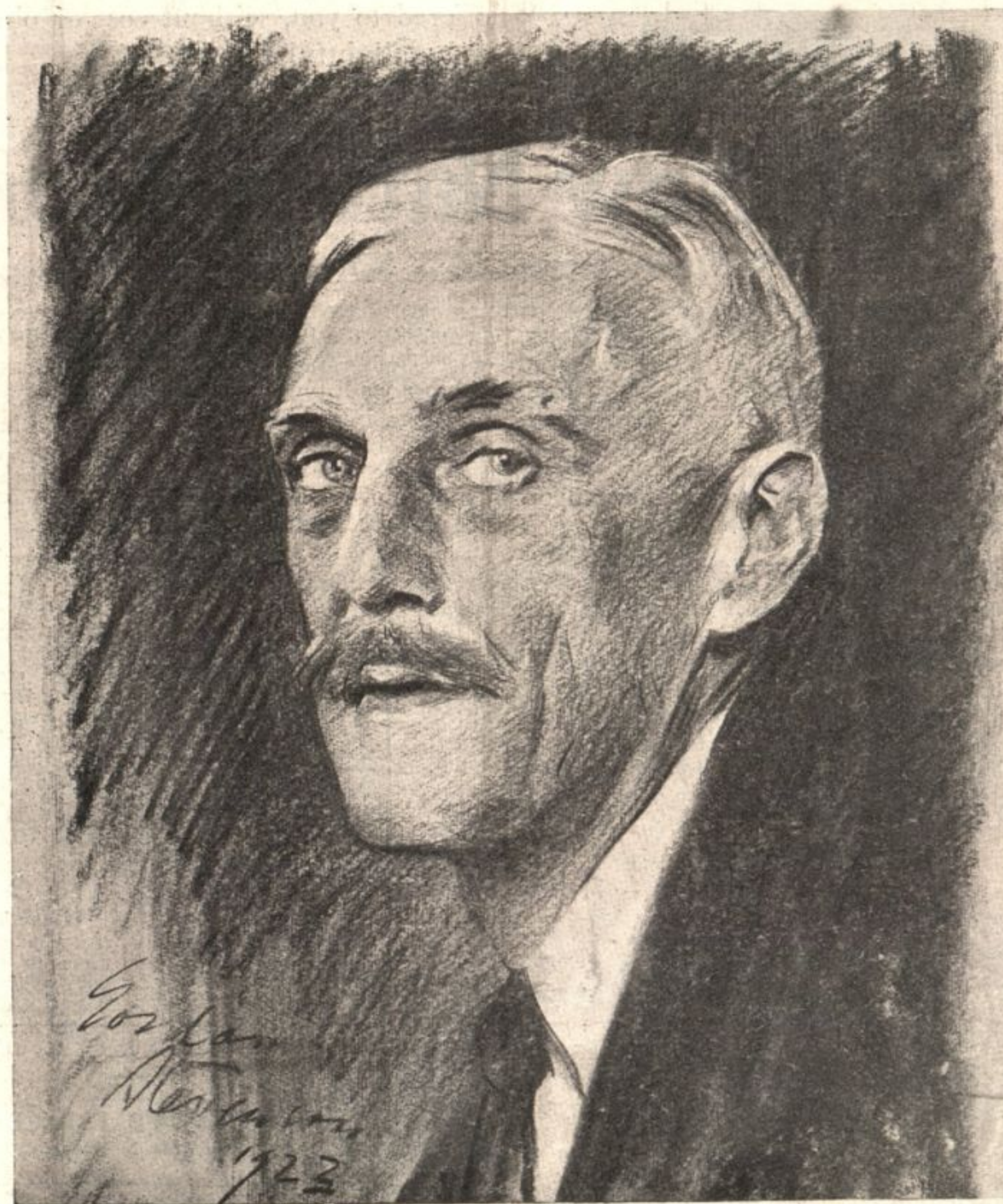


FIFTEEN CENTS

TIME

The Weekly News-Magazine



VOL. I, NO. 18

ANDREW W. MELLON
"Like a tired double-entry bookkeeper"—
See Page 2

JULY 2, 19 23

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TIME

The Weekly News-Magazine

Vol. I, No. 18

July 2, 1923

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

THE PRESIDENCY

Anabasis

Forth from the White House followed by innumerable attendants, Mr. and Mrs. Warren G. Harding set out on a 1,500 mile journey to Alaska and return. A seven car train, with a specially built car, the *Superb*, embodying a rear platform rostrum, and a reception room, and a communication department completely equipped for telephone, telegraph and radio communication, carried the President's party.

In the retinue were Secretary Work, Speaker Gillett of the House, General Sawyer (White House physician), secret service men, stenographers, messengers, secretaries, secretaries of Secretaries, 22 journalists, five photographers and others completing a total of 65 or 70. Secretaries Hoover and Wallace were to join the entourage en route to the Pacific.

Although the Presidential Special had no scheduled stop before reaching St. Louis, it halted frequently and the President made extempore speeches from the rear platform and shook hands with all who came near. Mrs. Harding, always by his side, explained that her physicians did not allow her to shake hands, but she wished she might. Little boys, farmers in overalls, railroad workers, all enjoyed the Presidential good will.

At Salem, Ill., (birthplace of W. J. Bryan) the President told the gathering: "You have given a fine, lovable, worthwhile American to his country. . . It is just as much pleasure for the President and Mrs. Harding to see you as it is for you to see them."

At Vincennes he said: "I am a farmer but I do not belong to the farm bloc."

Mrs. Harding gave candy and gum to all the children who came within reach, and seriously depleted the stock on the train. At Seymour, Ind., she

said to a woman: "I like your parasol."

At St. Louis 14 seven-passenger automobiles took the Presidential party from the train. Mayor Kiel presented the first lady of the land with a bouquet of orchids, natives of seven tropical countries: Brazil, Colombia, Ceylon, Mexico, China, India, Guatemala. All of them had been grown in the Missouri Botanical Garden. In the afternoon the President spoke to a convention of Rotarians and in the evening addressed an audience of 12,000 on the World Court.

The use of the radio amplifier seemed to hamper the President, and he was much more at home in little extempore speeches in which he did not have to remain stationary before an instrument.

Next day, in sweltering weather, the party crossed Missouri. Every time that the President appeared on

the platform it was in the broiling sun, and he became badly sunburned—especially his lips. So in the afternoon at Kansas City he was obliged to stay indoors and cancel engagements for golf, a review of Boy Scouts and a visit to the War Veterans' Hospital. General Sawyer applied ice packs to the President's lips so that he might speak in the evening, and Mrs. Harding reviewed the Boy Scouts. After dinner the President spoke on the railroad problem.

Next morning the party arrived at Hutchinson, Kans., and drove out six miles to the farm of Chester O'Neal. There, with Senator Arthur Capper (leader of the farm bloc), William Allen White and Governor Davis standing by, the President in white flannel trousers, white doe-skin shoes, blue coat and straw hat, shocked sheaves of wheat after the approved methods of Kansas and Ohio.

"Doesn't this let me in the farm bloc, Arthur?" asked the President of Senator Capper.

The President discussed farm costs with Mr. O'Neal and then drove a tractor binder around a 90-acre wheat field while the cameras clicked.

Returning to Hutchinson for lunch, the President gave a disquisition on the farming situation at the fair grounds at two o'clock. Then on again to Denver went the party on its busy way.

All through the night, as the special train passed across Kansas and Colorado, crowds gathered here and there along the right of way and cheered, but the President slept soundly, getting a much needed rest. Shortly before seven the following morning (Sunday) the train stopped at Colorado Springs and Mr. Harding told a good sized crowd:

"I wish I could preach you a sermon. It is in my heart to do it."

At Denver Governor Sweet, Mayor Stapleton and Senators Phipps and Adams (newly appointed) conducted the President to his hotel. There

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National Affairs—[Continued]

after a rest he spoke on prohibition enforcement, taking New York to task for repealing its state law.

Next came Cheyenne, Wyo., where the President explained the Administration's treatment of the coal situation. His welcome there was even more spectacular than elsewhere. Five aeroplanes met the train 20 miles from the city and, circling high, sprinkled the moving cars with roses.

"Kindly Light"

The news in the St. Louis speech was the suggestion that the United States, before joining the World Court, should insist on a new method of electing the judges. In as much as the method of electing judges has always been the most difficult matter to arrange in past efforts to create a World Court, many politicians and political commentators assert that the President, by raising the question, is preparing a graceful retreat from the World Court issue. But five times in his speech the President stated that he was not retreating.

The judges of the Permanent Court of International Justice are now nominated by the older Hague institution known as the International Court of Arbitration, and they are elected by the Council of the League. The President proposed that the judges be elected by the members of the court; in other words, that the court be self-perpetuating.

Extracts from the speech:

"The issue of the League of Nations is as dead as slavery. Is it not the part of wisdom . . . to let it rest in the deep grave." (This called forth a telegram of protest from the League of Nations Non-Partisan Association, signed by George W. Wickersham, Everett Colby, and others.)

"I shall not attempt to coerce the Senate of the United States. I shall make no demand upon the people. I shall not try to impose my will. I shall embark upon no crusade.

"My soul yearns for peace. My heart is anguished by the sufferings of war. My spirit is eager to serve. My passion is for justice over force. My hope is in the great court.

"If in our search for everlasting peace, we but let lead, and follow humbly but dauntlessly the 'Kindly Light' of divine inspiration to all human brotherhood, gleaming like a star in the heavens, from the most beautiful hymn ever written, God will not let us fail."

A Better White House

The first thorough renovation that the White House has received since before the war is now under way. The entire heating plant is being torn out, and hereafter the White House will be heated from the furnaces of the State, War and Navy building next door. The renovation is expected to take ten weeks—the approximate duration of the President's absence.



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J. OGDEN ARMOUR

Will new hands control his business?—See opposite page

THE CABINET

A Champion Sails

Andrew W. Mellon as Secretary of the United States might be said to be the richest man in the country. It is also said (and probably truly) that in respect to his own private purse he is the third richest man in the United States. He is a power in the oil business, the steel car business and the aluminum business. Yet, as E. G. Lowry (Editor of the *Philadelphia Public Ledger*) once said: "He looks like a tired double-entry bookkeeper who is afraid of losing his job."

Many years ago he studied at the Western University of Pennsylvania (now the University of Pittsburgh). Later it gave him an M.A. degree, and in 1921 an L.L.D. In June of last year Dartmouth honored him with the same doctorate. Mr. Mel-

lon's real success as a degree-taker did not come till recently, when, within a few days he annexed degrees from Rutgers, New York University, Princeton and Pennsylvania Military College. With the possible exception of a few of our foreign visitors, he has probably established a world's record.

Quietly pocketing his honors, however, and leaving a handsome balance in the Government Treasury with which to end the fiscal year, he sailed for Europe on the *Majestic*. Abroad his arrival is anticipated with no little speculation. The United States is Europe's great creditor. Of all the European nations only England and Finland have made agreements for paying their debts to this country. "What now?" asks Europe. And the *Dusseldorfer Mittag* headlined: "Mellon—The Savior?"

Aberunt

While the President is away from Washington Secretary Hughes has permission to call Cabinet meetings. The chance of his collecting much of a gathering is small, however. Secretary Hughes will remain in Washington. But Secretaries Hoover, Work and Wallace are with the President; Secretary Mellon sailed for Europe and will be gone for about six weeks; Secretary Weeks is expected to take a vacation near Mt. Prospect, N. H.; Attorney General Daugherty anticipates periodical trips to his home in Ohio; Postmaster General New will go fishing in Michigan; Secretary Denby will spend part of the summer in Michigan, also; Secretary Davis is expected back from Mooseheart, Ill., where he has been with his family, but may return there later; Vice President Coolidge (also a member of the Cabinet) is at home—in Northampton, Mass.—with no apparent intention of visiting the capital for some time.

Postal Embarrassment

First class mail for Europe from the Atlantic coast was suspended during the last three days of June and no parcel post was shipped over the same routes for the last week of the month. The reason for the cessation of mail service was that the Post Office Department does business according to rules that do not appertain in private business; all its income goes into the public treasury; all

National Affairs—[Continued]

its expenditures come from specific appropriations by Congress.

For example, Congress may appropriate such a sum of money as seems necessary for the expenses of the Post Office. Business may suddenly increase so that the Post Office has to handle much more mail than was anticipated. The income of the Post Office increases proportionately, but the amount of money it may expend in handling the increased business remains exactly the same—the amount which Congress had appropriated.

This is exactly what happened in the case of foreign mails. Congress appropriated \$6,500,000 for this purpose, and adjourned on March 4. Soon after that time the Post Office Department discovered that its foreign mails had taken a great increase. But Congress was not in session and there was no means of securing a deficiency appropriation. To meet the situation the Department twice lowered the rates paid to steamship companies for carrying mail—once in March and again in June. The appropriation was nevertheless exhausted before the end of the fiscal year, on June 30. On July 1 the appropriation for the next year became available and shipments were resumed.

Post Office officials estimated that about 50,000 parcel post packages, 500,000 pieces of first class mail were detained by the shortage of funds. The *Aquitania* scheduled to sail on July 1, and the *Leviathan* on July 4 were expected to take care of the accumulation.

Arbitration Treaty

Charles E. Hughes, Secretary of State, and Sir Auckland Geddes, British Ambassador to the United States, signed an agreement to renew the arbitration treaty of 1908 between the two countries. The treaty has already been twice renewed for five years, in 1913 and 1918, and the third renewal is for the same duration.

The treaty provides that any legal disputes which cannot be settled by diplomacy shall be submitted to the Hague Court of Arbitration—provided that the matter does not affect the "vital interests, the independence or the honor of the two contracting States."

A new feature embodied in the last renewal is an exchange of notes, whereby if the United States becomes a member of the World Court, the two Governments will consider submitting disputes to that body instead of to the Hague Tribunal.

FARMERS

Ready-Made Marketing

Bernard Mannes Baruch is not a farmer. He was for years a member of the New York Stock Exchange. He has served in many governmental capacities. He wrote the economic sections of the Versailles Treaty. Lately he has been studying the problems of the farmer.

The product of his studies, a plan for helping grain farmers to market their product, was surprised out of him by newspapers. The *Journal of Commerce* (Chicago) published an account of Mr. Baruch's plan; so Mr.



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BERNARD M. BARUCH

He has fellow feelings for the farmers

Baruch decided to give a full and correct account of it himself. The proposal is simple:

Farmers by subscription would purchase an interest in the Armour Grain Company (one of the large grain marketing concerns of the country). The remaining ownership of the company would be acquired later by subscription or by application of the profits to paying off the present owners. Meanwhile the company, controlled by a joint board of directors, would act as a coöperative marketing agency for the farmers. Mr. George Marcy, President of the Company and expert in grain marketing, would continue to direct the Company's operations for five years.

Mr. Baruch hastened to add that

the proposal had not gone beyond the stage of discussion and that he had merely discussed its general feasibility with J. Ogden Armour and Mr. Marcy. Mr. Armour was at first opposed to the plan, but later changed his mind when Mr. Baruch pointed out that if the farmers should take over the Armour Grain Co. it would be a monument to Mr. Armour and his father.

The advantages of coöperative marketing under good management are generally appreciated by the farmers. Mr. Baruch's real contribution is a plan by which the farmers would take over an organization thoroughly experienced in the marketing of grain.

Opposition to Mr. Baruch's plan sprang up at once, however. J. M. Mehl, who is secretary of the U. S. Grain Growers, Inc., declared there was no possibility of their buying the Armour Grain Co. for two good reasons. First, the farmers lack the money, and, second, the farmers are determined to set up their own grower-owned and controlled agencies. The American Farm Bureau Federation issued a similar statement. Mr. Baruch declined further comment.

Plans of Ten Million

The Governors of seven Mid-Western states used these words in calling a National Wheat Conference at Chicago: "More than ten million men, women and children of the United States are directly interested in the production of wheat." The announcement was probably true, but the Governors might have added several thousand politicians who are very much concerned with the wheat problem.

The conference, held in Chicago, was attended by some 800 delegates and heard speeches from a number of prominent men—Samuel Gompers, Senator Capper of Kansas, Senator Copeland of New York, Governor Preus of Minnesota, Julius H. Barnes, President of the U. S. Chamber of Commerce.

There was little unanimity in their counsels, however: Samuel Gompers called for better organization among the farmers; Governor Preus advocated organized study of their problems; Senator Capper declared that the farmers were ruined by manipulators of wheat prices, saying "the Chicago Board of Trade has become the world's greatest gambling place" (John R. Mauff, executive Vice President of the Board of Trade, threatened to bring suit for Senator Cap-

National Affairs—[Continued]

per's "defamation of character" of the Board's 1,598 members); Julius H. Barnes warned the farmers against the fallacy of price fixing; Senator Copeland advised everybody to eat another slice of bread for breakfast.

The radical element urged the adoption of a resolution asking Congress to authorize the Government to purchase wheat at \$1.50 a bushel to keep the price from falling below that price. The Conference defeated the resolution, however, and declared for coöperative marketing. A National Council was provided for, to act as a permanent body for studying the farmers' problems.

