightful drawing-room comedy offering Cyril Maude wide scope as a charming old titled rake who parks his brand-new sweeties in the British Museum.

SEVENTH HEAVEN—Up among the Paris chimney pots, Helen Menken suffers to the breaking point the verbal and physical abuse of a shrewish sister. Later she plays the Marseillaise on sister's anatomy with a long black whip and almost everyone but sister is sittin' pretty at the finale.

RAIN—The United States Marines collaborate with Jeanne Eagels (as a lady who isn't no real lady) to ruin the *unco guid-ness* of a peevishly pious missionary while tropical rain pours down incessantly on the just and the unjust and shivers chase each other on the audience's spine.

ZANDER THE GREAT—Showing that bootleggers will be bootleggers in Arizona as in Harlem—and a little tot can reform any evil character in the American drama, especially when assisted by some gorgeous acting on the part of Alice Brady. Hokum but fun.

ICEBOUND—The frozen hearts of a New England family, honestly and competently, if gloomily, dissected by Owen Davis. The Pulitzer Prize play.

MERTON OF THE MOVIES—Hollywood and its lovely morons spitted upon a rapier of keen satire, in this history of Merton, the grocery-clerk, who dreamed of being an eight-reel-tragic-feature-film and woke to find

himself the most popular low comedian in America.

YOU AND I—The clash between love and artistic aspirations repeats itself in father and son. Brilliant American comedy, splendidly cast, with moments of touching irony.

THE DEVIL'S DISCIPLE—Early Shaw, revived by the Theatre Guild, and proving that early Shaw is a good deal better than most up-to-the-minute theatricalism. Shaw and Roland Young, as General Burgoyne, make even an English General seem suavely epigrammatic.

WILDFLOWER—Tuneful light opera, featuring Edith Day, apple blossoms, harmonious peasants, the Bambalina and some merry comedy-inserts that have little to do with the plot.

POLLY PREFERRED—The movies are picked on again in an amusing comedy starring Genevieve Tobin.

CINEMA

The Law of the Lawless. A tale of gypsies—Continental gypsies who travel in equine caravans and join battle with their Tartar enemies in the final reel. There is much hard riding, nasty leering, passionate gypsy love and gaily colored gypsy skirtings. Its merit is far above that of the average cinema. It is simple, direct and moderately entertaining. The meretricious and the tawdry are conspicuously absent. But just where Dorothy Dalton, the heroine, acquired her fame is a knotty problem. She manages in *The Law of the Lawless* to let her leading man, Charles de Roche, pick the play up and carry it away with him in every scene.

The Woman with Four Faces. Here is a high temperature drama with all the available horrors worked in to intensify the plot. Although the picture is hardly a propaganda film, "dope" is the central theme. The present discussion involves a succession of not unusual situations which are popularly supposed to be "gripping." Betty Compson seems to come into her own for the first time in a feature part that fits her so well that whatever may be good or bad in the remainder of the production can be easily disregarded.

Daughters of the Rich. For those who enjoy reading the New York Daily News or the Chicago Tribune, for those who chew gum, for those who say "Yeh, dearie," to their "goil frien's," this play was made. There is even a milk bath scene.

MUSIC

Blind Man's Strad

Thirteen years ago Henry Campbell, a blind Negro, bought a nice new fiddle for a few dollars. Henry was a lively hand with the ragtime bow. He knew a black boy who had an old fiddle. The blind man tried the old violin and liked its tone. He traded the new fiddle for the old.

The other day in Baltimore this same Henry Campbell haled William Hill, colored, into court for stealing the old violin out of the trunk in its owner's room. A policeman recovered the instrument from a pawnshop where it was reposing as guarantee for \$1.75. At the station house a man familiar with violins looked closely at the ancient "box." He was vastly interested. He had a violin maker open the instrument. Inside was the label—"Antonius Stradivarius, Cremonensis, faciebat anno 1723." Experts said that the "Strad" was genuine.

No Complaint

Marcus Loew has purchased for \$850,000 the Lexington Avenue Opera House, Manhattan, which was built by the late Oscar Hammerstein, and which has been used off and on for the production of lyric dramas. Mr. Loew will turn this theatre into a motion picture house. You might expect doleful complaints and bitter comments from the partisans of Art, but Mephisto in *Musical America* takes the transaction rather philosophically. Says he:

"I, for one, shall not regret the passing of the Lexington Avenue Opera House as a temple of the muse. Its acoustics were bad; the orchestra sounded over-loud and seemed to be almost a veil between the singers and the audience. Furthermore, it was almost as bad as trying to make your way to a Yale-Harvard football match to get to the entrance of the house. The street cars ran ceaselessly past the front, and there was usually a great jam of automobiles, pedestrians. And once you had got in it was equally difficult to get away."

Razz's Band

The word jazz, it is stated, is a corruption of the word "razz." Years ago a curious New Orleans "coon orchestra" called itself Razz's Band. It was an aggregation of four pieces, a baritone horn, a cornet, a trombone and an instrument something like a clarinet in shape but made out of the wood of the chinaberry tree. This

strange instrument can be used only while the sap is in the wood, and after a few weeks of wear it must be thrown away. It is best made by Southern Negroes. The four musicians of Razz's Band made a great name among the small cafes of New Orleans, and finally went on the road, achieving much success in the large cities.

The Gamelang

Leopold Godowsky, now on a concert tour in Java, has high phrases to speak in praise of Javanese music and the national Javanese instrument, the gamelang. This is a clear-toned



LEOPOLD GODOWSKY
He is ravished by the gamelang

string instrument with that beauty of sound that you find in oriental string instruments. People who have heard it speak of its haunting, lingering tunefulness under the fingers of Javanese players.

"I Compagnacci"

Giulio Gatti-Casazza, impresario of the Metropolitan Opera House, cabled from Milan that he has obtained producing rights for *I Compagnacci*, a new one-act opera by the Italian composer, Primi Ricitelli, young pupil of Mascagni. The first performance of the work was given at the Costanzi Theatre in Rome in April. The opera will be performed at the Metropolitan next season as a companion piece with Laparra's *La Habanera*.

RELIGION

Bishop Ferrando

It is a notorious fact that any church declines and stagnates where it is not pushed by the competition of another faith. The Roman Catholic Church reigns supreme in Colombia, and when the young priest Manuel Ferrando, of the Capuchin Order, was sent from Rome in 1898 to work for the Società Propaganda Fides, he may have found Colombia religiously stagnant. Whatever may have been the cause, he left the Roman Catholic Church in 1900, and went to Ponce, Porto Rico, where he established a communal agricultural mission, and founded the "Church of Jesus." In the years that followed he became attracted to the Protestant Episcopal missions on the Island, and in 1918 he began work with their missionaries. On June 12, 1923, Dr. Ferrando was consecrated bishop in the Protestant Episcopal Cathedral of St. John the Divine, Bishops Manning of New York and Gailor of Tennessee officiating. Bishop Ferrando's diocese is Queerada Limon, Porto Rico.

Newman left the Anglican Church and was elevated by Rome. Ferrando left the Church of Rome and has been elevated by the Anglicans. Tit-for-tat. Nobody's soul is saved or lost.

Union

Church unity is an accomplished fact in Canada. Meeting at Port Arthur, the Presbyterian General Assembly of Canada voted to join the federation which the Methodists and Congregationalists had already accepted. The plan was worked out by the higher bodies of these churches after unity and coöperation had been tried in actual practice in Canadian towns. The new union, therefore, has a basic strength which mere resolutions cannot give. The Congregationalists surrender some, but not much, of the freedom of their individual churches. The Methodists, who in Canada have no bishopric, surrender nothing but a few bits of Arminian theology. The Presbyterians yield somewhat in the power of presbyteries over congregations. All three bodies of the united church gain immensely in strength and prestige, being second only to the Roman Catholic Church, and more than twice outnumbering the semi-official Church of England. The three churches which make up the United Church are all evangelical and Calvinistic in their theology.

