

FIFTEEN CENTS

TIME

The Weekly News-Magazine



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VOL. I, NO. 21

ROY ASA HAYNES
"A damp and fetid night it was"—
See Page 23

JULY 23, 1923

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TIME

The Weekly News-Magazine

Vol. I, No. 21

July 23, 1923

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

THE PRESIDENCY

Anabasis

Alaska has an area of about 586,000 square miles, considerably more than twice that of Texas, the largest state. It has a population of about 54,000, considerably less than three-quarters of that of Nevada, the least populated state. It is shaped, roughly, like the head of a bull turned upside down, one horn being the Alaska Peninsula, the other what is known as the Panhandle, a strip of territory extending down the Canadian coast. Its population, about half white and half Indian, averages less than one for every ten square miles, and is congregated (as much as it can be said to be congregated) along the Southern coast.

President Harding and his party approached by way of the Panhandle. At Wrangell, in the Panhandle, once a trading post of the Hudson Bay Co., the party was greeted by "thousands of people." The populace presented Mr. and Mrs. Harding with a basket of super-strawberries and a bunch of mammoth peonies. Here, amid totem poles and other emblems of the red men, the President declared that he had come as an "apostle of understanding. That is what the world and the nation most need." Following him the three Secretaries in the party, Work, Wallace and Hoover, also spoke.

Continuing up the Panhandle, the transport *Henderson* with the President aboard, stopped next at Juneau, capital of the territory. As the transport steamed into the bay, she had planned to fire a few five-inch shells into Taku Glacier, so that the President could witness the great ice precipices crumbling and falling into the sea. Fog settled down, however, and the firing could not be attempted.

The party landed in rain. Autos took them and Governor Bone to the Gubernatorial mansion. From its balcony the President spoke to the dripping crowd. "There must be a lot of Baptists in Juneau," he began. "Sturdy, majestic, stalwart and

immovable are truly the only words which describe this wonderland of ours. I am proud of you, citizens of the United States. It is good to know of Alaska, and it is our purpose to know you better and have you know our Government better."

The three Secretaries spoke once more, and Speaker Gillett of the House also contributed a few words. Later a public reception was held.

At 2 a. m. the *Henderson* sailed once more. Contrary to schedule she put in at Skagway. Skagway is now a village of about 500 inhabitants but once it had 20,000 people and was the starting point of the famous White Horse Trail in the days of the great gold rush to the Yukon. The President went to the chief hotel and delivered a short address, reviewing the history of the town. Mrs. Harding was presented with a bouquet of dahlias, each flower almost a foot in diameter. There

the President became a member of the Arctic Brotherhood and took an oath never to maltreat horse or dog.

Thence the *Henderson* again set out on the open sea, to cross the Gulf of Alaska, from one "horn" to the base of the other. It was not a pleasant passage—lasting two days—amid rain, fog and, toward the end, a stiff wind. The President and other members of the party passed the time as best possible—quoits, movies in the evenings and pipefuls of tobacco.

Resurrection Bay, at last. Governor Bone and the party gathered on the upper deck of the transport. With appropriate ceremonies the passage was christened "Harding Gateway to Resurrection Bay."

Landing at Seward, and warmly received, the President and his party boarded a special train and proceeded through the Chugach National Forest. The party dined at Tunnel (8 p. m., the sun high in the sky) and then proceeded to Anchorage.

At Anchorage (founded 1915) the President declared that it was "the best nine-year-old town I have ever seen." There is a movement on foot to move the territorial Capital from Juneau to some more central city, such as Seward or Anchorage. Both are on deep water. Seward has a fine harbor, but so deep that it is said to be difficult for vessels to anchor securely. Anchorage has the disadvantage of a tide that varies as much as 40 feet, but it is closer to the interior. At Anchorage Mrs. Harding declared: "Oh, I just love the Alaskans!"