Although the price fixing scheme was voted down it is not considered dead and is likely to find its way before Congress next Fall, where several similar proposals are already pending.

IMMIGRATION

Questions in Commons

British dissatisfaction with the treatment of British subjects at Ellis Island boiled up, not for the first time, in the House of Commons, when Ronald McNeill, Under Secretary for Foreign Affairs, was questioned by several members. Among the specific charges made against the administration of Ellis Island were:

- 1) That as many as 150 women and children of all nationalities were herded together in one room to sleep.
- 2) That British immigrants, including cabin passengers, were "incarcerated" and "caged".
- 3) That two particular women were fed on bread and water.

Commissioner Tod in charge of Ellis Island issued a statement in regard to these charges:

- 1) That it is true that 150 women and children may be put in one sleeping room, but that the rooms are large and capable of accommodating comfortably from 220 to 330.

2) That the immigration quota law sometimes makes it necessary to detain cabin as well as steerage passengers, but there are generally less than 100 British subjects under detention, very few of whom are cabin passengers. As for cages, wire partitions are placed in the rooms to prevent theft and assault.

3) That the two women specifically mentioned were detained only 24 hours; that bread and water is only meted out to those who assault their fellow immigrants (a Negro was the only one so treated for several weeks); that the menu on the day the

two women were at Ellis Island consisted of: prunes, oatmeal with milk, bread, butter and coffee (for breakfast); bean soup, potted beef with vegetables and rice pudding (for dinner); macaroni with tomato sauce, blackberry jelly with tea, coffee or milk (for supper); in addition graham crackers and milk three times a day; that the amount of food served was unlimited.

Husband's Protest

The agitation in the House of Commons over the treatment of British subjects at Ellis Island struck fire from W. W. Husband, U. S. Commissioner of Immigration.

He protested, in effect: "The British kick about our immigration department. Instead, they ought to be grateful. The United States is doing a lot for immigrants that it doesn't need to do. Steamship companies bring merchandise and provide warehouses for that merchandise. If they bring immigrants, why shouldn't the companies provide hotels? The companies now pay only the cost of the immigrants' food while detained and (since February 1) 25 cents a day in addition. This does not nearly cover the cost to the Government. On Ellis Island it loses nearly \$600,000 a year, and on all its immigration stations about \$1,000,000. Besides, the Government has about \$5,000,000 invested in Ellis Island, alone. Can't the steamship companies be made to pay the full cost?"

Accordingly, Mr. Husband placed the matter before the Department of Labor's attorney for advice before taking action. Meanwhile the steamship companies, fearing a new burden, point out that the law provides a tax of \$8 per capita on immigrants. On the basis of 350,000 immigrants a year this is a return to the Government of \$2,800,000—much more than enough to cover the deficit.

Tangled Suspicions

To add to the immigration muddle the English Shipping Companies, The United States Lines, and Robert P. Skinner (American Consul General in London) are at odds over the administration of our immigration quota law.

Some time ago (as a precaution against having to pay a fine of \$200 per capita for passengers brought to this country and denied admission, and to save the cost of returning such immigrants to Europe. British steamship companies and the United States Lines established a registra-

tion bureau to count the number of immigrants booking passage and accept no more for a given month than the immigration quota allowed.

The United States Lines withdrew from this arrangement because, being only one of twelve companies, the advantage was with its British competitors, and because of a practice of the British lines of booking immigrants before the immigrants had their passports viséd by our consul. This, the United States Lines contended, often worked an injustice, because immigrants might book passage, sell their homes, and then discover that the consul would not visé their passports.

The British lines refuse to abandon this practice, and give as a reason that our consul would not, for example, visé before June 1 passports for sailing on July 1, and that it was necessary for them to make bookings longer in advance. Their real reason, it is understood, is a suspicion that when a prospective immigrant, unbooked for sailing, goes to the American consulate to get a visa, American officials there use undue influence to make him take an American vessel.

And the British lines complain, with some show of reason, that the United States Lines are putting an injustice upon the immigrants. The United States Lines have withdrawn from the registration bureau and accordingly the British lines have no means of knowing how many immigrants the United States Lines will carry in a given month—cannot judge how nearly the quota is full. Therefore an excess of immigrants may be brought to this country, will have sold their homes, and may have to return with consequent hardships.

Even these are not all the recriminations. The British lines, in their practice of booking immigrants for sailing before passports are viséd, have filled what they believe will be the quotas for July, August and September. Therefore, they will accept no more bookings for those months. On the other hand, Consul General Skinner has not viséd so many passports, and declares that the quotas are not filled. So he accused the British companies of trying to deflect immigrants from the United States to British colonies by announcing wrongly that the quotas are filled in advance. The British, in return, suspect him of trying to induce immigrants to use only American ships.

The result of the tangle is that the immigrant appears to be the chief loser.

National Affairs—[Continued]

SHIPPING

New World's Record

The *Leviathan*, steaming home from her trial cruise to Cuba, broke the speed record of the shipping world. It had been held by the *Mauretania* with an average of 27.04 knots for 24 hours. The *Leviathan* averaged 27.48 knots for the same period and came into port with brooms roped to her masts in token of having swept clean the records of the sea.

Albert D. Lasker hoped that the achievement would be some "return" to the President for his "constant interest and enthusiasm for America on the sea."

Guests on the *Leviathan*, taken from "the general public," included:

1) A number of Chicagoans, young and old fellow-townsmen of ex-Chairman Lasker and Chairman Farley. (For example, William Wrigley, Jr., Julius Rosenwald, K. L. Ames, Jr.)

2) Some writers and cinema men. (For example, Charles Hanson Towne, poet; Carl Laemmle, movie actor; Ring Lardner, humorist; Briggs, McManus, Goldberg, cartoonists.)

3) Some politicians. (for example, Senators Fletcher, Edwards, Oddie; Representatives Britten, Madden, both of Illinois; Representatives Gallivan, Burton, McFadden, Sol Bloom.)

RADICALS

Commutation

The morning before he left for the West, President Harding considered the cases of 158 Federal prisoners and granted 44 commutations of sentence.

Among the cases (on which the President received reports from the Department of Justice) were those of 48 radicals convicted under wartime laws. The President commuted the sentences of 27 of these men, in 25 cases conditioned by good behavior, in two cases (of foreigners) conditioned by deportation. The President's action gives these men freedom but not citizenship.

Two protests at once went up from several organizations. The Joint Amnesty Committee and the General Defense Committee of the I. W. W. protested that all the wartime "political prisoners" should have been released. The President's reason in releasing the 27 was that



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GOVERNOR HARDWICK
He exterminates violence

they had committed crimes with their tongues only, whereas the other 21 had been convicted of criminal deeds. The Committee on Free Speech of the National Civic Federation and the American Civil Liberties Union also protested because the men released had not been pardoned unconditionally, but only on condition of good behavior and without restoration of citizenship. The war-law prisoners had previously declared their intention of not accepting release unless it was given unconditionally.

The President's intentions in the cases of men released conditionally was indicated by the fact that when he commuted the terms of these men he also restored the civil rights of 27 former Federal prisoners released five or more years ago, who meanwhile had given evidence of good behavior.

NEGROES

Law in Savannah

The same old story, with a variation, took place in Savannah, Ga. A white woman was attacked. Walter Lee, black, was arrested and the woman identified him positively as her assailant. He was imprisoned in the Chatham County jail in Savannah.

Word sped around town that the guilty Negro was under arrest. A crowd began to gather before the jail. By midnight it numbered

nearly 2,000 and became threatening. Solicitor General Hartridge, from the steps of the jail, ordered the crowd to disperse, declaring that the authorities were determined to protect the prisoner. The crowd grumbled and remained. The police were powerless to disperse it. The crowd appeared ready to rush the jail. Sheriff Dixon, revolver in hand, commanded firemen to turn their hoses into the mob. Half a dozen streams of water shot out. The crowd returned fire with bricks. A stone knocked the pistol from the sheriff's hand.

By this time militia were present. They fired over the heads of the mob. Armed men in the mob fired back. A man standing close to Mayor Seabrooks was killed. Others were wounded. The militia called for machine guns, and a detachment hurried to the scene. With this reinforcement, the soldiers began to disperse the crowd—not without disturbance. The Chief of Police was struck by a brick; another missile hit a National Guard officer in the face and laid him out. Not until five hours after the disturbance had begun was truce restored.

Meanwhile the Mayor of Savannah had established communication with Governor Hardwick. The Governor declared the city in a state of insurrection and proclaimed martial law. Troops marched in, every approach to the jail was blocked, and no pedestrian or vehicle was allowed to draw near.

Incidentally:

¶ Fifty rioters were arrested, charged with inciting a riot and carrying concealed weapons.

¶ No prisoner has ever been taken from Chatham County jail by a mob.

¶ The victim of the assault (in serious condition) declared: "If they do get him away from the police, I hope they give me the first lick at him."

¶ According to Georgia law: 1) It is illegal to publish the name of the woman; 2) the Negro, if found guilty, is liable to the death penalty.

Jailed

The Provisional President of Africa, Marcus Garvey, convicted of using the mails to defraud in promotion of the Black Star Line, is in jail and appears likely to remain there for some time at least. Judge Mack of the Federal Court in New York gave him the maximum sentence—five years in jail and \$1,000 fine. Mr. Garvey was also refused bail pending his appeal for a retrial.

National Affairs—[Continued]

ARMY AND NAVY Honors Uncalled for

The War Department has disposed of many of its "leftovers" from the War. It found that it still had on hand, however, 2,119,000 victory medals struck off to be given to all men who had served. So far 1,223,000 of these medals have been distributed, but almost twice as many remain to be disposed of.

PROHIBITION Seal and Seize

The chief development of the last week in regard to the ship-liquor question was the appearance in American waters of foreign vessels with liquor under seal—chiefly British vessels. The first two large liners to arrive with sealed liquor were the *Baltic* and the *Berengaria*. In accordance with the recent Supreme Court ruling the Treasury Department ordered the liquor seized.

The fact that both a Cunard and a White Star liner deliberately brought in sealed liquor and other British ships are known to be on their way similarly equipped, leads to the expectation that the British are planning a concerted protest against the dry-in-port ruling.

Meanwhile it is understood that the "medicinal liquor" provision will be so interpreted as to allow French, Italian and Spanish crews their legally provided daily measure of wine.

POLITICAL NOTES

When the President is in Alaska and Congress is at home, where do foreign diplomats at Washington go? Bluemont in the hills back of Washington is the usual spot, but lately they have been taking to Atlantic City and the neighboring shore. The Polish and Venezuelan Ministers, and the Brazilian Ambassador have all chosen the New Jersey Coast for their aestivations.

Hiram Johnson, high priest of all irreconcilables, is still in Europe and does not intend to return until the first return trip of the Leviathan in July. Meanwhile 34 of the Senator's friends invited Frank A. Munsey, Charles M. Schwab, Otto H. Kahn to a dinner in the Californian's honor when he returns.

Herbert S. Hadley's acceptance of a college presidency (see page 18) is taken to indicate that he has regained his health. Having regained health, it is conceivable that he may, at some later date, reënter politics.

When the *President Polk* sailed for Europe a reporter approached one of the passengers and asked his name. The individual replied:

"I am Senator Henry Ashurst of Arizona, and I am opposed to office holders who go to and return from



© Paul Thompson
SENATOR HENRY ASHURST
His bazoos is brief

Europe shooting off their bazoos about how Europe should be run. I don't know how long I shall be gone or what I am going to do. That's all."

At Boston a reporter asked Mr. Ford whether it was true that he had said he would not be a candidate for President. He replied:

"I have never said anything of the kind. But I am not talking about that. No, nothing at all on that subject."

The *Chicago Tribune* said of Henry Ford as candidate for President in 1924:

"The election of Mr. Ford . . . would mark the beginning of a rapid degeneration in our government . . . What makes him impossible as a candidate . . . is that he lacks any

sense of his limitations . . . If a man is both ignorant and ignorant of his ignorance he is not one to put in any place of responsibility."

Some years ago the *Chicago Tribune* made unkind remarks about Henry Ford, and the supermechanic sued the *Tribune* for libel. In the course of Mr. Ford's testimony at the trial *Tribune* lawyers found that he did not differentiate between Arnold Bennett and Benedict Arnold. But Mr. Ford won the suit and at his own request took six cents in damages.

Speaking of Mr. Ford's modesty, a writer in the *Courier-Journal* (Louisville) remarked:

"There is Mr. Ford, whose colossal knowledge, whose range of reading, deep fund of historical research are hidden from the world because he has no love of display. I venture to say that if Mr. Ford was placed on the witness stand and required under oath to give a fifty-word biography of Benedict Arnold he would remain mute. Rather than appear learned or highbrow he would affect ignorance. It is the nature of the man."

At the stage of 164,514 ballots, the straw vote taken by *Collier's Weekly* for Presidential preferences, showed the following results in round numbers:

Ford	54,000
Harding	33,000
McAdoo	13,000
Cox	11,000
Johnson	10,000
Smith	8,000

In the vote Ford polled 5,000 votes to Harding's 3,100 and Cox's 1,900 in Ohio; 3,000 to McAdoo's 600 and Johnson's 2,200 in California; 2,800 to Smith's 3,600 in New York.

Said Chauncey M. Depew: "I can't understand the psychology that makes Henry Ford a Presidential candidate. Take John D. Rockefeller, for instance. He has spent \$500,000,000 for humanity, yet he couldn't be elected to any office. But Mr. Ford, who has also devoted himself to making money, although he has not given much of it away, appears to be a popular choice for the Presidency. I cannot understand it. I don't believe he will be nominated."

FOREIGN NEWS

THE RUHR

More Rumblings

Last week the French stated that they would confiscate all the Ruhr Valley industries, punish sabotage with death and resistance with imprisonment. This order, not yet promulgated, in no way affects the subterranean efforts for a "settlement" which have been going on for some weeks at Paris, Berlin, Rome, London, even Washington. The French have no intention of staying their hand in the Ruhr until definite preliminaries to a settlement of the Ruhr and reparations problem have been agreed upon.

The Belgian Cabinet crisis, occasioned by the resignation of Premier Theunis, continued to slow down negotiations between Germany and the Allies. Premier Theunis contracted to form another Cabinet. In the discussions of the past fortnight Belgium has been relatively inactive.

An exchange of views has been going on between London and Paris. In the near future a meeting between Premiers Baldwin and Poincaré will take place.

The situation at present is—so far as an armistice between the Franco-Belgians and Germany is concerned—that France still insists on the abandonment of passive resistance in the Ruhr as a primary condition to a subsequent conference. Germany, on the other hand, will not consent to the French demand. As a result of Anglo-French and Anglo-German feelers it can be stated definitely that this difficulty is not insuperable and is likely to be solved by a compromise.

THE NEAR EAST

A Flare-Up

The Lausanne Conference took a temporary lease of life when Ismet Pasha, head of the Turkish Delegation, and Eleutherios Venezelos, head of the Greek Delegation, had a verbal tiff. The trouble was over a discussion of a commercial convention. It had been agreed that the convention between Turkey and the Great Powers should last for five years, and only two years for Rumania, Yugo-Slavia and Greece. Ismet Pasha suddenly announced that, as Turkey did not do much

business with Rumania and Yugo-Slavia, he would be willing to let the period stand at two years, but in view of the fact of commercial relations between Greece and Turkey being extremely extended he wanted the convention to be "amended, renewed or annulled after twelve months." Venezelos protested. The sparks flew.

The main questions outstanding are a settlement of the insurance question for the Smyrna fire and the settlement of the method of paying the Ottoman debt—France at present demanding gold, Turkey offering paper money.

WORLD COURT

New War Rules

The International Commission of Jurists of the World Court under the Presidency of Professor John Bassett Moore of Columbia University, New York, drew up at The Hague new "rules of warfare."

The rules deal with the use of wireless and the use of aeroplanes. It is laid down that the radio stations of neutral powers must not be disturbed by belligerents. Neutral vessels sending information to a belligerent shall be liable to capture. If the message contains military intelligence, the aeroplane or vessel shall be deemed to have committed an act of warfare and shall be liable to be fired upon.

Chief among the rules for aircraft in warfare are provisions against bombing private property not of a military character and against attacking non-combatants. Bombardment of cities, towns, etc., not in the immediate vicinity of military operations is forbidden. Anything that would give a military advantage to a belligerent can be attacked. Cities, towns, etc., in the vicinity of military operations can be bombarded.

The rules, in form of a treaty, will be submitted to the five principal powers—United States, Great Britain, France, Italy, Japan—after revision.

No mention is made of poison gases and submarines.

Soviet Russia protested hotly against Finland's bringing the question of East Karelia before the Court. The Court, however, is setting a precedent by hearing the case, although it is supposed to hear cases only by consent of both parties.

LITTLE ENTENTE

Treaties for Defense

The defensive alliance signed on April 23, 1921, between Czecho-Slovakia and Rumania was renewed at Prague. Plenipotentiaries: for Czecho-Slovakia, Dr. Edouard Benes, Minister of Foreign Affairs; for His Majesty the King of Rumania, R. N. Hioft, Rumanian Ambassador at Prague.