EDUCATION

President Meiklejohn No "Booster," He Is Opposed By Amherst's Babbitts

The only difference between the affair at Amherst and the affair at Clark is that they have nothing in common. President Alexander Meiklejohn of Amherst is a great educator. President Wallace W. Atwood of Clark is what is known as an "authority on geography." President Meiklejohn is a liberal. President Atwood is a reactionary. President Meiklejohn is opposed by his trustees and supported by his student body. President Atwood is opposed by his student body and supported by his trustees. President Meiklejohn seems sure to lose his job. President Atwood seems sure to keep his.

But there is a more important difference. The affair at Clark is a conflict of personalities. The affair at Amherst is a conflict of educational theories. President Meiklejohn was brought to Amherst eleven years ago to shake up and revitalize a rapidly decaying College. He was installed as a reformer. And he set about to reform. He had a definite theory of education which he proceeded to put into action. That theory was the theory of education as a stimulus to inquiry and speculation rather than a mere communication of dogma. As it was once expressed by Professor W. H. Hamilton (professor of economics under Dr. Meiklejohn), who has just left Amherst: "Education by ritual gives slavery to those who cry for freedom. The man who has been habituated to doing what another says cannot choose worthwhile things for himself to do. The man who has fallen into the habit of accepting opinions upon authority cannot form opinions for himself—and the greatest tragedy of all is that those who are enslaved by ritual—since they have never known freedom—do not perceive the nature of their own bondage."

President Meiklejohn believed that his theory could best be realized by keeping Amherst a small College. He was, furthermore, inevitably opposed to mediocre teaching. And he was against the use of professional coaches in college athletics. The result was to array against himself those older alumni who disapproved of his educational ideas and resented a system which trained young men to ask questions, the teachers whom he had been compelled to remove, the graduates who thought of their College as a booster thinks of his home town and whose ambition was a "big-

ger, better Amherst," and the alumni of the cheering section variety who would rather beat Williams than graduate intelligent Bachelors of Art. And these elements were powerful and their voice was loud.

At the centennial in 1921, they succeeded in crowding the President out of the program of celebration except for one speech. But that one speech was such a personal triumph for the President that his enemies retired.

When a rumor went abroad that the trustees were to ask President Meiklejohn for his resignation at the commencement this year, there was a student blow-up. The Seniors voted not to accept diplomas from an institution which would dismiss a man like Meiklejohn and they sent a committee to New York to find out what the trustees intended. The junior class prepared to leave College in the event of the President's resignation, and the lower classes were apparently ready to take similar action. But the Committee returned and undergraduate excitement died down. It had been refused an interview in New York but promised one at Amherst. In the meantime the opponents of the President had allowed it to become known that the trustees were to base their action upon grounds of administrative incapacity and lack of tact.

A few facts appear clearly out of the muddle. Most important and the foremost: that President Meiklejohn is so successful as an educational engineer that no possible criticism can be leveled against him upon the ground of incompetence in that direction. The second is that there exists a split in the faculty of the College which is due in part at least to the methods used by the President. The third, that the real basis of opposition to the President is hostility to his theories of education and his liberalism in general. No one who has watched the amazing advance in prestige of the College since President Meiklejohn took charge of it, no one who contrasts what it is now with what it was ten years ago, will be satisfied that President Meiklejohn is incompetent as an administrator, or believe that his lack of tact is the reason for his removal.

No Disease

H. L. Mencken's theories of the "American language" met the ridicule of speakers before the Conference of British and American Professors of English at Columbia. Dr. Henry Van Dyke of Princeton referred to the suggestion of an American language as being either "a specimen of American humor" or "a serious enormity." Dr. F. N. Scott,

of Michigan, speaking of Mr. Mencken's translation of the Declaration of Independence said: "That Mr. Mencken has failed to perceive the gulf between the sterile vulgarity of his performance and the massive dignity of the original, is for Americans not a matter of ridicule, but for the hair shirt and the lash, for tears of shame and self-abasement." If Dr. Scott really means all that he should refrain from reading the newspapers. Mr. Mencken's translation may be and undoubtedly is as uninspired as all the rest of the prose and verse which has been done into *American*, but none of it is worth a rhetorical flourish. Mr. Mencken is a symptom, not a disease.

Dr. Goodnow Speaks

Dr. Frank J. Goodnow, President of Johns Hopkins, took occasion in his commencement address to plead for "academic freedom" in American universities, and to condemn the "recent tendency which has been directed towards dictating to those who teach what they shall and shall not teach, and towards excluding from text-books matter believed to be objectionable." The Hirshfelds and Atwoods are apparently to have opposition they will scarcely be able to meet.

Offensive Volumes

But so far such remonstrances as that of Dr. Goodnow have not been successful in restraining the witch hunters. The Adjutant of the American Legion in Indiana has had Muzey's *An American History* and West's *A History of the American People* removed from the schools of that state upon the ground that the books failed to pay proper regard to the acts of Americans during the Revolution. The learned Adjutant based his objections upon reports by the Chairman of the Committee on Patriotic Education of the Sons of the American Revolution. He had apparently not examined the offending volume, for he stated: "We have no knowledge as to the names of the publishers of either book."

Impotent Critics

President MacCracken of Vassar questions the accuracy of observations as to conditions in the College made by Messrs. Ford and Edison. He told members of the class of 1923 that the opinions of both gentlemen, while important in their own fields, had little significance outside those narrow limits.

SCIENCE

Hades Up to Date

Mining companies of Butte, Mont., in coöperation with Daniel Harrington, supervising engineer of the U. S. Bureau of Mines, have reduced temperatures of over 100 degrees F. in low-level workings by as much as 15 degrees, through scientific ventilation. Temperatures in the depths of the earth increase from natural causes, but added to this the Butte mines have to contend with fires which have burned for many years in worked-out regions, one continuously since 1889. These fires feed on timber and combustible sulphides, and burning laterally and vertically, have so heated the adjacent rock and air as to render the lower veins untenable for human beings.

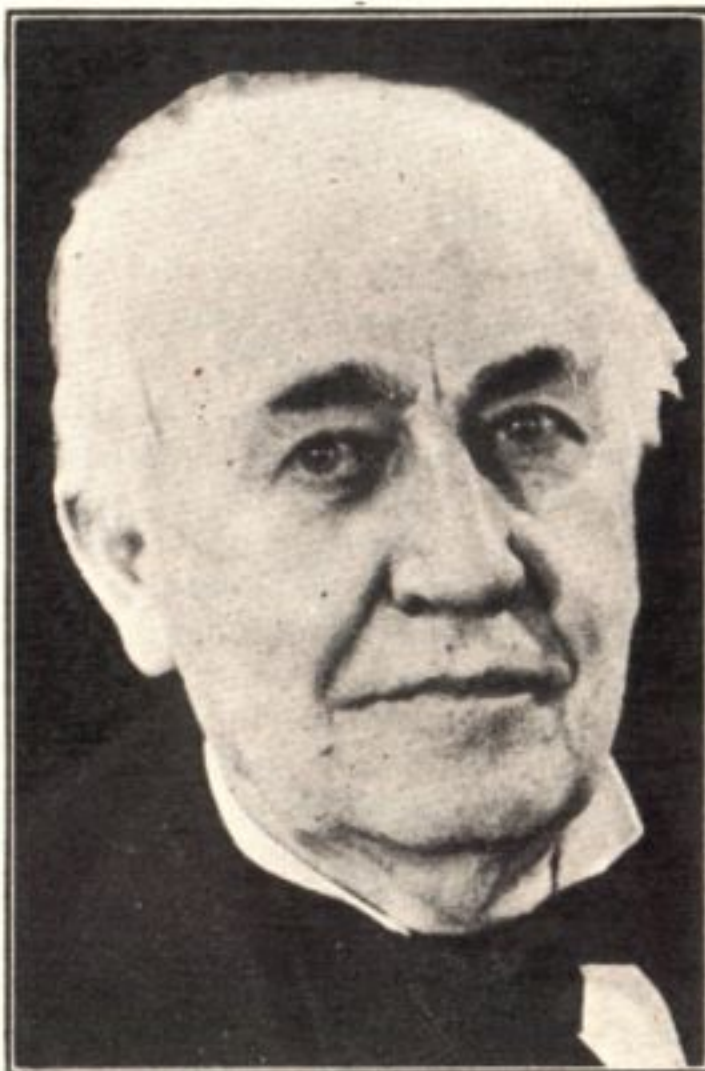
In the past five years the Butte mines have spent thousands of dollars in ventilation improvements, drilling special shafts, sprinkling working faces, installing fans. They have increased the flow of fresh air several hundred per cent, have made it possible to mine copper and other metals where ore veins reach a depth of more than 5,000 feet and the rock temperature is 115 to 120 degrees. Practically the whole population of Butte (80,000 in boom times) is dependent on the industry, and the total production of the district is now in excess of \$1,500,000,000, employing as many miners as are employed in Colorado, Utah and New Mexico combined.