The next two days were spent traversing the remaining distance to Fairbanks. There were many stops—at Lake Nancy (named after Nancy Lane, daughter of the late Secretary of Interior, Franklin K. Lane, who projected the Alaskan Railroad); at Chickaloon, to view the now inactive U. S. Navy coal mine; at Willow, to allow the Presi-

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dent to cover part of a new section house with green paint; at Hurricane Gulch, to inspect the suspension bridge; at Cantwell, to see a herd of 1,000 reindeer; at Tanana Bridge, to let the President drive a golden spike, formally completing the Alaskan Railroad, built by the Government at a cost of \$56,000,000.

The last stop was at Fairbanks, furthest terminal of the railroad, 150 miles from the Arctic Circle. When President Harding reached there, he established a new northernmost record for Presidents of the United States. It was the furthest point of his trip and, although not quite in the land of the midnight sun, there was still twilight even in the darkest hours of the night.

Alaskan Porridge

Some like it hot, some like it cold, and some like it in the pot nine days old. All Alaskans have their likings, their wants, their plans for solving the problems of the Territory, but in nearly every case two sets of opposite demands were presented to the President.

Among the leading questions brought to his attention were the depletion of the Panhandle salmon fisheries, the lack of good roads, the need of markets for agricultural products. The first question might be solved by the creation of a national fish preserve, but this would tend to create a monopoly among the canners already installed. On the question of roads, Secretary Wallace suggested that the Alaskans avail themselves of some \$4,000,000 which they might have under the Federal Aid Road Act, but this would involve a conflict with the War Department, which likes to keep control of Alaskan road building. As for markets, it seems that Alaska is too remote ever to find a satisfactory outside market for its agricultural products, although the Secretary foresaw room for great agricultural development to supply Alaska's own needs.

Secretary Hoover proposed a plan to appoint additional Assistant Secretaries of various departments, who would reside in Alaska and take care of its problems on the spot. Many Alaskans look upon this proposal with suspicion, however, on the grounds that it would tend to bureaucracy, of which the Territory has already had too much. In brief, no cure-alls have been discovered to date.

However, the fact that the population of the Territory is steadily de-

creasing is ample proof that Alaska needs an economic dietitian.

CONGRESS

Return of the Native

Four months ago Senator Hiram Johnson sailed to Europe for his first visit on that Continent. He was reported to have declared at that time: "I am an American. I have no advice to offer France and no desire to visit Germany." That he is an American is evidenced by his return to this country, scheduled for July 23. Advice to France or any other country he has studiously avoided while abroad. But if he had no desire to visit Germany, he at least went there without the desire.

Now he comes back. His friends, who believe that, even if he has no advice for foreign lands, he may have some for his native country, have arranged a great banquet in his honor. It is to take place in Manhattan two



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SENATOR HIRAM W. JOHNSON
He contained himself on the Continent

days after the Senator returns. Many notables (not necessarily his partisans) will greet him there, among them Senator Moses of New Hampshire, Charles M. Schwab, Mayor Hylan of New York.

The question may well be asked: Why all this stage setting? There are two reasons. His partisans look to the square-built man from California, the high priest of all irrecon-

cilables, as their great leader in the next campaign. Mr. Johnson was one of those who, with Roosevelt, split the Republican ranks in 1912. (Johnson was nominated for Vice President by the Progressives in that year.) Again, the Californian is regarded as a leader for the dissenters within the Republican party—not the radical La Follettonian dissenters, but the conservative, League-abhorring, strict-isolationist group. Those who want such a leader would like to make the dinner in Senator Johnson's honor a protest against the World Court proposal and a jubilant first step towards the White House in 1925 for the great irreconcilable.

Others than isolationists will appear at the dinner, however. They are regular Republicans, who, it is understood, want to "sit on the volcano"—the theory being that the more who sit on a volcano, the less likely it is to erupt. The regular Republicans want the dinner to be a cordial welcome to one of their number, not the first boom of a new gun in the coming political campaign.

The outcome, of course, depends largely on the Senator. Johnson has been away for four months. Johnson has been silent for four months. Johnson is coming back.

Magnus the Great

The late Knute Nelson, Viking of the Senate, is to have a remarkable successor, Magnus the Great. Magnus Johnson, Farmer-Labor candidate, defeated Governor Preus, the regular Republican candidate, for Minnesota's vacant seat in the Senate. The radical farmer won by a substantial majority. The Democratic candidate, Mr. Carley, who admittedly had no chance, came in third because there was no one else in the race.