This convention is one of the three which unifies the Little Entente. The others being a treaty between Czecho-Slovakia and the Kingdom of the Serbs, Croats and Slovenes (Yugo-Slavia), renewed at Mariánské Lázně, Czecho-Slovakia, August 31, 1922, for two years; a treaty between Rumania and the Kingdom of the Serbs, Croats and Slovenes, signed at Belgrade, June 7, 1921, for two years. All these treaties are effective from the date of ratification and by virtue of a saving clause they are valid for six months after the stated period. The treaties are in every case directed against possible Hungarian aggression.

BRITISH EMPIRE

Curzon Resign?

It is being circulated in London political circles that Lord Curzon will retire from the Foreign Office as soon as the Lausanne Conference is terminated.

Lord Curzon has been in poor health for some time and it is because of this that he contemplates resigning.

Viscount Grey of Falloden has been mentioned as his successor. As Lord Grey is a Liberal it is hardly likely that he will accept office under a Conservative Government. Undoubtedly he would be the best man, but Lord Robert Cecil seems to be more in the running.

Debt

Sir Auckland Geddes, British Ambassador to the United States, and Andrew W. Mellon, Secretary of the U. S. Treasury, signed the Anglo-American Debt Funding Agreement. The period of 62 years granted to Great Britain in which to pay off her debt of \$4,600,000,000 was thus begun, although the British began their payments some time ago.

One thousand bonds of \$4,600,000 each have been issued. These bonds may be taken up by the British semi-annually and sums of money

Foreign News—[Continued]

may be paid toward retiring them in three year periods at the option of the British Government.

"A Bold Experiment"

David Lloyd George, speaking to the congregation of the Welsh Baptist Chapel in London, urged "a policy of non-interference" with American prohibition.

He declared that America "seemed well within her rights" in seizing liquor on British ships.

Said the ex-Premier: "It is not a question of whether we are or are not prohibitionists, but America is making a very bold experiment to deal with probably the greatest curse of civilization. . . . It is all very well for us to say that all this liquor is merely for our own sailors on board ship. . . . Give it [prohibition] a fair trial [in America]. . . . If they succeed they will have the gratitude of the whole world!"

Rhodes Dinner

At Oxford was held the annual Rhodes dinner. Premier Stanley Baldwin and Dr. Nicholas Murray Butler, President of Columbia University, feasted among the assembled 300 scholars. It was the first time that a Prime Minister had ever attended the function.

Said the Premier to the other diners: "We are seeing the ancient civilization of Europe cracking today. The whole world is looking for salvation to the British Empire and the United States. . . . We shall, each pursuing our own special development, be united whenever peace and justice call."

J. M. Clarke of Pennsylvania, replying for the Rhodes scholars, hoped that the Henry P. Davidson scholarships (for British students in the U. S. A.) would in time become as extensive as the Rhodes scholarships.

Eve, M. P.

While Lady Astor was the only woman in the House of Commons she dressed in a severe black suit with black hat.

Now, however, Mrs. Hilton Philipson, former actress, is also a member. Mrs. Philipson is attractively dressed.

So Lady Astor arrived in the House clad in a blue Peter Pan frock, with a white organdie collar, white cuffs and straw mushroom hat.

The male members rose and cheered.

The Weather

While the United States is broiling in the heat Great Britain is freezing in the cold.

Even in the South of England several degrees of frost have been frequently registered, "playing havoc with garden and fruit crops." Each night cold Britishers huddle around huge fires and sigh for Summer.

Canada

After seven years of prohibition the province of Manitoba "went wet". By a majority of more than 25,000 votes the electorate adopted a system of Government-sold liquor.

Under the terms of the measure the Manitoban Government will appoint a commission of three members to administer the sale of drink as a beverage in permanent or temporary residences of permit holders. Breweries will be permitted to deliver to the homes of purchasers, and liquor sold in Government stores may also be delivered. This system corresponds roughly to those adopted by the Governments of British Columbia and Quebec.

Palestine

Sir Herbert to Quit. Sir Herbert Samuel, British High Commissioner in Palestine, failed in his attempt to create a legislative council to represent the people of Palestine.

The majority of these people are Arabs, who have vigorously opposed the idea of a Jewish homeland in Palestine, so welcomed by other states where the Jews are in a minority. The Arabs refused to vote for members of the legislative council. They feared that to vote was to commit themselves to the idea of a Jewish National Home. With the majority abstaining, Sir Herbert could only declare the elections void. An Advisory Council with ten official and twelve unofficial members, eight of whom are Arabs, was formed, as a temporary measure. Thus Palestine reverts to British rule.

As expressions of the bitterness aroused toward Zionism in Palestine, five British policemen were recently ambushed and murdered, and a native rising is reported in Transjordan.

The foreign policy of the British Government now tends to conciliate the Arabs, particularly those of Transjordan, Hedjaz and Iraq (Mesopotamia). A divorce between British foreign policy and Zionism

coupled with effective Arab resistance in Palestine itself, renders Sir Herbert's position intolerable. He intends to offer his resignation on his return to England.

Past History. From 1918, after its conquest by British Forces, until July 1, 1920, Palestine remained under British Military Administration. At that date a Civil Administration was set up with the appointment of Sir Herbert Louis Samuel, P. C. (Privy Councillor), G. B. E. (Knight Grand Cross Order of the British Empire), as High Commissioner.

In April, 1920, the Allies at the San Remo Conference agreed to give Great Britain the mandate for Palestine. The draft Mandate was submitted to the League of Nations in December, 1920, after Turkey had renounced her sovereignty over the country by signing the Treaty of Sèvres in August, 1920. The Mandate for Palestine was not, however, passed by the Council of the League until July, 1922.

In the Mandate was embodied the object of the Balfour declaration of November 2, 1917: "His Majesty's Government view with favour the establishment in Palestine of a national home for the Jewish people, and will use their best endeavours to facilitate the achievement of that object, it being clearly understood that nothing shall be done which may prejudice the civil and religious rights of existing non-Jewish communities in Palestine, or the rights and political status enjoyed by Jews in any other country."

It was under the Constitution, promulgated on September 1, 1922, that the Legislative Council was to replace the Advisory Council, which then had only ten unofficial members—four Moslems, three Christians, three Jews. Owing to the non-coöperation of the Arabs the Constitution is now suspended.

The Jewish population in Palestine elected a National Committee to represent it in its dealings with the Administration. Both the British Government and the Palestine Administration have recognized the World Zionist Organization, represented in Palestine by the Palestine Zionist Executive, which is the agency of the Jewish people in all matters appertaining to the upbuilding of the Jewish National Home.

Sir Herbert Samuel is 52 years of age. He was educated at University College School and Balliol College, Oxford. He is considered one of the

Foreign News—[Continued]

most brilliant Jews in the Empire. He was elected a Member of Parliament in 1902; since that time has held seven important Government posts and was three times a Cabinet Minister. In 1919 he was appointed British Special Commissioner to Belgium. King Albert decorated him with the Order of Leopold of Belgium in recognition of his valuable services.

GERMANY

König und Kaiser

Wilhelm Hohenzollern, former All-Highest of Germany, still considers himself King of Prussia and Emperor of Germany—König von Preussen und Deutsche Kaiser.

Some Leipzig student players recently visited him at Doorn. Said Wilhelm, addressing them: "The only thing that bears me up here is the constant growth of the monarchist movement in Germany. I cannot understand why my abdication was taken as a matter of course by the German people when I had done such immeasurable good for the country, always seeing to it that even the poorest had a sufficient income. I don't know how I can face my grandfather. . . . My hands were clean in the great struggle which was caused by Russia. Our May offensive was the greatest success of the war and will shine forever in history!"

The students said that most of the rooms in the ex-Kaiser's Doorn palace were simply furnished, but some were quite as pretentious as those in the palace at Potsdam. In the dining hall hung a motto: *Willkommen wer ein guter Monarchist ist*—welcome to any good monarchist.

More Digits

Herr Havenstein, of the Reichsbank, estimates that Germans have 2,000,000,000 gold marks (\$476,400,000) abroad. He calculates that the excess of imports over exports since 1920 is 6,000,000,000 gold marks (\$1,429,200,000); that capitalization of German industry amounts to 8,000,000,000 gold marks (\$1,905,600,000).

The Reichstag is distinctly perturbed over the fall in the mark. Energetic measures for boosting the almost valueless currency are to be instituted immediately. Laws providing for unparalleled punishment

for mark speculators are also to be enforced. The Government is considering reducing the number of banks and brokerage firms authorized to deal in foreign currencies.

The price of becoming a German millionaire for the past week rose from \$6.23 to \$8.50.

Presidential Address

"You are the hope and the future of the Fatherland, for whose sake we are bearing the burdens of the present in patient perseverance. Do not merely live over the German



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PRESIDENT EBERT

He led the cheer, "Hoch Deutschland!"

deeds of the past; rather coöperate in the tasks of the present." This is part of President Ebert's address to children at a celebration at Weimar arranged by the German Schiller Association in honor of German youth.

After his speech the President led the cheer, "Hoch Deutschland!" and joined in singing "Deutschland Über Alles."

FRANCE

Staunch Friends

Paris was threatened with a ministerial crisis when the Radical and Radical Socialist parties called upon three members of Premier Poincaré's Cabinet to resign. The three Ministers: Senator Paul Strauss,

Minister of Hygiene and Social Prevision; Deputy Albert Sarraut, Minister of Colonies, delegate to the Washington Conference; Deputy Paul Laffont, Under Secretary of Posts and Telegraphs.

The Radicals asked the Ministers, also Radicals, to resign because they declared that the Cabinet was supported in office by "traditional adversaries of the Republic." The Left seems entirely convinced that Premier Poincaré has a sneaking regard for the Royalists, and it was partly because of this attitude that they recently voted against the Government on a question of internal policy.

The three Ministers, however, firmly refused to desert Poincaré, preferring to be ousted from their Parties rather than from the Cabinet.

Said Deputy Sarraut: "In present circumstances when some Republicans seem to be doubting my Republican faith, I am proud, though a Radical and Anticlerical, to remain at the side of that great patriot, Raymond Poincaré."

MM. Strauss and Laffont in affirming their intention of standing by the Premier called him "the firmest of all Republicans and the greatest of all Frenchmen."

As the Senate is much stronger in the Radical element than is the Chamber of Deputies, the decision of the three Ministers to remain faithful to their leader is said to have strengthened the Premier's position in the upper house.

A Long Trail

The history of the reparations tangle is outlined by the French Bureau of Information (in Manhattan):

1) Versailles, 1919: Germans offered to pay 100 billion gold marks; Allies wanted 375 billion.

2) Boulogne, June, 1920: Allies asked 269 billion gold marks.

3) Spa, July, 1920: Germany agreed to deliver two million tons of coal monthly against cash advances from France.

4) Brussels, December, 1920: Payments made easier for Germany.

5) Paris, January, 1921: German reparation debt reduced to 226 billion gold marks plus 10% on German exports.

6) London, March and April, 1921: German debt further reduced to 132 billion gold marks.

7) London, May, 1921: Germany accepted total of 132 billion and agreed to financial reforms.

8) Wiesbaden, October, 1921:

Foreign News—[Continued]

Agreement made between Rathenau and Loucheur concerning payment of reparation in kind.

9) Cannes, January, 1922: Allies granted Germany a short moratorium and asked her to submit a plan of financial reform.

10) Paris, March, 1922: Sir Robert Horne, Chancellor of the British Exchequer, proposed 45 billion gold marks as the negotiable part of the German debt.

11) Paris, March, 1922: Reparations Commission made additional concessions to Germany. Insisted on financial reforms being carried out.

12) Berlin, July, 1922: Germany agreed to start new financial policy.

13) London, August, 1922: Germany asked for a new moratorium. (Germany asked for a four years' moratorium; four months was granted August 31, 1922.)

14) London, December, 1922: New German proposition rejected by the Premiers of France, Italy, Belgium, Britain.

15) Paris, January, 1923: Bonar Law's scheme rejected by Poincaré. France occupied the Ruhr.

The French Bureau of Information gives this resumé of conferences in the hope of establishing a general belief that France has shown all along a policy of moderation.

Check to Espionage

Any person, Frenchman or foreigner, who, in abuse of his official or professional capacity, delivers or communicates to any unauthorized person any object or secret information involving the defense of French territory or the external security of France, or who publishes such object or information, shall, if a new law is passed by the Chamber of Deputies, be guilty of espionage and punished accordingly.

The new law is intended to supplement the Espionage law of 1886 which merely prescribed "delivery of secret plans, writings or documents."

Anti-Vatican

Victor Berard, speaking in the Senate, poured scathing criticism on the Government. He claimed that France should no longer be represented at the Vatican as action by that institution was not favorable to France in the Near East, Alsace and Lorraine, Morocco, and even embarrassing in France itself. He also declared that by sending an ambassador to the Pope France had per-

haps invited a coalition of Protestant European countries. He further criticized the reintroduction into France of monastic orders.

Premier Poincaré pointed out that other countries having no concordat were represented at the Vatican. Regarding the religious orders he said that the law of 1905 divorcing the State from religion had in no sense been infringed. He made the question of keeping an ambassador at the Vatican one of confidence. The Senate sustained him by votes of 170 to 117.

Pro Patria

Filled with the greatest concern over the declining birth rate, the Chamber of Deputies is considering a bill to remove all restrictions regarding the remarriage of divorced couples.

Under the Napoleonic Code a person who has been divorced, remarried and again become single, cannot remarry his or her first wife or husband. This is popularly attributed to a whim of one of Buonaparte's Ministers whose mistress decided she loved her divorced husband better than him.

The Chamber is of the opinion that every interference with "real marriage" must be abolished in the interest of the State.

A Statesman Ill

Réne Viviani, former Premier, whose collapse in Court was previously noted (TIME, June 18) is now reported to be seriously ill and in a critical condition.

Il Fait Froid

Europe is in the grip of wintry weather. At the end of the Paris season, when every one usually leaves the capital for the seaside in order to escape the heat, Parisiens are to be found dressed in top-coats and mufflers and Parisiennes are none too warm in furs.

Electrified Railways

Electrification of railways in the South is progressing rapidly. It is expected that the entire main line of the Paris-Lyon-Méditerranéen Railway stretching from Paris to Ventimiglia on the Italian frontier will be electrified next year. It is said that France will have, in fifteen years, the finest railway system in Europe.

ITALY

The Necessary Majority

Benito Mussolini projected two measures designed to give the Fascisti a majority in the Italian Parliament.

Proportional representation was introduced by Nitti four years ago. Under that system a political party is entitled to as great a percentage of seats in the Chamber of Deputies as its numbers bear to the electorate; a party that gets 40% of the votes gets 40% of the seats, etc. Italy has many political parties and under this system the Catholic Party held the balance of power while the Fascisti and Nationalists combined only held 50 seats out of 430.

So Mussolini has decided that proportional representation is a good thing, but only for the minority. He has proposed that Italy be considered as a single district. The party getting the largest vote gets two-thirds of the seats, the other third to be divided proportionally among the other parties. Under this scheme, the Fascisti Party might have only one-third of the votes, but get two-thirds of the seats.

Don Sturzo, leader of the Partito Popolare (Catholic Party), which is the chief beneficiary under Nitti's proportional representation, is violently opposed to the proposed electoral law; of three former Premiers—Giolitti, Salandra and Orlando, only Orlando favors it; the Government press is perfunctory and the Ministry divided. It is not likely that the proposal will pass without modification.

Etna Eruption

On June 17, Mount Etna, in Sicily, after several days of increased activity, burst into violent eruption.

The eruption was heralded by a series of loud explosions and violent earthquake shocks. Showers of ashes were scattered over the countryside, a dense cloud of smoke shrouded the sky, and five streams of white-hot lava, the largest of which was 2/3 of a mile wide and 30 feet deep, poured down the eastern slopes of the volcano.

The lava waves advanced about 1,000 feet an hour, destroying orchards, vineyards and houses, and threatened seven villages, Linguaglossa, Randazzo, Bronte, Francavilla, Castiglione, Giardini and Fiume Freddo.

At Linguaglossa, the 20,000 inhabitants were evacuated, while Fascisti

Foreign News—[Continued]

and Army engineers endeavored to head off the flow of lava by digging a ditch. The town was surrounded on three sides by lava, but, though it suffered great damage, was saved from destruction. At Castiglione the railway station was destroyed.

Damage to crops and houses estimated at 100,000,000 lire (\$5,000,000) was wrought in the devastated districts, but no lives were lost. Fifty thousand refugees are crowded in the city of Catania, where they are being fed and clad by Italian authorities and the Red Cross. They are suffering as a result of a sudden cold spell.

The lava flow ceased on June 21, and the streams advancing over the countryside slowed their progress.

Yellow dust, thought to have been carried by the wind from the Mount Etna eruption, fell on June 22 near Monte Rosa, on the Swiss-Italian frontier.

Earthquakes were reported in Central and South America (June 19) and Alaska (June 20).

On June 22 earthquake shakes were detected by the seismographic instruments at Georgetown University, Washington, D. C. The record indicated that the disturbance took place at a distance of 6,000 miles.