Stratton and Edison

Dr. Samuel Wesley Stratton, for 22 years director of the U. S. Bureau of Standards, was inaugurated President of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology during commencement week at the Boston school. Sharing interest with him was Thomas Miller Edison, son of the inventor, who was graduated from the Institute.

Dr. Stratton succeeds Dr. Ernest Fox Nichols, former President of Dartmouth and Director of pure science in the Nela Research Laboratories, who served as President of Tech for a few months in 1921 but was compelled to resign on account of ill health. In the interregnum the Institute has been administered by Elihu Thomson, famed inventor of electric welding, who is one of its trustees. M. I. T. has specialized in electrical engineering and is the chief training school for the general staff of the industry in America. Stratton will cause no break in the succession of electric experts. He was born in 1861, educated at the University of

Illinois, taught physics at Chicago for several years, and was called to Washington in 1901, where he built up perhaps the lowest-paid corps of first-rank scientists ever assembled by any government. The business of the Bureau is to compare and test the standards of weight, length, power, heat, resistance, etc. used in American laboratories, commerce, and universities, with the official standards of the government. Here are kept under glass at even tem-



© Keystone

THOMAS A. EDISON

"You never saw a motorman tinkering around under his street-car"

perature the platinum-iridium bar one meter long and the kilogram of the same material on which our weights and measures are based.

In Dr. Stratton's inaugural address on "The Effect of Science in the Evolution of Industry," he demonstrated the economic wisdom of generous support for research in pure science. He said that the automotive industry must find a substitute for gasoline, on which the elder Edison commented that the electric storage battery has already filled the bill. Edison looks for all transportation and industry to be electrified: "You never saw a motorman tinkering around under his street-car!"

Signor Marconi Returns

Guglielmo Marconi, having returned to London from his two months' experimental cruise in the South Atlantic (TIME, March 24), announced the success of his system of "directive wireless telegraphy," which eliminates atmospheric disturb-

ances and sends messages to one place only. He transmitted messages 2,250 miles from the Cape Verde Islands, using much less power, but faster and more cheaply than the ordinary long distance system can send from London to Paris. He utilizes waves previously unused. "Wireless is still in its infancy," is his message to the world. Marconi now plans another trial trip on his yacht *Elettra*, off the coast of America.

"Long Distance Cinema"

Movies by radio is the latest 24 hours' wonder. The inventor is C. Francis Jenkins, of Washington, D. C. He has transmitted "still" pictures from Washington to Philadelphia, and action pictures from one room to an adjoining one. The device is somewhat similar to that used in "tele-photography," the light reflected from the pictures being cut into innumerable flashes by a "radio eye," a revolving disc composed of many mirrors. The flashes are transmitted into a photo-electric cell, which transforms them into electric waves to be relayed by wire or radio. The receiving apparatus just reverses the process. Mr. Jenkins is now working to secure longer distance in transmission.

No Pole Flight

In Dover, England, Leon Amundsen, brother of Roald (explorer), received a telegram dated Norwick, Alaska: "Trial flight held May 11. Result very unsatisfactory. Sorry forced to abandon proposed flight [over North Pole]. Have written."

MEDICINE

Tuberculosis at Bay

Recent progress in knowledge of the tubercle bacillus gives color to hopes that the deadly little beast may in the near future surrender unconditionally to the siege of preventive medicine. The most interesting medical news of the week was the announcement by Dr. Georges Dreyer, professor of pathology at Oxford University, of a successful method of inoculation in tuberculous guinea-pigs and other animals.

Bacteriologists have long used anilin dyes of various colors to "stain" different species of bacteria. The tubercle bacillus does not stain easily, but when it does, it clings tenaciously to the dye, in spite of immersion in alcohol and strong acids, and for this reason is called "acid-fast." Non-acid-fast bacteria (such as the typhoid bacillus) yield readily to the

"antibodies" produced by the injection of dead bacteria of the same disease. But the acid-fast germs are encased in or contain fatty cells called "lipoids," which resist digestion when injected into the body and thus generate no antibodies. Dreyer's idea is to pickle the serum consisting of dead tubercle bacilli in formalin, a solution of formaldehyde. This eats away the fatty cells of the tubercle bacillus, which can then be digested by the body juices, and calls forth a plentiful supply of the antibodies when injected. They in turn attack and destroy the living germs of the disease. Dreyer inoculated three tuberculous guinea-pigs with his de-fatted dead bacilli. Another pig he did not treat. It died, but the three began to improve immediately, and all signs of tuberculosis soon disappeared.

Dr. P. Fildes and Dr. George T. Western, of the London Hospital, used the Dreyer treatment on human tuberculosis patients with "benefit obviously greater than from any other form of treatment in use." If the disease was not too far advanced, the patients improved in temperature and weight, tuberculous joints cleared up, tubercle glands in children diminished, ulcerations of lupus (a tuberculous skin disease) were healed. Dreyer and his colleagues caution against premature jublations, but state that results so far are incontrovertible.

Professor Dreyer is the son of a Danish naval captain, and was born in Shanghai. He was educated at Copenhagen and Oxford, and has been a professor at Oxford since 1907. He is the author of *The Assessment of Physical Fitness*.

The Spahlinger treatment for tuberculosis (*TIME*, April 21) is still gaining adherents in Britain. Beyond the fact that it is a serum, little is known of its details, nor whether it resembles Dreyer's in principle. Spahlinger apparently objects to investigation until he can secure financial support. It is reported that the British Red Cross and the Ministry of Health may come to his aid.

Dr. Wassermann's new serum (*TIME*, March 31) is not a method of immunization, like Dr. Dreyer's, but simply a blood test to determine the presence of active tuberculosis. Combined with a successful specific, it might cut the tuberculosis death-rate to the vanishing point.

Recent American experiments have approached the tuberculosis problem from the chemical rather than the bacteriological side. The calcium-carbon inhalation treatment advanced by Dr. P. Nolan, of Jeannette, Pa. (*TIME*, May 12), has been criticized by the

Propaganda Department of the American Medical Association, which has done valuable work in exposing quackery. While not definitely condemning, it finds that Nolan's "fibriform" treatment is essentially secret in composition, is put forward on a basis of inadequate tests, and is being commercially exploited in connection with an instrument sold only by the promoter.

Dr. H. J. Corper, of the National Jewish Hospital for Consumptives, Denver, has shown experimentally that carbon dioxide (carbonic acid gas) has an inhibitory effect on the growth of tubercle bacilli.

Wild Cells

That cancer is caused by a disturbed electro-chemical balance in the cells of the human body is the theory presented by Donald C. A. Butts, physiological chemist of the Pennsylvania State Department of Health, supported by experimental evidence from rats, and harmonizing with what is known of treatments having a beneficial effect on cancer.

All cells in normal health, he believes, maintain an equilibrium between positive and negative electric charges localized in certain parts of the cell. When cells are exposed to constant irritation, the positive charge increases, destroying the balance, and stimulating overrapid cell reproduction. These cancerous cells may become detached and "run wild" through the lymphatic system, perhaps starting cancerous growths in remote parts of the body.