Governor Preus, the one hope of the Republicans to keep some sort of a working majority in the Senate, was obliged by the rigors of the campaign to attack the Fordney-McCumber tariff and to keep silence about the Administration. Nevertheless, he was defeated by the discontent of the Minnesota farmers and workingmen of the Iron Range district, and by the vigorous campaigning of a capable politician.

Magnus—everybody in Minnesota including himself calls him Magnus—won on a platform of Government control (in favor of the farmers) of railroads, coal mines, Federal Reserve Bank. He is for a cash soldier bonus, heavier income surtaxes, ex-

National Affairs—[Continued]

cess profits taxes, restriction of the power of the courts in granting injunctions against labor, better prices for farm products, no lowering of wages, no entangling alliances.

The new Senator has a tremendous voice. "You see," he explains, "I used to be a glass-blower before I was a farmer and blowing glass makes big lungs and that is what I have got."

During his campaign he spoke in shirt sleeves and suspenders. When he got into action, with one rip, he tore off his collar and tie and threw them on the ground. "Don't get nervous," he would shout, "I will remove nothing else whatsoever."

"My voice is all in," became one of his preludes, and then he would roar: "I tell you, Magnus Johnson knows what is the matter. I got a pretty good farm and I got a good-sized mortgage on it and I got a wife and children and I got 24 cows, and my wife and children milk those cows, too. . . . Jake [Governor Preus] is a lawyer, and I'm glad he is running against me. I tell you, friends, Magnus is a lucky cuss."

Correspondents were in accord as to the new Senator's dialect. He said for himself: "I ain't ignorant and a lot of this stuff that you read in the papers making me say things I didn't is all bunk. . . . I didn't say that I didn't give a dam about books. I mean, I didn't say it that way. Some books ain't worth readin' and some are. I ain't got much time for 'em, but I would read 'em if I had time to read 'em." As for his favorite author, he declared: "I ain't going to say that, because I ain't going to show no preference."

His opinions:

On President Harding: "He is not a big enough man for the job."

On Woodrow Wilson: "I thought he was a fine President. . . . Wilson got the big head in the last two years of his term. . . ."

On Henry Cabot Lodge: "Large (Lodge) is a diplomat. He says things to get his way, but I think he tries to tell the truth."

On Hiram Johnson: "I thought Yohnson was a true blue progressive once, but I'm getting damn suspicious of him lately; he's keeping too mum."

On Robert M. La Follette: "I think he is a big man, but I never said that he or anybody else could lead me."

On being asked to name the "most representative statesman: "Brookhart, he's a big statesman."

On the League and the World

Court: "I'm agin both of them. We ought to stay home and mind our own business."

On his election: "I beat that feller. I am in the United States Senate. What do you think of that?"

. . .

Death

From 1900 to 1923 William Paul Dillingham represented his state in the United States Senate. Last week,



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THE LATE WILLIAM P. DILLINGHAM
He left five vacancies in the Senate

after an attack of gallstones and an operation, he died in a hospital at Montpelier, aged 79. His death marks the passing of another of the Dillinghams of Vermont. First there was John, who emigrated to America in 1630; then great-grandfather Paul, who was killed under Wolfe at Quebec; later grandfather Paul, who served in the Revolution; still later father Paul, Governor of Vermont; and most lately William Paul, the Senator and ex-Governor, still in the line of descent.

The death of the Senator creates many vacancies in the Senate, for he was a member of five committees and took an active interest in nearly every question which came before that body. Not the least of his work was the writing of the greater part of the present Immigration Act.

From a political standpoint the death of Mr. Dillingham is not likely to have many direct consequences. Vermont is as nearly a solid Repub-

lican state as there is in the Union. One death is little likely to change its politics.

But in the interior organization of the Senate the passing of the Vermont Senator is likely to produce a considerable effect; for, following the death of the late Senator Knute Nelson, Senator Dillingham would have become Chairman of the Judiciary Committee (by rule of seniority). Following the death of Senator Dillingham, Senator Brandegee, of Connecticut, will become Chairman of that committee.