Hyphenate Handbills

Prince Gelasio Caetani, Italian Ambassador to the United States, guarded by a group of police in plain clothes, walked side by side with the Chief Justice of the United States, in the Yale University Commencement Parade. He received an honorary degree from the University.

The police were considered necessary because on Commencement morning, 500 circulars were anonymously distributed on the Campus. These handbills protested in the name of the New Haven Italian Colony against honoring the prince:

"To the Yale students:

"Gentlemen: While the Italian peninsula is under the reactionary storm of Mussolini, the despot impersonating Attila, Caligula, Nero and all the enemies of liberty, we, Italians residing here, strongly protest in the name of civilization against the Yale University entertaining and honoring Gelasio Caetani, a champion of Mussolini.

"Let it be known to the students of Yale University that the Italians of New Haven hold in contempt this representative of despotic and reactionary Government.

"The Lovers of Liberty."

Prince Caetani, suave diplomat,



© Wide World

PRINCE CAETANI

Nonchalant aristocrat, he disdains the Reds of New Haven

was totally unconcerned over the anti-Fascist attitude of his fellow-countrymen.

RUSSIA

Autonomy Asked

According to a despatch from Poland, the Soviet Republics, embodied in the Union of Socialist Soviet Republics, demanded a conference to discuss their autonomy. This is not meant to end the Union, but is intended as a check on the autocracy of Moscow.

The proposal is to establish a second house, similar to the U. S. Senate, composed of the authorities of the existing republics. All laws affecting the Union would have to be passed by them as well as by the machinery of the present régime.

Russia is now governed by a Union Central Executive Committee and a Union Council of People's Commissaries.

The Central Executive Committee is composed of 371 members and is elected annually by the Union Congress of Soviets (the supreme authority of the Union). It meets every three months for a fortnightly session.

The Union Council of People's Commissaries is in effect a Cabinet headed by M. Vladimir Ilich Ulianov-Lenin (portfolio filled ad interim by Kamenev) as President. The Coun-

cil is directly under the Presidium of the Union Central Executive Committee, which has the power of revising any of its decisions. The Council is, however, also responsible to the Union Central Executive Committee and the Union Congress of Soviets, to which it is obliged to render reports.

The Presidium of the Union Central Executive Committee is composed of a Chairman (M. Kalinin, popularly supposed to be President of Soviet Russia), a Secretary and 15 members. Although the Presidium has power to make war, confer decorations, ratify peace treaties, receive the credentials of foreign diplomatic representatives, etc., it is in its turn under the thumb of the Union Congress of Soviets. However, between the sessions of the Executive Committee, business is carried on by the Presidium.

The Union Congress of Soviets, while in session, is the supreme authority of the Union. Between Congresses the Union Central Executive Committee becomes the sovereign administrative, judicial and legislative power.

It is thus seen that the separate Republics have no check as independent units on the Moscow Government. The establishment of a permanent institution in juxtaposition to the Union Central Executive Committee would eradicate this anomaly.

Until December 30, 1922, Russia was known as the Russian Socialist Federal Soviet Republic. At that date, however, the four principal Soviet Republics (Russian Socialist Federal Soviet Republic, White Russia, Ukraine, Transcaucasian Federation) met at Moscow and signed a Treaty of Union setting up the Union of Socialist Soviet Republics, which now embraces what might be termed Greater Russia.

BULGARIA

Lady Diplomat Resigns

Miss Nadeja Stancioff, recently appointed First Secretary of the Bulgarian Legation in Washington, reputed to be Europe's only lady-diplomat, resigned as a protest over the death of her former chief, Stambuliski.

Miss Stancioff speaks eight languages; Stambuliski, whose interpreter she was in the many conferences which the late Premier attended, said that she could keep secrets in any of them. It is expected that the ex-lady-diplomat will devote her time to

Foreign News—[Continued]

journalism in the United States or Great Britain.

Miss Stancioff is a daughter of Dr. Dimitri Stancioff, Minister to Great Britain and at present representing Bulgaria at the Lausanne Conference.

LATVIA

Religious Ouster

The Latvian Government confiscated the St. Jacob Lutheran Church at Riga. It is destined to become the Cathedral of the Roman Catholic Archbishop.

The police of Riga had the keys when on a recent Sunday Lettish and German people turned up for service. Strong detachments of armed police guarded the Church. The Germans held their service in the cemetery. The Letts sang hymns in front of the police station.

GREECE

League Loan

The United States Minister at Berne, capital of Switzerland, Joseph C. Grew, notified the secretariat of the League of Nations that U. S. representatives would attend the meeting of the Permanent Finance Commission of the League, for the purpose of considering a loan of \$46,000,000 to Greece.

This sum is to be used by Greece for settling refugees from Asia Minor on farm lands in Macedonia and elsewhere in Greece. The Greek Government will pledge the customs and tobacco revenue of the country as security.

AUSTRIA

Sheer Bunkum

According to the *Chicago Tribune*, the Austrian Government plans to hand over its railway (now operating at a loss of \$2,000,000 monthly) to a British concern for a long period.

The Chicagoan vaporings assert that "the British syndicate, which comprises a dozen big banks and shipping companies, proposes to reconstruct the railroads in Austria, Hungary, Czecho-Slovakia, Poland, Rumania, Yugo-Slavia, and possibly also Italy and Germany, and eventually Russia, in one vast private undertaking."

Mundane Paradise

In one night of June five inches of snow fell in the Styrian high-

lands, compelling the removal of cattle into the valleys.

A continuous cold wave is reported throughout the land.

SPAIN

A Deaf Princeling

Dr. Curtis H. Muncie, of Brooklyn, sailed on the *Majestic* for Europe, where he will treat the 15-year-old Don Jaime, second son of



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DON JAIME

Dr. Muncie favors manipulative surgery

the King of Spain, for total deafness.

This is the second time the young prince has been treated for congenital deafness. The first time Dr. May, of London, another celebrated ear specialist, performed an operation which had only temporary results. Both Drs. May and Muncie favor manipulative surgery—that is, without the use of any instruments, the fingers alone being used.

CHINA

Mah Jongg

Andrew Kan, Chinese merchant of Seattle, recently returned from the great oriental Republic, says the world has gone "Mah Jongg mad." Mr. Kan should know. He went to China to place orders for a half a million sets, but was only able to obtain a fraction of that number, owing to the enormous demand. The price of the game has been increased 100% during the past few months,

and Mr. Kan thinks that the price will continue on its upward flight until the American public stops buying, "then the supply will equalize the demand".

Kan points out that "China is often called a nation of sleepy people, or one that has been asleep for hundreds of years, but here is one case in which they are not asleep. Instead, they are awake to the profits that may be made from Mah Jongg, and for the time being they are reaping a good harvest."

A Correction

In the last issue of TIME it was inadvertently stated that President Li gave his seals of office "to Mrs. Li." This should read "to one of the Mrs. Li."

LATIN AMERICA

That Latin Blood

José Maria Garza, former Mexican Minister to Holland, wrote a letter to Alberto Pani, Foreign Secretary. Señor Pani thought the tone of this letter insulting to the dignity of the Mexican Foreign Office. He sent the letter to the civil court. This annoyed Señor Garza, who sent seconds to Pani with a challenge to a duel to the death. Pani's attitude is unknown.

Jesus Augustin Castro, Governor of the Mexican state of Durango, became involved in a heated political discussion with Roque Gonzalez Garza, former President of Mexico. Castro wanted to settle there and then with fisticuffs. Garza replied by challenging him to a duel. Castro accepted with eagerness and was with difficulty prevented from settling the dispute on the spot. It is feared the outcome of this dispute will be fatal.

Mexican Conference

The Recognition Conference (Mexico and the U. S. A.) at Mexico City continued behind closed doors.

It is understood that the British and French Governments are taking a keen interest in the progress of affairs. Both Governments are behind the United States in the present deliberations and both would welcome recognition of Mexico by the U. S. Government. Of course, their own nationals are affected by article 27 of the 1917 Mexican Constitution, which reserves the subsoil rights of Mexico exclusively to Mexican citizens.

MUSIC

No Bananas

(But) YESS! we have no bananas. This fact, although somewhat mitigated by the adequate supply of onions, cabbages, tomatoes, is the outstanding musical fact of the hour.

We have no bananas today. Where is the clergyman, college president, banker, lawyer, beggarman, society or labor leader or Congressman who is not thoroughly alive to this unprecedented situation?

But let Frank Silver (who never sold a song before in his life) tell his own story: "I am an American, of Jewish ancestry, with a wife and a young son. About a year ago my little orchestra was playing at a Long Island hotel. To and from the hotel I was wont to stop at a fruit stand owned by a Greek, who began every sentence with 'Yess.' The jingle of his idiom haunted me and my friend Cohn. Finally I wrote this verse and Cohn fitted it with a tune:

"Yess, we have no bananas,

We have no bananas today.

We have stringbeans and onions,
Cabbages and scallions,

And all kinds of fruits, and, say,
We have an old-fashioned tomahto,
A Long Island potahto;

But yess, we have no bananas,

We have no bananas today!"

"The crazy song has captured the country and a fortune is coming my way."

. . .

The scholarly inclined may link this account of genesis with many stories of how other pieces of music were composed. There is, for instance, the *Fuga del Gatto* of Scarlatti. One day the composer heard a strange series of piano notes. His cat had scampered across the keyboard. The notes were firm in his memory, and he used them as the melody, the theme for a highly learned and intricate composition, a fugue.

. . .

The great catchiness of the banana song is to be found partly in the brisk rhythm of the tune, but most in the magic of the phrase, "yes, we have no bananas." The root of the matter here seems to lie in a common grammatical perplexity, a perplexity over which many a person stumbles in common speech. How can you answer in one word, yes or no, to the question: "You have no bananas?" Often you will hear someone stammer "yes-no." The answer might reasonably be: "No, we have no bananas," with a direct logical oppo-



FRANK SILVER
A fortune is coming his way

site: "Yes, we have no bananas." But the contradiction in the phrase is ludicrous. A foreigner using it at all times and without distinction, it becomes grotesquely funny, the much more so because it catches at a perplexity in the structure of the language, at a perplexity with which almost every one has had conscious or unconscious experience.

Paris Sensation

Pâdmavati has been produced. Its production in Paris is the first attempt to revive a form that has been long abandoned—the opera-ballet. The opera-ballet is a work in which the dance is an integral part of the subject and not an outside element brought in as diversion.

Pâdmavati is the creation of Louis Laloy, known as musician and orientalist, and of Albert Roussel. The former is chiefly responsible for the poem, and the latter for the music.

The story: Alaoudin, Sultan of the Mogols, visits Ratan-Sen, the Rajah of Tchitor, to conclude an alliance. He is shown all the marvels of the palace. But the Sultan demands sight of the beautiful Pâdmavati, the spouse of Ratan-Sen. On a sign from her master she appears, raises her veil and passes. Alaoudin, dazzled by so much beauty, goes away without signing the peace. He leaves behind him his counsellor, a Brahmin who formerly was banished from Ratan-Sen's palace. The Brahmin makes known the conditions of peace asked by Alaoudin. War will cease on the day Pâdmavati is given to him as a pledge of amity. Ratan-Sen answers by calling his warriors to arms. The Brahmin curses the

town with the malediction of Siva, god of destruction. He is lynched. This act of violence on the person of a Brahmin calls for vengeance. The mogols are victors. There is no hope if Pâdmavati does not give herself. She cannot accept the infamous bargain.

The opera-ballet flourished in the 17th and 18th centuries, in the age of Molière, and Pâdmavati is quite in the tragical tradition of that period. M. Messenger, in the *Figaro*, hails the new opera-ballet as "one of the most striking works of the contemporary French school."

Mlle. Lapeyrette, as Pâdmavati, wore a startling scarlet costume. She posed well. The tenor-rôle of Ratan-Sen was sung by Franz.

ART

Mexican as Well

Just as European tradition has curbed any distinctly American phase in Art, so has the recent interest in Egyptian treasure held attention from valuable discoveries of ancient Mexican work. Friezes, bas reliefs, curious pottery and many other Mayan and Aztec antiquities collected by Francisco Cornejo are to be brought to the M. H. de Young Memorial Museum.

. . .

Wise Mr. De Forest

The attacks on the authenticity of long esteemed statues continued in the testimonies and denials of various collectors, and in the many explanations of the intricacies of the art of manufacturing ancient masterpieces. Demotte and his former New York representative, Vigoroux, figured generously in the dispute.

The Metropolitan Museum, charged with buying "the most fantastically faked fakes that ever the brain of faker faked," gives proof of good faith in the cordiality with which its president, Mr. Robert De Forest, disclaims infallibility and encourages investigation of specific objects of suspected authenticity.

. . .

Exhibits of Note

¶ The most important Rubens in America, *The Adoration of the Magi*, has been exhibited in Toledo.

¶ The American Miniature Society is exhibiting at Pittsfield.

¶ The Chicago Institute has exhibited rare etchings by Rembrandt, Whistler, Anders Zorn.

BOOKS

Dick, Tom, Sam *Will There Be Rover Boys in Utopia Too?*

The Story.* Sequels seem to be out of favor with most prominent American authors — heaven knows why! Hergesheimer, Lewis, Cather, Wharton, Fitzgerald, Dos Passes, et cetera—not one of them seems to care about carrying his or her characters through more than a single volume. Except for James Branch Cabell with his elaborate lineage of Lichfield, the pleasant custom of introducing a favorite character from one book into another seems for the present to have fallen into desuetude among us, at least among the more pretentious of our writers. Which makes it all the more pleasant to come across a volume which is not merely a sequel but a sequel to the nth power—the 27th item in a series of books that has sold three million copies already—the continuous, timeless story of the adventures of a typically American family, which for sheer length makes James Joyce's *Ulysses* seem like a preface. We refer, of course, to the latest segment of the Rover saga—*The Rover Boys at Big Bear Lake* or *The Camps of the Rival Cadets*.

The Rovers are as American as *The Saturday Evening Post*—and yet they are neither Babbitts, beautiful, damned nor Gopher Prairie yokels. They are merely what the average American boy between ten and sixteen would like to be, and they do the things which that boy would like to do. The wandering Patagonian musing on the ruins of Brooklyn Bridge in the year 3,000 could reconstruct every external of our present life and civilization from this series of books, as well as most of our ideals. He would think our normal life a little more exciting than it is, but that is all.

Mr. Stratemeyer says in his preface: "My Dear Boys . . . This line of books was started years ago with *The Rover Boys at School* . . . in which I introduced Dick, Tom and Sam Rover and their chums and relatives. . . . Having finished their education, the three young men established themselves in business and became married (to boyhood sweethearts). Later Dick Rover was blessed with a son and daughter, as was also his brother Sam, while the fun-loving Tom became the father of a pair of lively twin boys." Dick, Tom, and Sam now live in adjacent dwellings on Riverside Drive. They would. And all three are in business in Wall Street—with The Rover Company, Inc.—and undoubtedly they lunch together on crackers-and-milk, that manna of the American business man, and they have the newest radio sets and sometimes get

Cuba on them—they brush their teeth with the newest well advertised dentifrice—just solid, honest, God-fearing, 100% Americans.

The present opus concerns their progeny—and the virtues of the fathers are visited upon their sons. Athletes who never fail to win the game in the ninth inning, jolly-good-fellows, fond of an honest rough-house, chivalrous to the weaker sex, lovers of God's outdoors, their simple lives are a constant succession of triumphs over scheming bullies at a rival military academy, bears, wild-cats, inertia and German plotters who attempt to purloin an important dye formula from an old friend of the Rover family. From the time when an aeroplane (not driven by a Rover or there would have been no accident) crashes into a lake in the first chapter till the last (which holds promise of yet another sequel, *The Rover Boys Shipwrecked* or *A Thrilling Hunt for Pirate's Gold*), all is frolic, action and fun. True sons



EDWARD STRATEMEYER

He has had 3,000,000 brain children in 27 generations

of their parents, these—not a complex or a suppressed desire in a barrel of them. "And here, while the Rover boys and their chums are getting ready to give the girls a glorious good time, we will say good-bye."

The Significance. This is what your boy really likes to read, out of all the world's literature, unless he's a prodigy, and what you liked to read when you were his age. Imagine a family library without at least one volume containing the glorious words "A cooky-prize," cried Dick Rover, "for whoever first sights the old school!"

The Author. Arthur M. Winfield (Edward Stratemeyer) is one of the most prolific and popular writers of boys' books in the world. Besides the Rover Boys Series he is also the author of the Putnam Hall Stories.

Doses of Honesty

What Has Happened When Children Cry for Castor Oil?

Once readers were ignorant, and naively vain of their erudition. Later readers were honest, and openly proud of their vices. Later still readers were gentle, and sentimentally enamored of their poses. Now readers are literate, and remarkably fond of their opinions. Elizabethan, Restoration, Victorian, Modern literature—where is it going?

In a world so basely consecrated to the truth, Fiction (which is the art of lying) is still at least a semi-honorable profession. It is, because it makes a puissant defense, saying: "I make a hero, and my reader imagines all my hero's virtues to himself. I make a villain and my reader estimates that he himself will avoid the deeds and dooms of villainy." And there's the kernel of the cabbage: the reader dreams himself the man whom all the story turns about. There is the power and the pleasure of the lies that we call Fiction.