Mr. Butts experimented with a galvanometer and an electric circuit on nearly 200 pairs of rats, one cancerous, the other healthy. The cancer tissue acted exactly like the positive pole, and the normal rat, the negative, in an ordinary dry-cell circuit. He proved that cancerous tissue has an excess of positive charge which may be neutralized by the application of an equal negative charge. This explains why X-ray and radium treatment, in which the alpha or positive rays are screened off by a lead shield, while the beta and gamma rays (negative) are allowed to reach the diseased tissue, have had good results. Colloids of certain elements, such as iodine, sulphur, lead, mercury, have strongly negative charges, and several American physicians are experimenting with colloidal sulphur, while the treatment of Dr. Bell, of Liverpool (*TIME*, June 11), is based on colloidal lead.

Mr. Butts is engaged in cancer research in the hygienic laboratories of the University of Pennsylvania. His theories have attracted favorable

attention from Dr. William H. Woglom, assistant director of the Crocker Laboratory, New York, and other cancer experts.

The longest X-ray treatment for cancer on record was given last week in Bellevue Hospital, New York, by Dr. I. Seth Hirsch. The patient was exposed for 56 hours to the maximum voltage (250,000) of a high-power X-ray machine, concentrated on an abdominal cancer in a position where surgical treatment was impossible. Several weeks will be required to determine the success of the treatment, but the patient's condition is favorable.

Dr. William J. Mayo, sailing for Europe, where he will receive honorary degrees at Dublin and Leeds and present a paper at an international surgical congress in London, stated that he knew of no reliable cancer cure as yet. Few things are improbable in surgery, he said, but further research into the nature and cause of cancer is prerequisite. The apparent increase in cancer, he believes, is due partly to the lengthened span of life, as cancer is essentially a disease of middle and old age.

A Suffocating Thymus

A three-days-old baby, unable to breathe, and kept alive by artificial respiration of oxygen, was saved at the New York Infirmary for Women and Children when X-ray treatment to reduce an abnormal thymus gland was applied under the direction of Dr. Mary Halton. The thymus is a small ductless gland situated at the base of the neck, whose functions are imperfectly understood, though its secretion or "hormone" is believed to influence children's growth and bone formation. It is present in children from before birth until puberty.

In the present case the thymus was found by X-ray to be much enlarged, and appeared to interfere with the breathing. X-ray applications withered the gland, and in a few hours the baby breathed normally. Physicians are interested in the theory that thymus abnormality may be a possible cause of the death of "blue babies" immediately after birth.

No Mean Goal

A thorough physical examination for every man, woman and child in the United States once a year on his birthday is the goal set by the National Health Council, which will open a year's campaign on July 4 for health examinations to forestall disease. The Council has the backing of the organized medical profession.

THE PRESS

"Anti-British Yarns"

The Times of London comments upon the virulent Anglophobia campaign being carried out by William Randolph Hearst and Mayor Hylan in the United States. The article is against a document by David Hirshfield, "The Mayor's Would-be Warwick," published in the Hearst press, to the effect "that there is a conspiracy in Great Britain and America to make the United States again part of the British Empire." Mr. Hirshfield points to eight histories which he describes as British propaganda, designed to belittle patriots of Revolutionary days and to show "that the American Revolution was merely a civil war between English people on on both sides and their German King." Institutions formed to improve relations between the United States and Great Britain are a special point of attack in Mr. Hirshfield's screed.

Says The Times: "All these vaporings would have but little importance if the publication of them were limited to New York City, but through the Hearst newspapers they will go all over the United States and be read by some thirty million persons, of whom the vast majority are too ill-informed to suspect their truth."

John Bull

If there is an Anglophobe press in this country, there is also an Americophobe press in England, and in some respects they offer a striking parallel. John Bull, British weekly, formerly edited by Horatio Bottomley, is perhaps the best example of the Americophobe demagogophile paper.

It poses, of course, as the great friend of the People. Horatio Bottomley, its notorious editor, led many "patriotic" and "humanitarian" enterprises during the war, and finally went to prison for peculations of their funds. But John Bull goes on with all the devices of American yellow journalism and a few master touches of its own. The contents of its current number includes: "The World, the Flesh and the Devil" (tabloid editorials), "Who Shields the Wicked Woman," "Houses Exchanged for Girls," "Candid Communications" (open letters from John Bull to his friends and enemies), "Human Documents" (an enlarged and unexpurgated version of Beatrice Fairfax).

Excerpts:

¶ "That prurient Hungarian scoundrel, Moritz Herman Foxter, who is

managing director of the Oxford Pleating Company."

¶ "That flatulent financier, Lord Haldon."

¶ "Queenie Gerald [the 'wicked woman']. . . . She is not quite the same insolent and brazen harpy she was. . . . She not only revels in lust and vice, but in many other forms of misconduct."

¶ The story of a real estate agent, Mr. J. Lowrison, of No. 7 Goldsmith Square, Stoke Newington, who wrote: "If you will help me in finding a young wife—I will help you in get-



FOXY GRANDPA
Has dotage o'ertaken him?

ting a house." Specifications for the young lady: "About 30, short, dark, domesticated."

Best of all, perhaps, are "Human Documents"—letters (for which John Bull pays 10 shillings apiece) and answers by "Humanist."

Some of the troubles on which Humanist gives advice:

¶ "I have been in holy orders for half a century. Soon after ordination I began to take an interest in the higher criticism and have imbibed its views to the extent that the Apostles' Creed no longer appeals to me and I recite it mechanically. . . ."

¶ "My father was a rich woollen merchant, but owing to a certain youthful folly with a girl of fifteen I was sent abroad. He allowed me £400 a year and on his death that was increased to £600. . . ." (Humanist answered: "My opinion is that £600 a year is exactly £600 a year too much for you.")

¶ "I have been engaged for over a year to a man whom I care for very much, and we are to be married this

year. When I was only 19 a man came into my life. * * *" (Humanist replied: "Some secrets are a person's very own and I think this is one of them.")

¶ "My wife is a very cold and hard woman. . . . She bullies me before my friends. . . ." (Humanist asked: "Have you done anything to cause your wife to act like this?")

¶ "For ten years I have been secretary to a woman with whom I have been and still am in love. It is not necessary to say any more about our association. . . ." ("I don't think I should worry," Humanist advised.)

"Foxy" Degraded

Foxy Grandpa is back in the papers! Newspaper readers of a generation ago remember him well—a lusty old fellow who vied with Buster Brown and the eternal Katzenjammer Kids for Sunday morning popularity by consistently out-practical-joking his two exceedingly active, if somewhat stupid, grandsons.

His last appearance as a regular colored comic feature was about 1913. Now he is back—but he is no longer the virile Grandpa that he used to be. Enlisted by the King Features Syndicate, Inc. (Great Britain Rights Reserved), "Foxy" appears—not in comic strips—but in Sunday magazine "feature" stories in company with one "Bobby" (aged about four) and "Bunny" (a dressed-up rabbit, offspring of some bed-time tale).

Last Sunday "Foxy's" most exciting exploit was to row a boat—the Sally Ann—around a small lake while Bobby and Bunny rescued two darling little fawns who had been chased into the water by a band of wicked coyotes!

No Journalese Here

In Chicago Mrs. Julia Prybylski and Mrs. Violet Lenz each claimed to be the mother of Leona Felicia, aged five. The case went to court and the judge awarded the child to Mrs. Prybylski.

To The New York Times and several of the other papers which published the story, praise is due. They did not mention Solomon, King of Israel.

For Liberals Only

That favorite sport of American journalism—straw balloting—attracted another follower, The New Republic.

"Liberals," said The New Republic, "what do you want? . . . Both

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old parties are intellectually bankrupt, twin ghosts, empty of meaning, devoid of conviction—the outs and the ins. Somebody, some day, is going to blow them into new life—or into smithereens.”

Liberals are asked: How do you feel toward the League? A third party? Publicly owned mines? Publicly owned railroads? Whom do you favor for President on a third party ticket? On a regular party ticket?

Two pertinent questions are omitted: 1) What is a Liberal? 2) Who does not call himself a Liberal?

Propaganda?

Editorially the *New York Tribune* referred to *The Yale Review* as “that best of all American magazines.” The *Tribune* is owned by Ogden Reid, Yale 1904, and is edited by Julian S. Mason, Yale 1898.

BUSINESS

A General Cleaning

The Three Exchanges Plan Reforms—Past History

“Testify or get out,” was the edict which the New York Stock Exchange and the Curb Market gave to their members last week. Recent exposures of fraud on the part of stock-brokers (notably the case of E. M. Fuller & Co. of the Consolidated Stock Exchange) led to the attempt to “clean up” the exchanges. The Consolidated Stock Exchange is the one most vitally concerned, but the others are taking the cleaning up on their own shoulders.

The Attorney General’s office, however, is not satisfied with the action thus far taken. These Federal authorities want all three exchanges to order their members not only to testify but to waive immunity from prosecution or to face expulsion from the exchanges. The members of the “Big Board,” as the New York Stock Exchange is familiarly known, have considered removing their tickers from the Consolidated, but their legal right to do so is questionable.

At a meeting of the Board of Governors of the Consolidated Exchange it was believed that reforms would be inaugurated: 1) that its members would be ordered to waive immunity, as W. S. Silkworth, its President, promised the Attorney General’s office; 2) that Mr. Silkworth would resign the Presidency; 3) that the Consolidated would be “reorganized” according to a plan drawn up by its attorneys.

The stock market in New York, created after the Revolutionary War to deal primarily in U. S. Government bonds, consisted originally of a dozen or more brokers, who used to gather under an old buttonwood tree then standing in lower Wall Street. In 1817 the more substantial of these

brokers organized an association known as “The New York Stock and Exchange Board,” and hired a second-story room in Wall Street. In the course of the following century this organization shortened its name to “New York Stock Exchange,” expanded its membership to 1,100, built a splendid marble building for itself, and became not only the leading market for American securities, but a great international market as well.

The Exchange became in time very particular as to the sort of securities which it allowed to be sold upon its floor. Accordingly another security market became necessary, where issues not “listed on the Exchange” could be dealt in. This need was supplied during the Civil War by an open-air market which assembled daily in Broad Street, and which, with its finger signals and turbulent excitement, was for years one of the sights of New York. Because of its open-air character, this “Curb Market,” as it came to be called, utterly lacked the severe disciplinary regulation for which the Stock Exchange was noted, and while economically an essential part of financial machinery, its ethical tone was distinctly low.

In 1921, however, the better element of Curb traders and brokers erected a building for themselves and moved indoors, much as the Stock Exchange had done over a century before. This indoor meeting place enabled the New York Curb Association for the first time in its history to punish its members for unethical practices by expelling them. The recent and laudable attempt of the Curb Market to put down fraud or dishonesty among its members has borne highly successful results.

Both the “Big Board” and the Curb Market are indispensable parts of the national financial machinery. There is, however, a third trading center in New York—the Consolidated Stock Exchange. This organization developed in comparatively recent years by the merging of several small security exchanges with the one time Petroleum Exchange. The latter had, like other commodity exchanges, been granted the use of a New York Stock Exchange ticker. When the legitimate business in crude oil upon it came to an end, and the business in mainly rubbish shares proved insufficient as a source of income, its members resorted to the expedient of trading on the “Big Board” quotations.

The Current Situation

The expected quiet of late Spring has descended upon the markets, and prices cannot be said to have shown any really significant changes during the past week. Most sensational of the happenings in the financial markets has been the fall of the mark to another low record for all time, although after the record output of nearly one trillion paper marks in a single week,

this development is not illogical. As bearing upon the general situation, probably the most important happening has been the establishment for the third successive month of an import surplus in our foreign trade of May, amounting to \$51,000,000. This indicates that the long expected flood of foreign goods in our markets has begun, and that local manufacturers had best proceed with caution under our higher costs of production. The stock market, as if also motivated by a similar instinct for caution, has continued to decline irregularly.

New Cotton Standards

The Fulmer Act, passed by Congress during the closing hours of the last session, made compulsory a new set of standards for grading cotton in all interstate and foreign transactions. In alarm, the representatives of the principal European cotton markets hastened to Washington, being in doubt as to the effect of this new law upon their interests. Despite the curt and bureaucratic manner in which the law was passed, however, its outcome seems likely to prove beneficial to every one. The standards, which are now due to be followed all over the world, relate especially to discoloration, amount of foreign matter contained and care used in preparation for market; they were drawn up, not by the Government, but by a committee from the American cotton trade, and have now been approved by the foreign representatives in Washington. The grades comprise nine of white cotton and eleven of stained cotton. The new standards have been recommended for adoption by the European cotton exchanges by the foreign representatives, and it is anticipated that soon they will be recognized throughout the world. The establishment of such a universally followed grading system should effect considerable conveniences and economies generally throughout the cotton business.

Par Collections

In the South, much of the smaller banks' income has always been derived from charges upon checks entrusted to it for collection. One of the main aims of the Federal Reserve system has always been to eliminate such tariffs, and to establish a uniform practice throughout the country of clearing all checks at par as far as possible. The tenacity with which the Southern bankers have clung to their collection charges for out-of-town exchange has provided most of the protest against the Reserve system below the Mason and Dixon line. Such charges have proved, however, a burden and a nuisance to American business, and sentiment in general is with the Reserve in its par collection campaign. Recently, the National Association of Credit Men, in its convention report, endorsed the stand taken upon this subject by the Reserve system.

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3. Big 4 yr. old H. T. Roses such as Ophelia, Columbia, etc., 50c. each, \$5 per dozen.
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Aerial Approaches

Since the normal methods of christening seem not wholly proper when applied to a golf course, the Olympia Country Club, Chicago, will open its newest course in a manner at once fitting and unique. They propose to present an aeroplane golf match. Two flyers will drop balls from the air as near the hole as possible. Then their team representatives on the greens will hole out the aerial approaches with their putters. The occasion marks the opening of the fourth eighteen at Olympia, making it the largest club in the world.

The Greatest Golf

Revealing in the final 18 holes what was probably the greatest golf ever played by a woman, Alexa Stirling took the Metropolitan Championship (New York) from Mrs. G. M. Heckscher, 11 and 9. Miss Stirling went out in 36, even par, and



© Paul Thompson

MISS ALEXA STIRLING

"Probably the greatest golf ever played by a woman"

sank her final putt coming home for a 40. The 76 broke Glenna Collett's record for the difficult Westchester-Biltmore course by two strokes. Her brilliance indicates that she is ready to assume again the American championship, which she laid at the feet of Miss Hollins three years ago.

A Single Stroke

Sunset at Troon, Scotland, on June 15 found A. G. Havers the winner by one stroke of the British open golf championship. That stroke separated him from Walter Hagen, title-holder. Third place went to MacDonald Smith of California; fourth, to Joe Kirkwood, Australian-born American.

A notable feature was the failure

of the "Old Guard" of British golfers—Vardon, Ray, Braid, Mitchell, Duncan—to figure even feebly in the fight to win back for England the title that Jock Hutchinson and Walter Hagen had carried back with them across the ocean for two successive years.

A. G. Havers won his laurels by steadiness, with four 73's and a 76. He recently succeeded Sandy Herd as the professional at Coome Hill Club near London, though still in his early twenties. At 14 he broke the record for the Royal Norwich Course and two years later qualified for the open championship.

Honors for individual brilliance were split by MacDonald Smith and Joe Kirkwood, who broke the course record with 69's the second morning. Gene Sarazen, American open champion, played himself out of the tournament by a single stroke in the qualifying rounds.

Turks

Preparations are under way, according to advices from the Bosphorus, to enter a powerful team of Turkish athletes in the Olympic Games. Several of these trophy hunters were trained as undergraduates at Robert College, Constantinople.

The First Ball Game

Wesleyan University (Middletown Conn.) awarded a varsity "W" to a 75-year-old athlete. The recipient of the honor was Dr. Stephen Henry Olin, acting President of the University. Dr. Olin played on the Wesleyan team which met Yale in what was said to be the first inter-collegiate baseball game. But varsity letters had not yet entered the college athletic systems of 1865.

Modest Hussey

Stuyvesant High School, Manhattan, tells a tale of Frank Hussey's refusals to appear at school following the day he ran the hundred yard dash in 9 3/5 seconds, tying the world's record. Hussey was diffident of publicity. He even dodged out of an invitation to be patronized for his accomplishment in City Hall by the Mayor of New York.