And there's the problem, too, for what of *Babbitt*, *Moon Calf*, *Eric Dorn*? Who can enjoy the mirrors of his mediocrity? Who can revel in the garbage of his prurience? It is human nature, moralists to the contrary, to enjoy a good seduction with Tom Jones or Roderick Random. It is human nature to picture yourself a glorious Ivanhoe or a clever Pendennis. It is not human nature to imagine yourself a nobody Babbitt doing any no-account and nasty business in any Middle Western babbitt warren. There is no vanity in futility and filth.

Why, then, does this modern realism sell? The public pays to be castigated. It prefers castor oil to Coca-Cola. Perhaps this realism is a sort of invert flattery. Everyone sees Babbitt in his neighbor. Nobody sees Babbitt in himself. That is highly satisfactory.

As for *Moon Calf* (Felix) and *Eric Dorn*: they are too despicable to be yourself and have too fine a sinful time to be your neighbor. He lives inside a commutation ticket and brings the groceries home at night.

But people read *Moon Calf* and *Eric Dorn* because they like to hear their own opinions. What can one say of *Waverly*? What devastating paradox can one derive from *Peregrine Pickle*? But turn to *Many Marriages* and its kind and by comparison criticism flows as voluminously, noisily, instinctively as Niagara. When other vanities pass, there still remains one's own invincible opinion.

The hero of day dreams is no longer fashionable. Those who loved him drop a pathetic tear or turn to Robert W. Chambers. They give up their sophisticated friends and pine for literary atavism.

M. G.

* THE ROVER BOYS AT BIG BEAR LAKE—Arthur M. Winfield (Edward Stratemeyer)—Grosset and Dunlap (\$1.85).

Donald Ogden Stewart *A Model Young Man—He Dresses and Writes With Care*

It must be difficult to be a good humorist and still remain a human being. Irvin Cobb has done that; but, after all, his humor is Brobdignagian. It partakes of brown gravy, and of cream puffs thrown wantonly. F. P. A. is occasionally human, though at times he seems to become the war sage looking at life through the war glasses of an ironist. Robert C. Benchley is almost human. Perhaps if I could see him weep once, I should actually believe in his humanity. Thomas Masson is human; but his humor is the genial story. He is the raconteur. He is not a nifty hound like Marc Connelly, nor a worshiper of the sentimentally bizarre like Heywood Brown. Of course, my favorite humorist is Donald Ogden Stewart. He is a friend of mine, and I am not ashamed to write about it. Quite well, I remember a breakfast at the Yale Club when Don, having given up his job of selling bonds, told me that he was about to earn his living by the pen . . .

"But—," I protested, "how do you know that you can—"

The author-to-be of *The Parody Outline of History*, et cetera, bit into a muffin viciously, interrupting me at the same time. "Of course I can write!" said he, and, thereupon, went and did.

Mr Stewart has just returned from Europe. He is now engaged in writing his jaded memories of that trip, most of which he spent in growing a beard, which, for the sake of those who admire his tall, lean face when smooth, I assure you he has now removed. In addition to his travel episodes, he is writing *Aunt Polly's History of Mankind*.

Mr. Stewart was born in Ohio and is fond of his mother. That is why he is an authority on etiquette. He has that faculty of telling you exactly where your trousers should be creased. He dresses with as much care as Hugh Walpole; but by a regular adherence to the rules of the daily dozen, his weight has remained that of a young man of grace and poise.

Though he spends his life poking fun at the foibles of mankind, he seldom makes a bitter remark about a friend. As an after dinner speaker, he is successful; but not at Rotary Clubs. I think of him as a combination of H. L. Mencken and Martin Luther. Yet he is not fanatical in his humorous creeds. He is writing a serious novel in which he firmly believes, and has written a play which, he tells us, was neither

humorous, serious nor good; but then, Mr. Stewart, among many other things, is a modest man.

He takes his work seriously, and he writes and rewrites his humorous paragraphs with deliberation and care. Quite a model young man, then, whose one vice seems to be an overwhelming desire to be an author of large and serious reputation. He wishes to be anything but funny, and yet he is certainly funny. Just what can be done about it, I don't quite know. 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:

THE CITY OF LILKES—Anthony Pryde and R. K. Weekes—*McBride* (\$2.00). The principality of Neuberg is just two blocks to the right from Ruritania and around the corner from Graustark. There Heinrich, the inordinately evil and charming Prince, passed his time between sending people he disliked to the guillotine, making epigrams and breaking women's hearts, while Valentin, who had all of George Washington's attributes except his false teeth, clad in a black domino, plotted revolution in a cellar. And St. Luc, the English Prime Minister, was nobly but quite platonically in love with the Princess, and Mercedes, a dancer, was in love with Valentin—and oh gosh, but life was complicated in Neuberg! But if you like imaginary countries—and secret passages—and duels—and hasty rides through the night—and all the grand old blood-and-thunder—here's by far the best romance of the Anthony - Hope - George - Barr-- *McCutcheon* stripe that has appeared for lo, these many long years.

ANNETTE AND BENNETT—Gilbert Cannan—*Seltzer* (\$2.00). A novel complete in itself as far as the plot goes but also forming part of "the Lawrie Saga"—a literary sextet the composition of which has occupied Mr. Cannan's attention for the last ten years or more. The depressing environment of Thrigsby—a dingy manufacturing town—and a certain ingrown Puritanical stodginess of character combine to crush the Lawries and their connections under the weight of their own respectability. Some try to escape—James Lawrie via unintelligible humor and the pot-house—Annette, his daughter-in-law, by having quantities of children—Stephen, his youthful grandson, by retiring into his own entirely unchildish mind. The struggles of these and others against Destiny and the respectable furnish the theme of the book.

Gloriously Beautiful *Squirming Purple Worms Obstruct the Course of True Love*

"Of all the girls in Shawnmoor College the most beautiful and most audacious was Myra Brooks . . . too gloriously beautiful ever to be let alone."

Mrs. E. D. E. N. Southworth? Rosa Nouchette Carey? Charles Garvice? No. But their most recent successor in the paper-back-thriller field—the anonymous authors of *The True Story Series*, published by Macfadden Publications, Inc. Hail to the two-bit novel redivivus! The passage that tops this column is from *The Truth About a College Girl*.

To return to Myra—Myra was certainly a knockout. "In her cheeks was the claret glow of buoyant youth. Indeed she was throbbing like a motor with the spirit of youth." Just think of it! Throbbing like a motor! What a girl!

On the way to New York, she met Floyd Hamilton. "His clothes were rough with that aristocratic ruggedness which only a gentleman dare attempt." Also he was an aerial photographer and the son of a Judge.

But the course of true love was not to run smooth by any means. In the big, wicked city, Myra interviewed her father's villainous lawyer, Scott Brantly. "Can you stand a shock—or several severe ones? Your father and your aunt are at the bottom of the Pacific Ocean," he announced. "Widows and orphans are execrating your father's name all over the land—he has made them lose their all." Pretty hard to take, all that, but not a patch on what was to follow. The wicked Brantly grew amorous. "His lips . . . resembled squirming purple worms. 'I'll show you!'" he snarled. He was a desperate man. They struggled. A marble statuette of *Purity* appropriately fell on Brantly and beamed him. Myra was safe—but she must flee—yes, at once—for if the police should find her with Brantly's body . . . So she immediately went to the Plaza.

Further chapter headings and illustration captions tell the story. *Her Hero of the Train, This Young Lady Is Innocent, Was She Safe?, Floyd's Stricken Eyes Stopped Her Mad Fury, The Stockholders' Meeting, My Father's Daughter, Hurrah for Myra!, Spies, Fair Means or Foul*, and then, at the last, "in that brilliantly gold, blue and white symphony of decoration which was the music room of the Hamilton home.

"Will you marry me?" asked Floyd, eagerly.

"Her fragrant hair lay against his breast."

S. V. B.

THE THEATRE

The Best Plays

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

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

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

THE DEVIL'S DISCIPLE—Theatre Guild revival of one of Shaw's early comedies that shows the Devil not so black as other people paint him. Roland Young remarkable as the only British general in history with a sense of humor.

ICEBOUND—The Pulitzer prize play, concerning one of those grim New England families whose members spend their lives annoying each other. Honest and well acted.

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

SEVENTH HEAVEN—A long snake-whip and a rendering of La Marseillaise off-stage are the emotional assistants to Helen Menken in a skillfully concocted assembly of Parisian eccentrics.

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

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.

MERTON OF THE MOVIES—A skilful dramatization of Harry Leon Wilson's story of the movie-struck youth who quite unintentionally becomes a great comedian, with a corresponding loss of illusions.

RAIN—Hard language and a realistic rainstorm combine as atmosphere in an attack on the forcibly fed Christianity of foreign missions. Jeanne Eagels presents the most successfully uneasy virtue of the season.

New Plays

Helen of Troy, N. Y. Mr. Kaufman and Mr. Connelly play handball with the Babbitts of the collar industry through one of the most amusing musical-comedies ever seen. The plot isn't too obtrusive, and there's lots of pretty music as well, and a young lady called Queenie Smith displays herself as by far the



QUEENIE SMITH
She does her cognomen proud

most worth-while person of that cognomen since the time of old Captain John.

Burns Mantle: "A lively show lightly touched with smart humor."

James Whittaker: "Fragrant, joyous, seductive. . . ."

The Scandals of 1923. Another rich, variegated, almost overpoweringly sumptuous review—full of jewels, revolvers and pulchritudinous squabblers. Costumes, costumes, costumes—choruses, choruses, choruses. Much beauty and little wit—the Tiller girls—Tom Patricola—Johnny Dooley—Delyle Alda—the animated curtain from the Folies Bergères with chorines suspended in it quite literally, by the skin of their teeth—a Jewel Shop number calculated by its extravagant gorgeousness to drive impecunious husbands quite insane—a number on Prohibition—a resurrection of Tut-Ankh-Amen with everything there but the fly that bit Lord Carnarvon—and so on—and so on.

CINEMA

The New Pictures

Divorce. If you are a gum chewer, female, happily married to a drug clerk, this picture will reveal just what is going to happen when the family fortunes rise and your man suddenly accepts a position as general manager of the chemical factory. You will move up to a small edition of the Ritz in the Social Register section and he will promptly begin staying late at the club. You will catch him having lunch with a vapid vampire and soon he will request a divorce. Then you will go to your father who, fortunately enough, owns the chemical works and tearfully plead for counsel. Your father will advise going to live alone in the bungalow where once you were poor but happy together. Then father will see to it that your husband loses his job and the vampire presents him with the atmosphere. After a few hard weeks he will acknowledge himself beaten and come back for forgiveness to you and little Melville, the innocent kiddie. If you do not hit him over the head with an axe you are all kinds of an idiot.

In the present picture the little woman is an idiot.

. . . .

Peter the Great. Russia has been seized by the movies. The 18th century (when the Court conducted itself on a scale that only the movies can latterly conceive) is the background of the present opus. Intrigue, war with Sweden, all the old town pomp of St. Petersburg pass bravely in review. Yet the most impressive feature of the entertainment is Emil Janning's Peter. Under the play of his personality the moving picture book of history comes vividly to life.

. . . .

Penrod and Sam. Time was when child actors were received with hysterical applause if they were any better than downright offensive. Along came Jackie Coogan. Now child actors are a requisite on every movie lot in California. Why? Because they are adapted to a type of entertainment which is faintly damned by the adjective "wholesome."

Such a picture is this latest edition in celluloid from the pen of Booth Tarkington. Ben Alexander and Joe Butterworth carry the title roles. Newcomers, they promptly take their place among the leaders of this children's crusade in California. For those who favor cinema children the picture will afford consistent entertainment.

RELIGION

Bishop Motoda

Dr. J. S. Motoda, of Tokyo, holds a D.D. from Kenyon College, and a Ph.D. from the University of Pennsylvania. But it is not his American educational degrees that make him a significant figure in Japan today, but rather his title of Bishop, which he acquired last week.

Since 1859 Anglican and Episcopal missions have been working to build up Christian churches, schools and hospitals in the diocese of Tokyo. Patriotic Japanese have often resented foreign control in religion, and have inveighed against Christian converts as anti-Japanese, apostates to their fatherland, men dependent for religion on America and England. But since 1859 the missionaries have kept in their ideal of church autonomy. Last week this ideal was attained. The first national church of Japanese Christians was formed, and their bishop was elected. (Previous independent Japanese churches have been not national, but one congregation only).

Standing committees of Japanese clergymen and laymen were appointed to help run the 21 churches of the diocese. Bishops McKim of the American Episcopal Church, and Hesslett, of the Anglican Church, have limited their dioceses to that portion of their fields that extends outside Tokyo—except that the schools and hospitals will for the present remain under their charge. Christians in Osaka, second largest city in the Empire, will soon elect a native bishop for their eight churches.

St. John the Divine

The Board of Trustees of New York's great cathedral met in the Synod House and made plans for the completion of the vast sanctuary. The project was started over 50 years ago by Bishop Horatio Potter. The cornerstone was laid in 1892. During the ensuing decade and a half the chancel and seven chapels were dedicated. In 1911-14 the foundations of the tremendous nave were laid, reminding one of the appeal of the Roman Catholic Cardinal to the mediaeval churchmen of Seville: "Let us lay here the foundations of such a cathedral that men will say we were mad ever to have attempted it." Ten years of inaction have followed, and the foundations have been tantalizingly vacant. Upon his induction to office, Bishop Manning declared that it would be

preposterous to think that the New York which could raise a dozen colossal skyscrapers could or would not erect one tremendous cathedral.

His earnest plea for action is now realized. He is honorary chairman of a national committee, of which Franklin Roosevelt is active head, to raise \$15,000,000 at least, for the completion of the cathedral. The New York chairman is Elihu Root. The cathedral is national, or even international, in its interest, for when it is completed it will be by far the largest cathedral in the Protestant or in the English speaking world, second only in size to Seville and St. Peter's.

A "drive" during Winter and Spring of 1924 is expected to bring in enough money to start work on the nave. No money will be spent at the present peak of building prices, however, and even with favorable conditions, 15 years would be necessary to complete the gigantic structure. Fortunately, cathedrals have souls, and cannot be made by machine. Ten thousand worshippers will be able to gather for prayer, in the completed house of God.

Trends

He Drew a Crowd. The Rev. Ernest Thorn of Peckham, England, has gone to extreme lengths to solve the problem of lax church attendance. Last week he appeared before his flock as Abraham at the age of 127, and told the story of Sarah's death and the destruction of Sodom and Gomorrah. He asked the audience to refrain from applause, and requested that no one regard it as a performance. So great a crowd did he draw that he packed his church twice over. In this connection, it may be pointed out that the modern theatre arose out of the biblical plays of the Middle Ages, and that the book of Job is itself a religious drama, and was acted as such last fall in the 48th St. Theatre, Manhattan, by Mr. Stuart Walker. Rev. Mr. Thorn appears next as St. Paul.

Presbyterians. Figures announced by Dr. Lewis S. Mudge, Stated Clerk of the Presbyterian General Assembly, show that the church has gained over 46,000 members through the last year, and has passed, for the first time, the 1,800,000 mark in total membership. The Presbyterians have 9,706 churches and 9,979 pastors. Their Sunday School membership is 300,000 less than their church membership. The government of the Presbyterian Church is much like the government

of the United States. Alexander Hamilton, author of the *Federalist*, was a Presbyterian, and is supposed to have drawn some of his inspiration for his papers on government from the polity of his church.

Betting on the Wrong Test. Sweepstakes in horse racing, football and other sports have become so huge an interest in Great Britain that the Government has considered taxing all bets, and the Church of England's Men's Society, meeting in London, considered what might be done to stop the gambling evil. One cleric told the Society that some men in his parish bet on whether the vicar would preach on a text from the Old or the New Testament. No one thought of betting on the dark horse. They found the vicar preaching on the text *Revision of the Prayer Book*.

A Significant Conference. A fortnight ago was noted the reply which was made by the churches and synagogues of the country to Judge Gary's homily on "Christianity and the twelve-hour day." The first annual Catholic conference on industrial problems met at Marquette University, Milwaukee, on June 27, 28. Churchmen and women will meet high officials of the A. F. of L., other labor leaders and social workers. This is the first nation-wide effort of the Catholic Church in America to deal with labor problems in an organized way.

"History Is Bunk." Mr. Henry Ford's remark of four years ago about history has been duplicated this year by a remark about the Bible. In his *John Burroughs' Talks*, Chapter 20, Clifton Johnson reports the great naturalist as follows: "One day I was telling him (Ford) what a great book I thought the Bible was—what noble literature; and he said: 'I haven't read it much, but I tell you what I think—Emerson's books and Thoreau's and yours (Burroughs') will be read after the Bible is forgotten.'" If Mr. Ford knew more history he might know that Bacon's *Novum Organum* was also picked to outlive the Bible.

"Strength to Strength Oppose." In *TIME* for April 21 appeared a notice of the forthcoming drive of Mormonism in the East, to celebrate the centenary of Brigham Young, founder of Mormonism. Westminster College, Salt Lake City, is the one Christian college in Utah, Arizona, New Mexico, Wyoming, Nevada. None of the Catholic schools

are of college grade, and the state universities are Mormon controlled. Westminster College is only a junior (2 year) college, but is now raising \$750,000 to combat Mormonism in its own citadel. Of the desired amount \$50,000, has been raised for Christian education, largely from the Presbyterian Church.

The other Christian organization fighting Mormonism is evangelistic and tractarian. It is the Utah Gospel Mission of Cleveland, Ohio, Rev. John R. Nutting, Secretary. This work was at first ignored by the Mormons who are now organizing rival meetings and rival drives.

EDUCATION

At Amherst

Six professors resigned from the Amherst faculty as a result of the dramatic misunderstanding which forced President Meiklejohn out. One of them, Rev. Albert Parker Fitch, has a national reputation as a fiery, spiritually prophetic and denunciatory; and passionately intellectual orator.

Dr. Fitch said he could not associate himself with the new régime under which "free inquiry would appear to be no longer possible."

The other resigning professors, to date, are Messrs. Gaus (political science), Agard (Greek), Stewart (economics), Hinnens (music) and Hamilton (economics), who has become head of a Washington, D. C., graduate school.

Those who were chiefly responsible for Dr. Meiklejohn's removal spoke semi-officially as follows: "Professors Fitch, Hamilton and Stewart and Associate professors Gaus, Agard and Hinnens have resigned from the Amherst faculty, alleging in substance that freedom of study and discussion will no longer be possible at Amherst. What the grounds for the belief of this statement are have not yet been submitted. Meanwhile friends of education and of Amherst may well await the appointments to the Faculty to be made by President-elect Olds before determining the question whether or not the Amherst of the future is to be conservative or liberal."

President Hadley

Herbert S. Hadley, former Governor of Missouri, accepted the Chancellorship of Washington University, St. Louis. Stepping into the ranks of college presidents, he finds

himself the only one who has held high political office in this country and the only one who was ever almost-President of the United States.

Who is Governor Hadley? Ten years ago every politically-minded schoolboy knew his name. Why? Because:

1) He was the first Republican to be elected Governor of Missouri since the Civil War.

2) He led the fight for Roosevelt on the floor of the 1912 Convention, from which the Bull Moose bolted.

3) He—although a young man—would have become the Republican



© Paul Thompson

HERBERT S. HADLEY

"Such an ovation as the Republican Convention never bestowed upon one so young"

candidate for the Presidency if Roosevelt had consented to retire in his favor.

On the second day of the 1912 Convention "he had such an ovation as the Republican Convention gives only to its greatest leaders and never bestowed before upon one so young. (He was 40.) The Taft men offered Hadley the nomination if Roosevelt would consent. But Roosevelt would not. And Hadley in turn, although Roosevelt's floor-leader in the regular Convention, would not join the third party, and remained a "regular" Republican. He told Roosevelt he was a progressive but not an insurgent. "What's the difference?" asked the Colonel. "An insurgent," said Hadley, "is a progressive who is exceeding the speed-limit."

Herbert S. Hadley was born 51 years ago in Olathe, Kansas. Both grandfathers were ministers. Northwestern University (near Chicago) educated him. He began the prac-

tice of law in Kansas City, Mo., where, later, as prosecuting attorney, he sent 220 people to felon's row in two years (a record). In his early thirties he became a national figure by reason of his assaults on oil, railroad, lumber and harvester trusts, and on St. Louis gamblers. Then, Governor of Missouri.

Ill-health having retired him from the moil of politics, he has been teaching law at the University of Colorado since 1917. It is said that his political career has been hampered, not only by frail health, but also by "being too handsome and too much of a gentleman."

The world of education recognizes no educational pope, but Hadley becomes at once a cardinal.

A Difference of Clothes

Amherst and Clark have no monopoly of the lime-light. The little Mennonite College of Goshen (Ind.) has been closed for the year 1923-1924 because the Mennonite Board of Education, which favors restriction of dress and social privileges, can't agree on dress and social privileges with the entire student body, the entire faculty and the entire alumni association.

World Conference

Delegates from Armenia, Belgium, Canada, Chile, China, Costa Rica, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, England and 20 other countries sat down to a World Conference on Education at San Francisco. It appears that the conference may develop concerted action for training the youth of the world to "think internationally."

The most distinguished delegation is the Japanese. Its list included His Excellency Count Uchida, Minister of Foreign Affairs, and the Hon. H. E. K. Kamada, Minister of Education.

Better Pay

Seven institutions with enrollments of over 4,000 show an average increase this year in salaries paid full professors of \$2,000 and in salaries paid instructors of \$750. Institutions with enrollments from 1,000 to 4,000 pay an average maximum to professors of \$3,856 and to instructors of \$1,900.

Ministry? Only 8

Of the graduating class at Harvard, 8 are going into the ministry, 96 into business, 89 into the law, 44 into banking, 38 into medicine, 32 into teaching. Harvard was founded as a College to train ministers.

THE PRESS

The Hottest

The Hornet, published monthly at Mocksville, N. C., sells for 35 cents a year, \$1.00 for four years. For this modest price its readers obtain monthly four pages of print that comprise the "Hottest Democratic Paper in the United States."

Its statement of ownership, management, circulation, et cetera:

"Publisher—W. Henry Davis, Editor—W. Henry Davis, Managing Editor—W. Henry Davis, Business Manager—W. Henry Davis, Owner—W. Henry Davis. The known bondholders, mortgagees and other securities are : none."

In the current number Mr. Davis vented his heat among others on "Harvey, Hays and Hilles." They "are being spoken of as possible managers of the next Republican campaign. Well, it seems to take a H— of a fellow to do their business."

He also published "A Republican Prayer," beginning: "Oh, thou great and beloved old G. O. P. elephant, thou spirit of the past, however petered at present . . . thou that dwelled in the heart of our late and unlimited Theodore Roosevelt when he picked up Willie Taft (now Chief Justice of the United States Supreme Court) by the seat of his political trousers and sat him down in the White House. . . ."

"Oh, great Spirit, we are thy most visible vanguard of villainy—a motley mess of gone-up goose bones."

"In 1924 we expect to bray like jackasses, and bark like dogs, crow like roosters, howl like wolves, kick like mules, run like lightning, lie like Satan—all for thee. And now, may faith, hope and power remain with thee until every vote is counted," et cetera.

For a club of 20 subscriptions *The Hornet* offers a "novelty knife" containing pictures of "the late candidates COX and ROOSEVELT."

Successful

The sale of a newspaper is not generally dignified by announcement from the White House. But of course it is different with the *Marion Star*.

The owner of its majority stock sold his interest after holding it for almost 39 years. Previously he had declared that he would never sell it. Now he has changed his mind.

The *Star* is said to have produced an income of between \$20,000 and \$40,000 a year—a distinct success for a newspaper in a city the size of Ma-

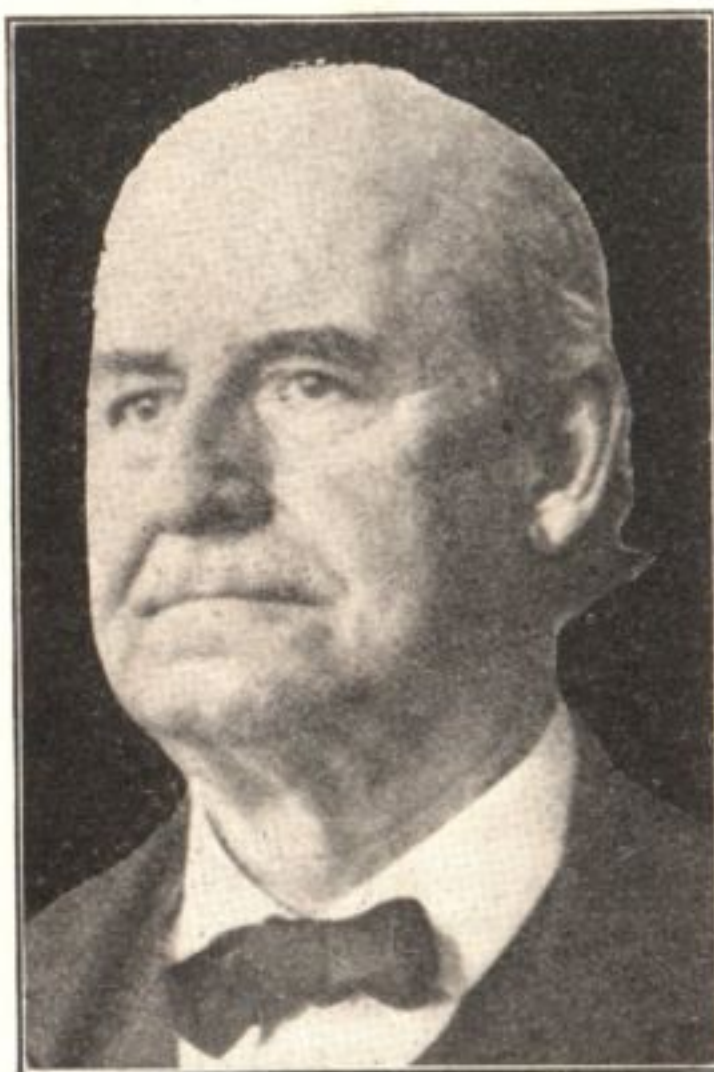
rion. The successful journalist who edited it had, however, other abilities as well. He entered politics, became a Senator and finally made his way to the White House.

The *Star*, his venture of 39 years before, now goes into the hands of Louis H. Brush (editor of papers in Salem and East Liverpool, Ohio) and Roy D. Moore (Columbus, Ohio, journalist). They also purchased *The Marion Tribune*.

The former editor, although surrendering controlling interest, still holds stock in the company and will maintain his "editorial association." The *Star* was sold with the understanding that it would continue "along the lines which have made for its success."

Bryan vs Chi Tribune

The *Chicago Tribune* made fun of William Jennings Bryan's utterances on evolution. Thereupon Mr.



© P. & A.

MR. BRYAN

"He wants laws to make other people think as he does"

Bryan wrote a 3,000-word letter to the *Tribune* saying that he had been treated unfairly. The *Tribune* published the letter in full. Mr. Bryan wrote that his opinion was the same as that of the Presbyterians and Southern Baptists—that if the *Tribune* made fun of his views, it was ridiculing Christianity.

Next day the *Tribune* replied: "Mr. Bryan says we misrepresented him. We'd regret that if it were true, but it isn't"—going on to accuse Mr. Bryan of using "the favorite trick of the political dialectician," and ending with the re-

mark: "We are not quarreling with Mr. Bryan because he believes or disbelieves but because he wants laws to make other people do and think as he does."

Journals, Not Newspapers

Le Sénateur de Jouvenal (editor of *Le Matin*) in the French Senate called the attention of his compatriots to the parlous state of France's source of foreign news. According to Edwin L. James, Paris correspondent, Premier Poincaré has determined to ask the French Parliament for further subsidies for the news agencies.

The state of journalism in France is quite different from that in the United States. French journals and continental papers in general are not and do not call themselves newspapers. They deal not in news but in highly flavored comment. They represent some man, some group of men, some cause. Certain of them are openly subsidized by the Government. But the Government isn't the only keeper of the French press. It is said that any nation which wants to float a loan in France must first send checks to the French dailies. It is known that the Tzar's Government had on its payroll the most respectable Paris papers. And during the Versailles Conference it is asserted that the Italian Government subsidized several French journals to support its claim to Fiume.

To make matters worse the French papers make no real distinction between news matter and editorial matter. News despatches are seasoned to suit the taste of the editor or news agency, without the least compunction.

But it was not the fact of seasoning to which M. de Jouvenal and the French Premier objected. They objected not to flavoring matter but to the particular flavor which they are reduced to sipping.

On account of the high cost of cabling, the French Havas agency has decreased its news services from this side of the Atlantic. In addition, much of the German news reaching Paris has come from the Wolff Agency—German, in fact semi-officially the agency of the German Government. Moreover, the United Telegraph, a German agency with an English name, has, according to the French Senator, virtual monopoly in Central Europe where it spreads only Teutonized news. This is a very serious situation for the French, and they are prepared to spend considerable sums in disseminating their own brand of news. The idea of a non-partisan agency, such as the Associated Press, devoted purely to the gathering of news, does not enter into their conception.

MEDICINE

Smallpox Apotheosized

Dr. Oguntola Shapara, Nigerian physician, was decorated by King George. Dr. Shapara discovered an African secret society which worshipped smallpox as a fetish. The members spread the disease as part of their rites, making it impossible for the health officials of Nigeria to stamp out the plague. Dr. Shapara was initiated into the society and took part in its secret ritual in order to learn how to combat it. With this knowledge the Government of the colony was able to abolish the clan and to control smallpox.

Cure for Rheumatics?

A serum used experimentally in 5,000 cases of rheumatism at the New York University Medical School (Bellevue Hospital) has alleviated the malady in 80% of the cases, according to newspaper stories. Rheumatism, like asthma, grippe and a number of other maladies, is a popular name for a series of symptoms of wide variety. Almost any pain in the joints or muscles is dignified as "rheumatism," regardless of the cause. But of the reality of the disease no rheumatic is ever in doubt, and to such the news of a scientific treatment will be welcome, if confirmed.

President Farrand

Livingston Farrand, M.D., President of Cornell University, and prominent public health advocate, was elected President of the National Tuberculosis Association, in session at Santa Barbara, Cal. Warren G. Harding is an honorary Vice-President.

A. M. A. Congress

Ray Lyman Wilbur, M. D., President of Leland Stanford, Jr., University, was elected President of the American Medical Association, to succeed Dr. George E. DeSewewitz, of Philadelphia, at its 74th annual session in San Francisco. Dr. Wilbur is 48 years old, and is an educational product of the Pacific Coast and of European universities. Almost his entire professional life has been associated with Stanford and its medical schools, though he was a practicing physician for a few years.

The program of the Scientific Assembly presented an almost complete cross-section of present currents in scientific medicine, organized in 15 sections: practice of medicine; general and abdominal surgery; obstet-

rics and gynecology; ophthalmology; laryngology, otology, and rhinology; pediatrics; pharmacology and therapeutics; pathology and physiology; stomatology; nervous and mental diseases; dermatology and syphilis; preventive and industrial medicine and public health; urology; orthopedic surgery; gastro-enterology and proctology.

Among the distinguished medical men on the program were Friedrich Wennebach, Viennese heart special-



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DR. RAY LYMAN WILBUR

He is nominal chief of all the American medical

ist; F. G. Banting, of insulin fame; E. V. McCollum, vitamin expert of Johns Hopkins; A. B. Luckhardt, Chicago physiologist; Walter Timme, neuro-endocrinologist of New York; Fred H. Albee, surgeon.

The business of the Association was transacted by the House of Delegates, which has representatives by population from the affiliated medical societies of each state. The A. M. A. is widely known as a model of efficient administration under the direction of Dr. George H. Simmons, whose headquarters are in Chicago. With 88,000 members—the majority of American physicians,—with a number of first-class medical publications, with an extensive plant and equipment, a large staff and a powerful central executive committee, it represents the best contemporary thought of orthodox medicine. These very qualities have incurred for it the opposition of medical independents of various cults, who claim that, as a political machine, Tammany Hall can't hold a candle to the A. M. A.

Vaccinated by Mouth

Vaccination against dysentery and typhoid fever by the mouth instead of by injection has been tried in Russia with favorable results, according to Dr. Shiemaskho, Soviet Commissar of Health. The vaccine was supplied by the Pasteur Institute of Paris, and Dr. Ludwik Rajchman, Medical Director of the League of Nations Health Committee, proposes to test the method experimentally and, if successful, to use it against epidemics in Eastern Europe.

The Doctorless Negro

Secretary of the Interior Hubert Work, himself a physician and former President of the American Medical Association, calls attention to the alarming lack of facilities for the training of Negro doctors, dentists, nurses. There is a white physician to every 553 white persons in the United States, but only one colored doctor to every 3,194 negroes. As to dentists, the ratios are even worse: white, 1 to 2,070; Negro, 1 to 20,500. There are but two negro medical schools in the country—that of Howard University at Washington, which also has departments of dentistry and pharmacy, and the Meharry Medical College, Nashville. Both have improved rapidly and are ranked as "Class A" institutions; but, for quantity production, they are painfully inadequate. Twice as many candidates as are admitted apply annually. The Freedmen's Hospital maintains a training school for nurses, but is vastly overtaxed. This hospital and Howard University are supported by the Government under the Interior Department. There are many white medical schools open to the Negroes, but only about a dozen graduate from them each year. "Only Government action can meet the situation," says Dr. Work.

Insulin Endowed

John D. Rockefeller, Jr., gave his personal check for \$150,000 to finance treatment of diabetes with insulin (TIME, April 21 and June 4). The purpose is to increase the number of free ward patients in American and Canadian hospitals who may be treated with insulin, and to teach practicing physicians the proper therapy of the extract.