Despite his five interscholastic and one world's record, he has not yet succumbed to the glare of the spotlight. Would that America could boast more champions thus fitted for their honors personally as well as physically.

That Senegalese

Battling Siki, Negro heavyweight, grows stranger week by week. Tex Rickard queried the Senegalese by cable on his terms for a bout with Kid Norfolk in America. Siki's response named such an enormous figure that even the expansive Rickard held up his hands in horror.

A day or two later Siki fouled Morelle, middleweight champion of France, in the sixth round of a fight

in Paris. When Morelle went down Siki was so ignorant of the ethics of his profession that he began bowing to the crowd under the impression that he had scored a clean knockout. It took the referee some time to convince him that the foul blow had ended the fight—in Morelle's favor.

The Intentional Pass

The man who writes the dispatches signed by Babe Ruth for the Christy Walsh News Syndicate stepped forward with a noteworthy suggestion.

Said he (speaking of the "intentional base on balls"): "I've had an idea about this whole business buzzing around my head for some time, and I wonder if it would work out. . . . Suppose the pitcher passes a man. It is agreed, to begin with, that every player ought to have the same chance at the bat. Why couldn't another man be put on first to run for him while he stays at the plate?"

Such a move as Ruth's impersonator suggests would undoubtedly prove pleasing to the majority of spectators.

Villa-Wilde

Pancho Villa of the Island of Panay in the Philippines became flyweight boxing champion of the world by knocking out Jimmy Wilde, Britisher, in New York (in the seventh round). Next day Wilde was spoken of in the public prints as "the bravest little man who ever held a ring title."

Shelby Breathes

The Dempsey-Gibbons fight at Shelby, Mont., caved in suddenly last week and for a time experts declared that it was all over but the "I told you so's." Montana business men, however, were quick to proffer their bank accounts and Jack Dempsey received his second \$100,000 installment. Shelby breathed again.

The temporary inability of the promoters to meet their obligations was due to a national apathy in the purchase of tickets for the fight. Although the advance sale has been ballyhooed as amounting to \$700,000, actual inspection of accounts showed less than \$40,000 in the credit columns. Indications are that the fight will draw meagerly and that Montana will have to collect reparations from every state in the Union to pull itself out of the hole.

Meanwhile Dempsey has received \$200,000 in cash and has no worry.

New World's Records

¶ Dido, foxhound of Midlothian, Va., gave birth to 26 puppies in a single litter. Experts declare the interesting event breaks the existing record by 10 puppies.

¶ 65 yard dash—Harold "Boots" Lever, University of Pennsylvania, 6 8/10 sec.

¶ 75 yard dash—Harold Lever, University of Pennsylvania, 7 5/10 sec.

AERONAUTICS

World's Largest Plane

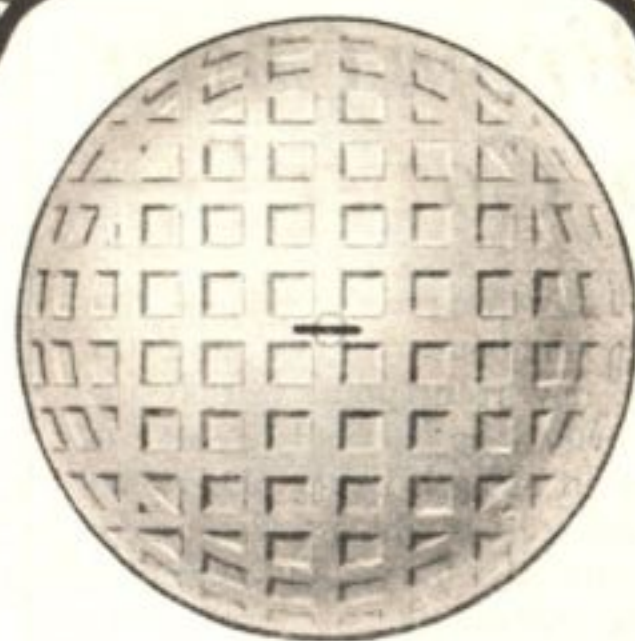
The Barling Bomber is being assembled by the Army Air Service at McCook Field, Dayton, Ohio. It has a wing spread of 120 feet, a height of 28 feet, measures 65 feet from nose to tail. Fully loaded, the bomber weighs 20 tons, is propelled by six Liberty motors with a total of 2,400 horse-power, dwarfs every airplane built up to this day. To keep the dimensions within reasonable limits, three wings are used to give the enormous carrying capacity required. The plane represents an investment of half-a-million dollars, and since the first flight of a machine is always an experiment, the pilot has considerable responsibility—one false maneuver may spell a tremendous disaster. The plane has a great military interest apart from its gigantic size, as it will carry a bomb 4 tons in weight, the biggest ever raised in the air. According to the designer such a bomb dropped in the center of a city will dig a crater 50 feet in diameter and destroy or damage all buildings within half a mile radius. The plane with an efficient crew will thus be the most formidable offensive weapon ever devised.

Anaesthetic Warfare

Colonel J. F. C. Fuller, a British General Staff officer, speaking before an audience of London physicians painted an unpleasant picture of aerial warfare. The purpose of the lecture was to prepare medical men for coping with tens of thousands of gas cases, and to popularize methods of self-protection among the civilian population. Five hundred airplanes could capture London by anaesthetizing the entire population—if the attacking fleet were humane enough to avoid poison gas. When the matter-of-fact British seriously consider such possibilities, there is little doubt that the next phase of aerial warfare might spell the destruction of civilization.

Modern Mailplane

The British postal authorities are preparing specifications for an entirely new type of mailplane, embodying every improvement based on the last four years of commercial flying. The plane will be built entirely of metal, and will fly without refuelling for 24 hours, covering approximately 2,000 miles. A great mail chamber is provided where expert sorters will do their work just as in a railway mail coach, and sleeping quarters for night flying are also included. An automatic balancing device will give the necessary stability when flying at night or in fog or cloud. While the specifications are difficult to meet, they are neither radical nor impossible and the con-



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For every stroke in the game—durable, well balanced and true. Price, 75c—\$9.00 doz.	for the golfer who wants more distance. An accurate and far-carrying ball. Price, 75c—\$9.00 doz.

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A new marking—exceptional trueness in flight—extra length—unusual durability. Price, 75c—\$9.00 doz.

Red Flash	Taplow (Recessed)
For the average hitter, whose accurate putting must make up for loss in distance. Price, 65c—\$7.80 doz.	Standard in size and weight, with lasting cover and good distance. Also mesh Taplow floater. Price, 50c—\$6.00 doz.

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"From Cover to Cover"—

"TIME represents about five good magazines in one, and the most important point is that the subscriber is actually able to read all of each issue. There are very few lines which haven't some worth-while facts in them."—*Philadelphia, Pa.*

"I thoroughly enjoy your periodical and read it from stem to stern."—*Cooperstown, N. Y.*

"In the short time it took me to read it—and I did read it from cover to cover—I thoroughly posted myself on what has been going on."—*Garden City, L. I., New York.*

"I read it all the way through with the greatest interest."—*New Haven, Conn.*

"It is the only magazine I know of which I can read from cover to cover and hold my interest right through."—*Boston, Mass.*

"I find TIME quite a departure in the news-magazine field, and thoroughly enjoyable, and the only one I read from cover to cover."—*Anniston, Ala.*

"TIME is most excellent. We read it from cover to cover every week."—*Central Point, Ore.*

"From your excellent portrait studies to the advertisement on the rear cover, I find TIME of the greatest interest."—*Portland, Me.*

"I have read the issues from cover to cover and find it an excellent review of current news and at the same time not dry, as such stuff is apt to be."—*New York City.*

"It is the only magazine of the many that come to my desk that is read from cover to cover, with the possible exception of the"—*Albuquerque, N. M.*

"I have read straight through each issue of TIME and have yet to find anything in it I did not consider interestingly presented and worth-while."—*Waterbury, Conn.*

"I never consider filing my copy of TIME away until I have read it from cover to cover."—*Portland, Ore.*

struction of such a mailplane will be of inestimable value in commercial aviation.