The gift has no connection with the organized Rockefeller philanthropies, but will be distributed by Dr. Simon Flexner, Director of the Rockefeller Institute, to the following hospitals: University Hospital,

Ann Arbor, Mich.; New England Deaconess Hospital, Boston; Johns Hopkins Hospital, Baltimore; Presbyterian Hospital, Chicago; Lakeside Hospital, Cleveland; University Hospital, Iowa City, Ia.; Royal Victoria Hospital, Montreal; Physiatrie Institute, Morristown, N. J.; Touro Infirmary, New Orleans; Presbyterian Hospital, New York; Barnes Hospital, St. Louis; Hospital for Sick Children, Toronto General Hospital, Banting-Best Fund, University of Toronto, Toronto.

Dr. Flexner is an enthusiastic convert to the value of insulin, and declares there have been no failures in its beneficial effects. A committee of nine distinguished physicians, appointed by Dr. Banting, discoverer of the specific, and including Drs. Campbell and Fletcher, Toronto; Joslin and Fitz, Boston; Wilder, Rochester, Minn.; Geyelin, N. Y.; Woodyatt, Chicago; Allen and Sherrill, Morristown, N. J., has just reported to the same effect, after nine months of rigorous clinical experiments. Insulin has in less than one year gained the complete approval of the medical profession. It is not, however, a permanent cure, and must be administered hypodermically at regular intervals, perhaps throughout the lifetime of the patient, in order to offset the lack of the normal internal secretion of the pancreas, which prevents diabetes.

SCIENCE

Java Ape-Man

Pithecanthropus erectus, the 500,000-year-old Java ape-man and first of humanoid types discovered, whose thigh-bone, skull-top, and grinding teeth are in the private possession of Dr. Eugen Dubois, of Amsterdam, the discoverer, will be placed in a public museum for the benefit of all scientists, if a movement started by Dr. Henry Fairfield Osborn, President of the American Museum of Natural History, succeeds. The fossil remains have not been exhibited since the 1894 meeting of the British Association for the Advancement of Science.

Ex-Secrets

Dr. Herman Beck, former head of the German war inventions bureau, is in America trying to dispose of German war secrets for peaceful uses, including "ceramonite," an alloy that resists 2000 degrees of heat; "electronite," a slow conductor of electricity; a detector for discovering short circuits or breaks in wires; a photo-chemical process of developing and printing without exposures.

AERONAUTICS

At Great Heights

Many inexplicable accidents have been attributed to the lack of physical adaptability of pilots in the rarefied air and intense cold of great heights. To investigate this important problem, the French Air Ministry has constructed a pneumatic caisson from which air can be withdrawn at will and which can be cooled by means of a refrigerating machine, so that the occupants of the chamber may be made to experience these effects. Into this chamber three well known French military aviators, armed with oxygen tanks and clothed in fur costumes, were recently introduced and "ascended" some 30,000 feet without leaving the ground. At 3,500 meters the men were seen to don their oxygen masks, at 5,000 meters they stamped their feet and showed other signs of the extreme cold they were experiencing—at this altitude also telephone conversation became impossible, sound being scarcely transmissible in the rarefied air. The "flight" continued to 8,500 meters and a temperature of 30 degrees below zero centigrade. After a gradual return to normal ground conditions, the aviators stepped out smiling. Other men may not stand the test so well, and this highly scientific work may serve a most useful purpose in the selection of flying personnel.

Challenged

Challenging Barbot's supremacy in the "flivver" class for airplanes, Harvey C. Mummert, an engineer of the Curtiss Aeroplane Co. at Garden City, L. I., has built an even smaller machine which has proved entirely successful. The Mummert monoplane is equipped with an ordinary two cylinder motor-cycle engine, weighs only 500 pounds with fuel and pilot and has a wing spread of only 20 feet. With its gas tank filled with 19 gallons of fuel, it can cruise for 1,200 miles. The maximum speed is 80 miles per hour. Captain Brooke L. Pierson, an Air Mail pilot, has put the plane through a number of minor "stunts."

Dangerous Experiments

Almost martyrs to science, Grover C. Loening, President of the Loening Aeronautical Engineering Corporation, his brother Albert T. Loening and two pilots narrowly escaped drowning in the East River while testing out a new set of controls on one of their flying boats, the *Breeze-*

wing. The experimental controls jammed and the boat made a nose dive into the river of 300 feet. Carried under water, the occupants were able to release themselves and were rescued by a motor boat acting as tender. The *Breezewing*, equipped with a 400 horse-power Liberty and capable of 130 miles per hour, was greatly damaged, but the aviators sustained only minor injuries. The accident was more than compensated for by technical information obtained.

Killed in Peace

Lieutenant Casale, one of France's most famous aces, decorated with the Military Medal, the Legion of Honor and the Croix de Guerre, fought unharmed through the great war from May, 1915, when he obtained his pilot's certificate. Piloting a commercial airplane on a prosaic civilian task, his plane got out of control and fell into a wood near the village Dameraucourt near Beauvais. Casale was crushed and killed. His mechanic escaped without injury.

Streamline Automobiles

The aerodynamic principles of the airplane are being used in the construction of racing automobiles. After much experimentation in the wind tunnel or aerodynamic laboratory, the Farman Brothers, famous plane constructors, have produced an enclosed racing automobile with all-aluminum body, which is of perfect streamline form. The cutting down of air resistance adds many miles to the already enormous speed of such racing vehicles.

Over Mt. Etna

Flying in two airplanes over the craters of Mt. Etna, Italian scientists were able to gather sufficient data to predict the end of volcanic disturbances. A number of photographs of the greatest value were taken, and observations made of the direction of lava streams may render practicable the erection of artificial barriers to check or eliminate future disasters.

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"From Cover to Cover"—

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"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.*

"Big Board" Failures

If evidence that finance is international in scope were needed, it would be strikingly provided by the failures of the Stock Exchange firms of Knauth, Nachod & Kuhne, and Zimmerman & Forshay. Both were old and for years substantial concerns, specializing in German securities exchange, and engaged in a banking rather than a stock commission business. The causes for these failures are therefore quite different from those behind the recently announced insolvencies of Curb, Consolidated and non-member houses, and can directly or indirectly be traced principally to the sensational fall in the German mark.

In the case of the first house known in the Street as "K. N. & K" or "Knock, Knock & Kuhne" because of the common difficulty in pronouncing its partners' names) its long-established business in German securities and exchange became so unprofitable that the house was compelled to enter new and previously untried financial fields. With very faulty but not uncommon judgment, the house began to float petroleum securities in the boom of 1919-20. Heavy losses were sustained in Simms Petroleum, which took a greater toll from supposed "Wall Street insiders" than from the general public. The last venture was in Mexican Seaboard, whose sharp drop was the occasion of the firm's insolvency. Rumors caused a run of frightened customers and the failure became inevitable.

Unlike "K. N. & K.," the failure of Zimmerman & Forshay was quite unexpected. No mention of its name had been made in the excited rumors of Wall Street. Even President Crowell of the Stock Exchange was unaware of its critical condition. The house was, in fact, solvent on paper at the time of its failure, but its assets, including claims against the Alien Property Custodian, were frozen. The concern had long been known for its dealings in foreign exchange and silver bullion. Before the establishment of the Reserve System, the firm had during panic times done a curious but successful business in exchanging American currency, then at a premium, for American certified bank checks.

The third Stock Exchange failure—that of Einstein, Ward & Co.—apparently arose from the sharp recent decline in stock prices.

Collapse?

In the predictions made by bankers and economists last January concerning likely events of the year, a common one related to the final financial collapse of Germany. Thus far, although the end has not yet been

reached, their prophecies seem more and more likely of fulfillment. Not only is the rate for mark exchange swiftly approaching the zero point, but the conditions responsible for this sensational decline grow worse instead of better. At first the Reichsbank inflated its currency by the millions each week; next, the weekly increases of Reichsbank notes crept up into billions; now, the inflation is proceeding by the trillion each week. The last Reichsbank statement showed that the altogether unparalleled increase of over 1½ trillion marks, or 10% of the existing note circulation, had been made.

German politicians, however, will not admit that it is this colossal manufacture of new currency that is causing the mark to seek the levels of the worthless Russian rouble. Instead, new and futile laws are being enacted against speculation in foreign exchange, and new and equally futile attempts are in process to somehow "stabilize" the mark exchange rate. At the present stage, it seems that either the German policy concerning the Ruhr must be abandoned, or else a political and social revolution in Germany must occur. The Ruhr occupation is proving expensive to France, but she can easily hang on there until the inevitable German financial collapse arrives.

Cheaper Tires

Manufacturers of automobile and truck tires are conducting a special deflation of their own. Even the United States Rubber Co. has announced an 11% reduction in pneumatics, and a 10% cut in solid rubber truck tires. Practically all the principal American tire companies have now lowered their prices in the same proportion.

The sudden increase in motor sales this spring largely caused the increase in tire prices. The ensuing price reduction is in part seasonal, since the heaviest tire sales always occur in the spring and demand slackens by July. But it also indicates that, despite the enormous output of motor vehicles this year, the tire makers have more than kept up with them.

President Silkworth Quits

W. S. Silkworth announced his intention of resigning as President of the Consolidated Stock Exchange by July 1 "in the interest of the exchange." He will be succeeded by the Vice President, Lawrence Tweedy. The latter became a member of the Consolidated in 1900, a

year after his graduation from Yale, and has for several years been an official of the organization.

It is understood that Mr. Tweedy, who has had an intimate knowledge of the recent failures on the Consolidated, will devote himself to a complete reorganization of the small exchange.

Oklahoma's Losses

Another legislative panacea for the conduct of the banking business went glimmering with the repeal by the State Government of Oklahoma of its previous law requiring banks organized under the laws of that state to create a fund which would permit all banks to guarantee each other's deposits. All banks contributed to the fund, and when a bank failed the fund was used to pay off all its depositors in full. This plan largely originated with Senator Owen; it has been urged for adoption by banks in other states, too. Bank failures were to be rendered forever harmless to the public.

Unfortunately, the plan did not prove quite so simple in operation. All banks, since they were guaranteed against failure, loaned money right and left to everyone in sight. The wiser and sounder state banks took out national bank charters and thus retired entirely from participation in the program. In the wave of deflation during 1921 the remaining guaranteeing and guaranteed state banks met their Waterloo. The fund was wholly too small to pay off the depositors of the scores of insolvent banks in Oklahoma, and now the whole law has been abolished. Legislators are wiser, and depositors are poorer. If all such hastily enacted laws could thus be thoroughly tested within our "progressive" states before being enacted as federal legislation, American business would be immeasurably the gainer.

A Notable Retirement

After 20 years' service as President of the Equitable Trust Company of Manhattan, Alvin W. Krech was elected Chairman of its Board of Trustees. Arthur W. Loasby, Senior Vice President of the company and former Syracuse banker, was elected President.

Mr. Krech left the Mercantile Trust Co. in 1903 to become President of the Equitable. He has been a notable figure in railroad financing, having served as Chairman of the Board of both the Western Pacific and the Denver & Rio Grande, and as Director in the Wabash, Western Maryland, Norfolk Southern and many other roads. During his Presidency, the Equitable Trust's capitalization was only \$3,000,000—today, after the recent merger with the Importers' & Traders' National Bank, it totals \$23,000,000.

Mr. Loasby was originally President of the First Trust & Deposit Co. of Syracuse. In 1920 he joined the

Equitable as a Vice President, and a year ago became Senior Vice President and Mr. Krech's right hand man.

Mr. Slack's Billion

Some weeks past the country was astonished to learn that a bid of \$1,051,000,000 had been made for the whole U. S. Government Merchant Marine. It was at first suspected that the bidder, John W. Slack of Silver Creek, N. Y., was acting for Henry Ford. The bid was obviously fictitious and was not seriously considered in Washington. Mr. Slack's name, however, as well as the name of his native town of Silver Creek, N. Y., received instant and widespread publicity.

Last week Mr. Slack, in an article in *The New York Times*, while still somewhat artificially protesting his sincerity, reveals his purpose, in which he was to a degree successful, of getting three million dollars' worth of publicity for nothing. Mr. Slack claims his action was a "re-buke" to the Government—just how is not clear. The whole affair must be classed with the enormous but fictitious check recently sent to Mayor Hylan to pay the expenses of the Civic Jubilee. Meanwhile Slack, even if he has not made himself famous, has at least gained a temporary but universal notoriety.

Bowery Bank

What pedestrians on the Bowery and Park Avenue, Manhattan, took to be a military parade of 14 armored motor cars, with sub-machine guns bristling from their portholes, was in reality the Adams Express fleet moving the assets of the Bowery Savings Bank from its old site at the Bowery and Grand Street to its new building opposite the Grand Central Station on Forty-second Street. As the Bank's assets totaled \$202,000,000, there was good reason for this elaborate protection.

The increase of savings bank accounts along the Bowery, so clearly shown by the large size of the Bowery Savings Bank, is an indication that that famous thoroughfare is today an exceedingly prosperous business section, song and story to the contrary.

False Letters

That there is a limit beyond which stock market letters may not go in their often dangerous practice of making misstatements and starting rumors which affect stock prices, was shown by the recent retraction by W. C. Moore of his charges that Edward L. Doheny was lying about his company, the Mexican Petroleum Company. Back in 1921, when the price of "Mex Pete" was fluctuating widely on rumors regarding the oil situation in Mexico, Moore, in his "market letters," insinuated that the Company was unsound and being misrepresented by its officers.

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SPORT

Modest Jack

Jack Dempsey discloses that his pen is punier than his punch in the attached gem, under his signature, syndicated in the nation's press:

"Poor little me!

"If George Godfrey, my Negro sparring partner, ever knocked me out, it must have been while I was asleep. He certainly never did it while I



© Keystone

GEORGE GODFREY

His employer batters him with typewriter as well as fists

was awake. And never since he has been in my camp has he ever shaken me up.

"Once I let George step a little—permitted him to make a neat showing. That was the day a Negro musical show played in Great Falls, and the entire cast came out to see what George could do. I let George do it that afternoon so as to please his guests."

Subsequent advices from Great Falls, Mont., where the champion is training for his fight with Gibbons, show that he shattered the jawbone of an ox-like sparring partner—one Ben Wray, seven-footer from Oklahoma—in a sparring bout. One thousand visiting Shriners paid \$500 to hear the jaw crack.

Wall Street is betting 5 to 2 on Dempsey over Gibbons, with interest slack and little money in sight.

Thames Regatta

The English stroke is nearing the end of its course in American rowing. For a good many years nearly every college in the country has run its navy on the American plan. Yet Yale and Harvard stuck to Guy

Nickalls, Heber Howe, their various associates, and the styles of the English Thames. Last year Yale went a thousand miles in the opposite direction and summoned Ed Leader, coach from the State of Washington. Leader promptly threw overboard British theories, stroke, rigging. He developed an eight which defeated Pennsylvania, Columbia, Princeton, Cornell, Harvard. Rowing veterans declared his varsity crew, which Harvard trailed by seven lengths, was one of the great eights of 56 years of racing on the New London Thames. His Freshman and Junior varsity crews won with equal distinction. The result seems to speak with decisive finality in the controversy long standing over the merits of the imported and the native systems.

Fakery!

As the observation trains pulled into the New London station after the Yale-Harvard boat race a horde of small boys greeted them flourishing green journals. "Yale Wins" stared in six-inch headlines. Since the race had ended not five minutes before this publication seemed for the moment a journalistic miracle. Closer inspection revealed a badly written story of the vaguest and most general character. No mention of the lengths or time of victory was made. Furthermore, the Harvard crew was credited with the smoother, prettier form—a statement arrant in its stupidity.

The paper, obviously written hours before the race, was the "Airplane Edition" of the *Boston American*—a Hearst possession.

Best Collegiate Slugger

Records show George Owen, Harvard baseball captain, to be the Cy Williams of the colleges. Williams is now leading the professional major leagues with 20 home runs in 57 games. In 29 games Owen made eight.

Tennis

Vincent Richards, youthful expert from America, took the championship of London from S. M. Jacob of India in the finals of the Queen's Club matches. Score 6-2, 6-2.

French finesse prevailed over Irish energy when the French Davis Cup team defeated Ireland on Dublin courts. France thus qualified to meet the Swiss team in the Semi-Finals.

English despatches indicate that a women's team will sail for America late in July for special matches with Molla and her colleagues. The English women will also enter the National Championship at Forest Hills. The team includes Kathleen McKane, Mrs. Satterthwaite, Mrs. Covil and probably Elizabeth Ryan. The Oxford-Cambridge tennis

team of seven has arrived for the American Intercollegiates. M. D. Horn, their ace, forced William M. Johnston, second ranking American who is now playing in England, to his ultimate limit to win at 12-10, 6-4, just before the team's departure for America.

The playing schedule: June 25, Intercollegiate Championship, Haverford, Pa.; July 3-4, Rockaway Hunt Club, Cedarhurst, L. I.; 6-7, Princeton and Stamford at Seabright; 9-10, Westchester-Biltmore Country Club, Rye, N. Y.; 13-14, Harvard and Yale at Newport, R. I.

Conference Baseball

Baseball in the Middle West ended with the University of Michigan undefeated Conference Champions. The standing:

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Michigan	10	0	1.000
Ohio State ...	8	2	.800
Illinois	7	4	.636
Wisconsin	5	4	.556
Purdue	6	5	.545
Iowa	4	4	.500
Minnesota	3	7	.300
Northwestern .	3	8	.273
Indiana	2	6	.250
Chicago	2	10	.167

H. P. Mickelson, veteran Purdue shortstop, was the hardest hitter with .465. In eleven games his team averaged .313 to lead Michigan by 16 points for team batting honors.

A Back Spin

Walter Hagen, who for some indeterminate reason is consistently described by sporting writers as a genial, well-met character, has called the English poor sports. Hagen re-



© Paul Thompson

WALTER HAGEN

He called the British poor sports

cently lost the British open golf championship by one stroke. By implication he attributed the loss to the English ruling against "punched" clubs on the eve of the Troon Tournament. Apparently, Hagen

has not learned that reticence is synonymous with the graceful loser. His characterization of the English carries a back spin.

New World's Record

Two-third-mile bicycle sprint: Willie Spencer, Newark, 1 min. 10 $\frac{1}{5}$ sec.

MILESTONES

Married. Gordon Stevenson, the artist, to Miss Candace Hewitt, granddaughter of the late Abram S. Hewitt, one time Mayor of New York, and great-granddaughter of Peter Cooper, founder of Cooper Union, at Midvale, N. J.

Married. Miss Catherine Adams, direct descendant of John Adams, second President of the United States, to Henry S. Morgan, a son of Mr. and Mrs. J. Pierpont Morgan, of Manhattan, at Boston.

Married. Richard Folsom Cleveland, son of the late President Grover Cleveland, to Miss Ellen Douglas Gailor, daughter of the Rt. Rev. Thomas F. Gailor, President of the National Council of the Protestant Episcopal Church, at Memphis, Tenn.

Married. Miss Cathleen Vanderbilt, only daughter of Reginald C. Vanderbilt (who recently married Gloria Morgan) and Mrs. Sydney J. Colford, Jr., to Harry Cooke Cushing, 3rd, in Manhattan.

Married. Asa G. Candler, 72, founder of the Coca Cola Company, to Mrs. May Little Ragin, 35, a stenographer in his office building, at Atlanta, Ga.

Married. Miss Neysa McMein, painter of magazine covers, to John G. Baragwanath, mining engineer, of Manhattan, at Peekskill, N. Y. The marriage, which took place in May, was not announced until recently.

Married. Doris Marie Rankin, actress and former wife of Lionel Barrymore, to Captain Malcolm Roger Mortimer, English writer and dramatist, at Frederick, Md.

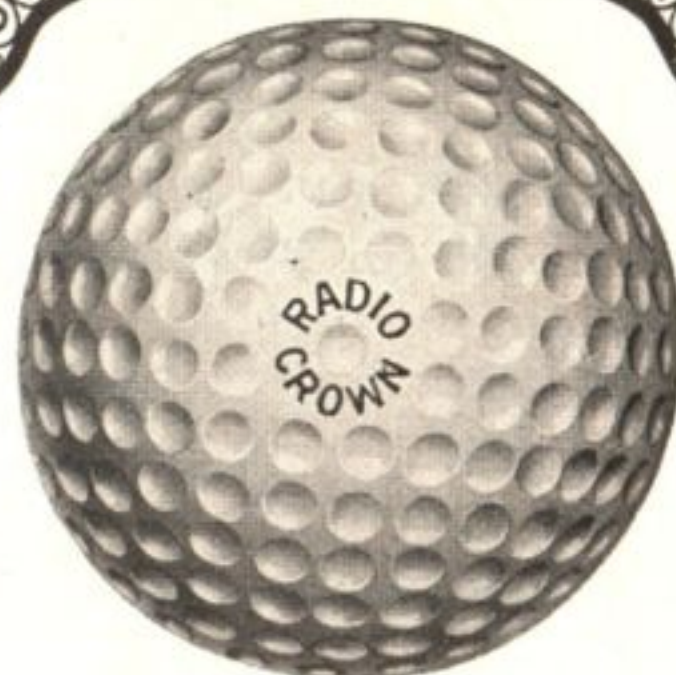
Sued for divorce. Russell G. Colt, of Manhattan, by Ethel Barrymore, actress. Cause of action not stated.

Divorced. Geraldine Farrar, prima donna, from Lou Tellegen, actor.

Divorced. Robert Fredericks (Ed "Strangler" Lewis), world's heavyweight wrestling champion, from Mrs. Ida Scott Fredericks. Lewis charged cruelty.

Died. John O'Brien, who played Polonius in John Barrymore's *Hamlet* and Secretary Seward in *Drunkwater's Abraham Lincoln*. At Alpena, Mich., he committed suicide while temporarily deranged.

Died. Sumner Increase Kimball, "Father of the United States Life-Saving Service," 88, at Washington.



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On July 1st

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

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

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

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

The telephone number remains the same—Vanderbilt 7598.

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.)

Baron Krupp von Bohlen: "Still in the Düsseldorf jail, I have grown considerably thinner."

...

Charles Dana Gibson: "While abroad I conversed frequently with M. Clemenceau and lunched with Mr. George. Both are well."

...

The former Crown Prince: "Women Around the Crown Prince is a book promised by a Leipzig publishing house next month. Advance reviewers say it is mild."

...

Miss Muriel McCormick, eldest daughter of Harold F. McCormick and Mrs. Rockefeller McCormick: "Society gossips, dismayed by the scarcity of my *affaires de coeur*, have decided that I am in love with a man who was killed in the war and whom I never knew. He is Lieutenant George Alexander McKilloch, whose family has an enviable position in Chicago. I make almost daily pilgrimages to his tomb in Lake Forest and his mother and I visit spiritualist mediums."

...

George Bernard Shaw: "Said I: (in a debate at Martin's theatre): 'We are all partial robots. It is merely a question of how many hours a day we should be robots. I want to be a robot for two hours a day so that the remainder of the day I can be G. B. S. Give me the most mechanical job you can find. Send me into those soul killing occupations which are always denouncing, so that I do not exhaust my intellect.'"

...

Christopher Morley, famed columnist: "Ten sonnets, fourteen lines each, I wrote, and read before the Harvard Chapter of Phi Beta Kappa. My text? 'The herb, Lunaria, ceremoniously gathered at set times, laid upon any lock it makes it flie open.'"

...

S. M. Shortridge, U. S. Senator from California: "Mrs. Miles Poin-dexter, writer of Washington gossip, says that Senator McKinley (Illinois) and I are much sought after by the fair sex. I am married. So is the Senator from Illinois. 'Senatorial sheiks,' the headlines called us."

...

H. M. King Albert: "As my mount galloped about the Chateau de Laeuen, he caught his foot in a hole and was thrown, with the result that a bone in my wrist was broken."

Mrs. James V. Converse, 17-year-old daughter of Harry Hayes Morgan, consul-general to Brussels, and twin sister of Mrs. Reginald C. Vanderbilt, recent bride: "I am incorporating the Thelma Morgan Pictures, Inc., with \$100,000 capital and will produce big, sane, and sound 'specials'. I will be my own star. Hitherto my chief experience has been in Junior League shows."

...

Benito Mussolini: "The *Boston Transcript* declared that I would 'have Mount Etna suppressed in a day or two.'"

...

Col. Edward M. House: "My personal collection of political papers dealing with war and peace I gave to Yale. I myself am a Cornell man, but Charles Seymour, Professor of History at Yale, is my good friend."

...

Andrew W. Mellon: "The Board of Temperance, Prohibition and Public Morals of the Methodist Episcopal Church issued an official and formal statement on the subject of Canadian liquor. Referring to me the Board said: 'We suggest to him with the best of good wishes that he be a watermelon on this occasion.'"

...

Ignaz Paderewski: "My concerts for the benefit of medical research in Paris were misrepresented by a German paper which declared that I am really helping Poincaré and Foch to promote the manufacture of poison gas. This libelous paper belongs to Herr Streseman, sometimes spoken of as 'Germany's next Chancellor.'"

...

Thaddeus H. Caraway, U. S. Senator from Arkansas: "My two young sons have taken jobs as bellhops on the Shipping Board liner, *George Washington*."

...

Norman Hapgood, Hearst editor: "I have just returned from Russia. As I walked down the gang-plank of the S.S. *Berengaria* I told reporters I'd rather live in Moscow than in any other foreign city."

...

Herbert George Wells: "I was dressing for dinner. A woman called and was shown into my study to wait. When I entered she talked excitedly about suicide. I went to call the police. Meanwhile she gashed her throat with a razor. It was later discovered that she was wearing only a nightdress under her long coat, and that she was an Austrian, Guttenig by name, who

had translated several of my popular works into German. The affair remains mysterious."

Joseph P. Tumulty: "I am suing the Staten Island Shipbuilding Company for \$97,500. Why? Because I saved them \$1,000,000 in an argument with the U. S. Shipping Board and sent them a bill for \$100,000 and they paid me only \$2,500 for services rendered!"

John H. Clarke, former Associate Justice, U. S. Supreme Court: "A stray dog (whom I had befriended), deranged by the heat, attacked me in my home town (Youngstown, O.) and damaged my clothing. Police killed the animal, and the local flurry of excitement abated."

Miss Margaret Wilson: "I am anxious to arrange a boxing match between Joe Lynch, world's bantam-weight champion, and Frankie Genaro, American flyweight titleholder, the proceeds to be donated to some worthy cause, which I have not yet divulged."

J. Hamilton Lewis, former U. S. Senator from Illinois: "Arriving in Mason City, Iowa, for the State Bar Convention, I found that all the station buses were occupied, so I chartered a delivery truck with a butcher boy driver. Said *The New York Times*: 'The youth lectured Mr. Lewis on the benefits of American citizenship, assuming from his far-famed whiskers that the former Senator was direct from Red Russia.'"

Rt. Rev. Philaretos Joannides, Bishop of the Midwest See of the Greek Catholic Church: "During my consecration in Chicago, the usual question was asked: 'Is our new bishop worthy of the honor that has been bestowed upon him?' As though by prearrangement, eight men shouted in unison: 'NO!' Order was restored when city detectives seized the agitators."

Le Marechal Joffre: "Soon after the war began the poilus gave up their red trousers and took to horizon blue for safety. But I stuck by my red pants. Last week for the first time I donned horizon blue."

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POINT with PRIDE

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

The Nigerian physician who betrayed the Secret Smallpox Society. (P. 20.)

That man who has a banana and is not afraid to admit it. (P. 13.)

The French Chamber, unwilling to interfere with "real marriage." (P. 10.)

A blue Peter Pan frock, a white organdie collar, white cuffs, a straw mushroom hat. (P. 8.)

Wholesome food—the menu at Ellis Island. (P. 4.)

The Austrian cold wave. Also, the Parisian. Also the British. And the Italian. (Pp. 12, 10, 8, 11.)

Grey of Falloden. Liberal he is; Curzon's successor he may be. (P. 8.)

Dr. Benes' success in re-nailing one corner of the Little Entente. (P. 7.)

Electrification of the P-I-M Railway. (P. 10.)

The periodic advice which American farmers receive from the indefatigable Mr. Baruch. (P. 3.)

Our humorists—Cobb, Adams, Benchley, Connelly, Broun, Stewart. (P. 15.)

Mussolini's resourcefulness. He will defeat Don Sturzo's party by a mathematical trick. (P. 10.)

Revival of the opera-ballet. (P. 13.)

The return of Herbert S. Hadley to executive eminence. (P. 18.)

Alvin Kreeh's story—from 3 to 23 million. (P. 23.)

Salem, Ill. It has given "a fine, lovable, worthwhile American to his country." (P. 1.)

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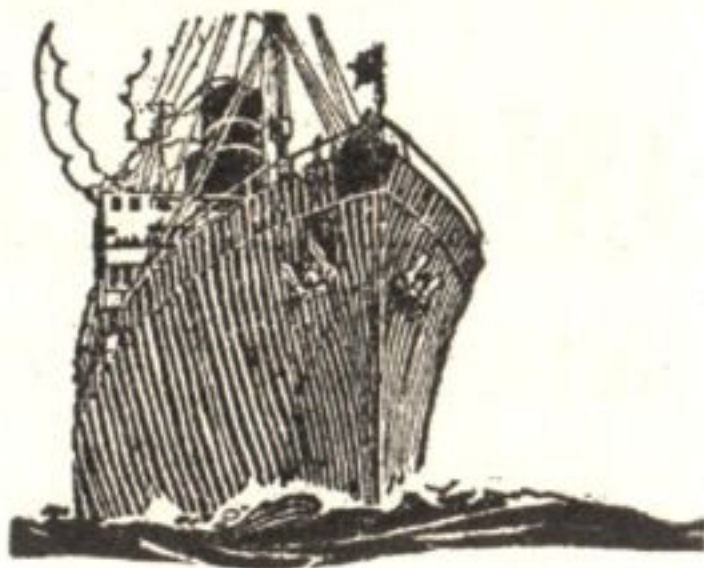
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VIEW with ALARM

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

All this Walter Hagen talk about
another country's poor sportsman-
ship. (P. 25.)

.....

"The most fantastically faked
fakes that ever the brain of faker
faked." (P. 13.)

.....

The out-and-out fakery of Mr.
Hearst's *Boston American*. (P. 19.)

.....

Oklahoman bank legislation which
made depositors economically wiser.
(P. 23.)

.....

The cry for states rights in Rus-
sia. Precursor of war? (P. 11.)

.....

No mention of gas and submarines
in the newest War Rules. (P. 7.)

.....

The French press, which has no
uncolored news, nor wants any. (P.
19.)

.....

The Scandals of 1923, which are
as beautiful as a peacock and as
humorous. (P. 16.)

.....

Manitoba. After 7 dry years she
votes for at least 7 wet. (P. 8.)

.....

The alarm with which certain of the
French Senate view Pius XI. (P. 9.)

.....

Bitter anti-Zionism that results in
the brutal murder of British Bob-
bies. (P. 8.)

.....

Pithecanthropus Erectus. His al-
leged descendants now seek to in-
spect his bones. (P. 21.)

.....

A Democratic paper which de-
scribes Republicans as a "motley
mess of gone-up goose Bones." (p.
19.)

.....

Distinguished disagreement over
American wheat. (P. 4.)

.....

The mental condition of the woman
who translated into German the nov-
els of H. G. Wells. (P. 26.)

.....

New Amherst, denounced by de-
nunciatory Dr. Fitch. (P. 18.)

.....

Palestine, afraid to govern itself.
(P. 8.)

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I heard first of Pelmanism during a visit to London in 1918. Its matter filled pages in every paper and magazine and wherever one went there was talk of Pelmanism. "Are you a Pelmanist?" was a common question.

It was T. P. O'Connor who satisfied my curiosity and gave me facts. At that time there were 400,000 Pelmanists, figuring in every walk and condition of life. Lords and ladies of high degree, clerks and cooks, members of Parliament, laborers, clergymen and actors, farmers, lawyers, doctors, coal miners, soldiers and sailors, even generals and admirals, were all Pelmanizing and heads of great business houses were actually enrolling their entire staffs in the interest of larger efficiency.

The famous General Sir F. Maurice, describing it as a "system of mind drill based on scientific principles," urged its adoption by the army. General Sir Robert Baden-Powell and Admiral Lord Beresford indorsed it over their signatures. In France, Flanders and Italy over 100,000 soldiers of the empire were taking Pelmanism in order to fit themselves for return to civil life, and many members of the American and Canadian Expeditionary Force were following this example.

Well-known writers like Jerome K. Jerome, Sir Arthur Quiller-Couch, Max Pemberton, the Baroness Orczy and E. F. Benson were writing columns in praise and interpretation of Pelmanism. Great editors like Sir William Robertson Nicoll and educators such as Sir James Yoxall were going so far as to suggest its inclusion in the British educational system.

As a matter of fact, the thing had all the force and sweep of a religion. It went deep into life, far down beneath all surface emotions, and bedded its roots in the very centers of individual being. It was an astonishing phenomenon, virtually compelling my interest, and I agreed gladly when certain Members of Parliament offered to take me to Pelman House. A growing enthusiasm led me to study the plan in detail, and it is out of the deepest conviction that I make these flat statements:

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It teaches how to develop *personality*, how to build *character*, how to strengthen *individuality*. Instead of training memory alone, or will-power alone, or reasoning power alone it recognizes the absolute interdependency of these powers and trains them *together*.

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The course comes in twelve lessons—twelve "Little Gray Books." They are sent one at a time and the student fills out work sheets that are gone over, with pen and ink, by a staff of trained instructors. There is nothing arduous about the course, and it offers no great difficulties, but it does require *application*. *Pelmanism has got to be worked at.*

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but all the patent medicines in the world can't help a sluggish mind. Pelmanism is not a "pill" system. It proceeds upon the scientific theory that there is no law in nature that condemns the human mind to permanent limitations. It develops the mental faculties by regular exercise, just as the athlete develops his muscles.

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(Signed) GEORGE CREEL.

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