The Langley

At the Washington Navy Yard, President Harding, members of the Cabinet and prominent naval officers inspected the *Langley*, the navy's sole aircraft carrier. The party was transported in the great airplane elevators from one deck to the other, and the President inspected with much interest the "fiddle strings" landing gear used to halt the airplanes when alighting on the upper deck. As a result of his visit, Mr. Harding is said to be more strongly than ever in favor of converting some of the navy's battle cruisers into aircraft carriers.

MILESTONES

Engaged. Gordon Stevenson, the artist, to Miss Candace Hewitt, a granddaughter of the late Abram S. Hewitt, one time Mayor of New York.

Engaged. Baron James Henri de Rothschild, "handsome, young banker," who has been studying in America, to Mlle. Claudia Dupont, French debutante. (A \$500,000 breach of promise suit instituted by Mlle. Marie Porquet against Baron de Rothschild in the New York Supreme Court has been withdrawn.)

Engaged. Miss Ruth Bryan Owen, 18, granddaughter of William Jennings Bryan, to William Meeker, 19, of Baltimore.

Engaged. Miss Pearl Ginsberg ("Pearl Shepard"), motion picture actress, to Prince Mohammed Ali Ibrahim, heir to the Egyptian throne. Accompanied by her mother, Miss Ginsberg and the Prince sailed on the *Aquitania* with the intention of being married in Alexandria, if they obtain King Fuad's approval.

Engaged. Baroness Marie von Friedlander-Fuld von Kuhlmann, one of the greatest pre-war German heiresses and divorced wife of the Foreign Minister (von Kuhlmann) who signed the treaty of Brest-Litovsk, to Erich Goldschmidt-Rothschild, scion of the only remaining German branch of the Rothschild family.

Married. Miss Louisa Ruth Hoar, step-daughter of Frederick H. Gillett, Speaker of the House of Representatives and granddaughter of the late Senator George F. Hoar of Massachusetts, to Christopher La Farge of New York, grandson of the late John La Farge, artist, and great-grandson of Commodore Oliver Hazard Perry. Among the guests (in Washington) were the President of the United States and Mrs. Harding.

Married. Fraulein Charlotte Tauscher, only daughter of Mme. Johanna Galski Tauscher, opera singer, and Hans Tauscher, to Ernst Adolphus Busch, grandnephew of the late Adolphus Busch, of St. Louis, at Berlin.

Married. Ex-Senator Richard F. Pettigrew, 75, to Mrs. Roberta Smith, 50, of Chicago, at New York. The marriage took place last February, but was not announced until recently "for personal reasons." Said Mrs. Pettigrew: "So long as people are talking so much, I guess we may as well tell it."

Married. Fraulein Amalie Ebert, only daughter of the President of Germany, to Dr. Wilhelm Jaenecke, attaché of the German Foreign Office, at Berlin. Frau Jaenecke plans to continue her studies to qualify herself as a librarian at the municipal library at Charlottenburg.

Married. Lieutenant Oakley G. Kelly, who, with Lieutenant John A. Macready, made the coast-to-coast non-stop airplane flight, to Miss Mary M. Watson, at Washington.

Lieutenant Macready was married soon after the flight to Miss Nellie Jay Turner (TIME, May 19).

Married. Miss Bernice Hart, actress, who was recently prominent in *Bombo*, to Harold Bridgman, Captain of the University of Pennsylvania Polo Team. They eloped.

Married. Lady Mary Cambridge, niece of Queen Mary of England, to Henry Hugh Arthur Fitzroy Somerset, Marquis of Worcester, at London.

Sued for Divorce. Harry A. Williams, Jr., real estate broker of Norfolk, Va., by Mrs. Marthana Harrison Williams, who was born in the White House during the incumbency of her grandfather, the late President Benjamin Harrison.

Died. General Luis Terrazas, 93, at Chihuahua City, Mexico. As an officer of the staff of Benito Juarez, liberator and one time President of Mexico, he fought against Apache and Comanche invaders, and captured Chihuahua City from native troops commanded by the French. One of the greatest Mexican cattle kings, with wealth estimated at \$40,000,000, he lost most of his fortune in the Villa Revolution. Part of his six years' exile he spent as a guest of the then Senator Albert B. Fall, at El Paso.

Died. Lieutenant General Oscar von Chelius, 64, quondam Adjutant General to Wilhelm II, in Bavaria.

Died. John McParland, 55, President of the International Typographical Union, of heart disease, at Indianapolis.

Died. Ex-Premier Alexander Stambuliski, of Bulgaria. (See p. 11.)

Died. Maurice Hewlett, 62, novelist, authority on heraldry, of pneumonia, at Broadchalke, Salisbury, England. Among his famous books are *The Forest Lovers*, *Richard Yealand-Nay*, *The Queen's Quair*.

Died. Dr. Arthur Looss, 62, at Giessen, Germany, former professor of parasitology and biology at the University of Cairo, who first scientifically described the hook-worm, *Ancylostoma duodenale*.

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.)

George V: "Accompanied by my wife, I paid a visit to a new maternity wing of Queen Mary's Hospital in the poor district of London. When I stooped to rock the cradle of one of my tiniest subjects, the nurse in charge hurried up to me and said politely: 'We don't rock babies nowadays, Your Majesty.' She explained that it had been found that rocking made babies ill."

Gabriele d'Annunzio: "I explained my absence from Ida Rubenstein's performance of my opera *Phaedre* by writing her the following letter: 'To my other tribulations I must now add a serious ailment in one eye. But in the painful obscurity I can still imagine your face, and my miserable imperfection is consoled by the perfection of your art. Gabriele.'"

Edward of Wales: "A British advertising man, visiting the U. S., announced that I intend to visit 'Canada, Australia and other of the dominions' prior to the British Empire Exposition, which opens at Wembley, near London, next Spring."

Alexander Smith Cochran, millionaire carpet manufacturer and second husband of the now Ganna Walska McCormick, whilom opera star: "In my private yacht, *Restless*, I arrived in Honolulu from England via Panama. The *Restless* cost \$500,000. She is on her maiden voyage around the world."

Archer M. Huntington, millionaire patron of the arts: "Popular vote (at New York City's Silver Jubilee) acclaimed me as one of a number of 'civic heroes' who have done most good for the greater city since its creation 25 years ago. Others: similarly chosen were: Mrs. E. H. Harriman (whose private benefactions have been considerable), Nathan Straus and Mrs. Millicent Hearst (whose picture as a public benefactor can be viewed almost daily in her husband's press)."

Albert B. Fall, former secretary of the interior: Said I, in London, of Mr. Harding: 'Although the President likes to drink as much as I do, he is quite prepared to stand or fall by the enforcement of prohibition simply on the ground that it is the law of the country and must be enforced at all costs.'

Warren G. Harding: "The press represented me as having sent a 'golf defi' to Lieutenant Governor W. C. Nichol of British Columbia. I have issued him a friendly challenge for a match when I reach Vancouver, July 26."

Dr. George T. Harding, the President's father: "I celebrated my 79th birthday by hitching up my sorrel mare and driving to the offices of *The Marion Star*, where I re-

ceived congratulations. Later I gave my receipt for good health: 'Eat rye bread and oatmeal; they keep the arteries clean.' From my distinguished son I received a sum of money."

E. S. Agnew, director of *Punch*: "Sailing from New York on the *Acquitania*, I said to interviewers: 'There are too many gigglers in America and I feel that it requires too little effort to make Americans laugh. Americans are gayer and enjoy themselves more than the British, because America is more prosperous than England!'"

Irving S. Cobb: "Said I (apropos of some remarks by E. S. Agnew, *Punch* Director): 'Americans have a better sense of humor than the British because they have the British to laugh at. The British can't laugh very well because it is difficult to laugh over adenoids, with which all Britishers are afflicted.'"

Dr. Nicholas Murray Butler, President of Columbia University: "Said I in a speech at a dinner of the Pilgrims in London: 'One of our greatest national failings is to identify the Fourth of July, 1776, with the date of the creation of the universe.'"

Captain Charles Nungesser, French ace: "Riding in the Bois de Boulogne, I was thrown from my mount, a skittish mare, into some bushes. The bushes broke my fall."

Lady Astor: "Said I of Mrs. Hilton Philipson, recently elected M. P.: 'If she does not know much, she need not be afraid, for she will find that some of her fellow M. P.'s know less. Before I went to the Commons I was appalled by my ignorance, but I soon found others more ignorant than myself.'"

Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt: "I paid a fine of \$10 for driving an automobile through the village of Earlville, N. Y., faster than the law allows."

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As We See It

By René Viviani

The French view of the world dilemma in which France plays such a crucial part. "Brilliantly done. Mr. Viviani writes with vigor, and sheer beauty of language. It is a pleasure to read the book."—*New York Times*. \$3.50

Peaks of Shala (Albania)

By Rose Wilder Lane

"Here one sees the most picturesque and unsophisticated people now left in Europe."—*London Nation*. "One of the most fascinating and diverting travel books of the last five years."—*San Francisco Journal*. \$3.00

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By graphic field-excursions Mr. Long shows that joy of living and coöperation are the fundamental laws which govern all of Nature's family except Man. A book to give you keener sympathy with an understanding of the out-of-door world. \$3.00

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By John Wanamaker

The man who revolutionized America's retail trading methods, a great scholar, philanthropist, and churchman, presents pithily his philosophy and rules of life. \$1.00

Harper & Brothers Est. 1817

POINT with PRIDE

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

Oversubscription—the best vote of confidence in the soundness of national finance. (P. 2.)

Consolidation, coming to churches as well as railroads. (P. 17.)

Terrible Turks who vent their energies at Olympics. (P. 24.)

Varsity letters for the class of '60. (P. 24.)

The *savoir faire* of Lord Robert Cecil in reprimanding "Lord Stephen." (P. 6.)

An American unsophisticated enough to exhibit enthusiasm over the Stars and Stripes. (P. 1.)

Those daily newspapers which refused to be led into temptation by a "judgment of Solomon" story. (P. 21.)

The French budget—and French optimism concerning it. (P. 10.)

Obviation of the necessity of conducting burial service by wireless aboard the U. S. merchant marine. (P. 5.)

That business man who by spending \$13,000 gets free advertising "that couldn't have been bought for \$10,000,000." (P. 4.)

Rye bread and oatmeal. They keep the arteries clean. (P. 27.)

A new grading system in the cotton business. The same standards now exist the world over. (P. 23.)

2,608 points—94% perfect. (P. 6.)

The *Tusitala*—which will enable the Sophisticates to escape from a Babbitt world. (P. 15.)

Breakfast confidences such as Colonel House receives. (P. 6.)

VIEW with ALARM

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

The degradation of a talented grandsire. (P. 21.)

"Would-be Warwick"—his wares are consumed by 30 million people. (P. 21.)

The ineluctable enemy which has a former Prime Minister by the throat. (P. 9.)

Aerial anaesthetic which might put the world to sleep. (P. 25.)

The straw vote habit in journalism (P. 21.)

A surfeit of "books about sex." (P. 14.)

The latest concession granted *sub rosa* by the Turkish Government. (P. 8.)

American salesmen who visit Colombia to exhibit one sample of goods and deliver another. (P. 13.)

Women who force the President to listen to riddles. (P. 3.)

Periodical eruptions of the political geyser in Porto Rico. (P. 2.)

The *Mary Beatrice*, transport for immigrants. (P. 5.)

Maids (chamber-, second-, kitchen-) by conscription. (P. 9.)

Siki, a loser who would take the laurels. (P. 24.)

A "Humanist" who asks: "Have you done anything to cause your wife to act like this?" (P. 21.)

The day when the first gentleman of the land will have a "soft snap." (P. 6.)

The Government of China. It makes no difference. (P. 13.)

He is Closing the Mail Box to Frauds and Fakers

Postmaster General New's Own Story
of the Government's Fight to Protect
the Small Investor

In the JULY Issue

THE WORLD'S WORK

"SUCKER lists"—names of gullible people—are peddled at high prices by petty crooks to big crooks.

The latter manage to sell every kind of fake proposition through the mails to these credulous purchasers. Although the victims have been "stung" before, they seem unable to profit by their sad experiences and are usually ready to be cheated all over again. Therefore the Government has had to step in and stop the game at its fountain-head as the only way to protect these trusting souls. How the Government foils the game of the mail order frauds is dramatically told in THE WORLD'S WORK by the man responsible for their discomfiture, Postmaster General New himself.



HARRY S. NEW
Postmaster-General of the U. S.



Has Gov. Smith of New York a Chance for the Presidency?

Since his approval of the repeal of the Mullan-Gage prohibition enforcement act, Gov. Alfred E. Smith of New York has become a national figure. Some say he is in direct line for the presidency. Others contend that his nomination is out of the question. Mark Sullivan, America's foremost writer on national politics, discusses and analyzes Gov. Smith's chances in the July issue of THE WORLD'S WORK.

Martin Johnson's Jungle Action-Photos

Carl E. Akeley, the noted explorer, says that the full-page pictures appearing in THE WORLD'S WORK are the greatest wild animal photographs ever taken. Many of the close-ups are among the clearest ever snapped, and show giraffes, elephants, rhinoceri and zebras face to face with the camera.

The Whole Truth About the Ku Klux Klan

Robert L. Duffus has just returned from a long trip through the strongholds of the Klan and his articles go deeper into the real meaning of this sinister organization than any heretofore published.

Sir Philip Gibbs Tells His Best Inside Stories

Sir Philip knew them all—kings, emperors, princes, politicians, writers, actresses and criminals—and in the pages of THE WORLD'S WORK his brilliant pen pictures their most intimate side.

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Hundreds of words you use every day are almost the same in French, Spanish and German.

Here are over 50 from a single page of a New York newspaper

reaction	eminent	brutal	command
conservative	national	police	moral
tendency	class	capitalist	revolution
illustrate	energetic	administration	conspire
contraction	industrial	inspection	conference
theory	interest	problem	delegate
absolute	organization	commissioner	historical
dictator	department	naturally	consequence
political	creature	liberal	ideal
social	confiscate	aspiration	action
ethical	character	aristocracy	agitation
practical	person	element	imperial
ignore	demonstration	constellation	situation



No wonder Americans find it so easy to talk and read foreign languages by the amazing new Pelman system!

Everybody wants to be able to talk and read at least one foreign language—either for travelling abroad, or for business reasons. A revolutionary discovery now enables Americans to master French, Spanish, or German at sight—without once “translating” or referring to a dictionary! Get the FREE BOOK that gives you the most astonishing information ever published about learning languages in the only natural way in your own home.

If somebody handed you a foreign newspaper and told you to read it at sight, you would probably say:

“Impossible! Why, I don’t know a word of any language but English!”

Yet the amazing fact is that you do actually know hundreds of words of French, Spanish, and German—without realizing it. Hundreds, yes thousands of words are almost identical in English and in the three principal foreign languages. Over 50 of them, printed in the panel above, were taken from a single American newspaper page.

What does this mean? Simply that you already have a start toward learning any language you choose, by the easiest, most efficient method ever devised.

This is the Pelman Method of Language Instruction—a wonderfully simple way of teaching that has been enthusiastically received in England, and has just been brought to America. You learn in the simplest, most natural way imaginable—the way a child learns to speak his native tongue—without bothering about rules of grammar at all in the beginning.

First you learn to read the language at sight

Let us suppose, for example, that you have decided to learn French. (The Pelman method works just as simply with the other languages.)

When you open the first lesson of the Pelman method, you will be surprised to see not a single word of explanation in English. But you soon realize that no English is necessary. You find that you already know enough French words to start—words that are almost the same in English—and that you can easily discover the meaning of the unfamiliar French words by the way they “fit in” with the ones you recognize at sight.

Your interest is seized and held at once with all the fascination of a game.

In the places where it is necessary, you get the meaning of new words from little pictures of the things the words stand for—but the principle of using words you already know to teach you whole new sentences works so well that you literally read the course from beginning to end in French, and at sight.

And you begin to speak before you realize it

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