The reason that this new change is notable is because the Judiciary Committee handles all bills on prohibition, and Senator Brandegee is one of the most ardent Wets in the Senate. It so happens that in the House a similar alteration takes place. Representative Volstead, head of the House Judiciary Committee (defeated for re-election last Fall) will be succeeded by Representative Graham of Pennsylvania, a militant Wet.

Now the Drys find themselves faced in both committees by hostile chairmen. They expect poor service in obtaining further legislation, either to make our ships legally dry on the high seas or to extend the three-mile limit to twelve miles. The hand of death has fallen heavily on the Dry cause.

CABINET

Rehabilitation

Brigadier General Frank T. Hines, on whose shoulders fell the difficult task of reorganizing the Veterans' Bureau, has been traveling, investigating, organizing ever since taking office last March. Already he has something to show for his work. He announced from Washington that of 19,401 veterans rehabilitated by the Bureau, jobs have been secured for 97%.

General Hines has been engaged not only in organizing his Bureau and putting it on an efficient basis, but has been coöperating with General John F. O'Ryan, who as counsel for a special committee of the Senate is investigating the previous conduct of the Veterans' Bureau.

Personal surveys of tuberculosis hospitals, notably those at Oteen, N. C., and Greenville, S. C., led General Hines to order a thorough investigation of all tuberculosis hospitals.

Meanwhile he has secured the co-operation of many large firms—notably steel plants and automobile companies—in finding work for rehabilitated veterans. He declared:

National Affairs—[Continued]

"I believe, and am working on the plan that no man is rehabilitated until he has been placed in employment and is able to sustain himself."

The figures collected by the Bureau showed that on June 1 only 961 rehabilitated veterans were unemployed. Of this number 547 were out of work for reasons not under the Bureau's control (i. e., vacation, sickness, etc.), leaving a balance of only 414 for whom the Bureau had not found positions.

Youth

Before Secretary Mellon sailed for Europe recently he announced that Seymour Parker Gilbert, Jr., Under Secretary of the Treasury, who had tendered his resignation, consented to remain in office, and assume the duties of Acting Secretary of the Treasury until his superior returned from abroad. This invited attention to a "boy wonder"; for Mr. Gilbert is only 30. Eleven years ago he began to dangle his Rutgers Phi Beta Kappa key. Three years later he took his law degree at Harvard *cum laude*. Even in 1918 he was only a minor official in the Treasury Department at Washington.

Since then Mr. Gilbert's career has been a succession of steps into bigger and better boots—into the boots of his superiors, into boots manufactured for his own comfort and use.

After leaving college Mr. Gilbert entered the law offices of Cravath and Henderson of Manhattan. Russell C. Leffingwell was then a member of that firm. Soon Mr. Leffingwell was called to Washington, given the post of Assistant Secretary of the Treasury in charge of fiscal affairs, and took on the business of floating the Liberty Loans. Mr. Gilbert followed him to Washington, and soon gave evidence of marked ability as a subordinate. In June, 1920, Mr. Leffingwell resigned his post and Mr. Gilbert, only 27, was chosen to fill it.

There he continued until the Harding Administration came into office. At that time it was understood that he wished to resign. Secretary Mellon persuaded him to remain, however, and as a special inducement had Congress create a new post, that of Under Secretary of the Treasury with a salary of \$10,000 a year. (The salary of an Assistant Secretary is \$5,000; of a full Secretary \$12,000.) In this position, next to the highest post in the Treasury Department, he worked out with Mr. Mellon the de-

tails of refinancing the Victory Loan and short-term debts.

The next step in Mr. Gilbert's career was the retirement of Mr. Leffingwell from the firm of Cravath



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S. PARKER GILBERT, JR.
He got P. B. K. at Rutgers

and Henderson (now Cravath, Henderson and de Gersdorff) to become a partner in J. P. Morgan and Co. (TIME, July 9). Once more Mr. Gilbert follows in Mr. Leffingwell's footsteps. It has been announced that when he quits the Treasury (on Mr. Mellon's return from Europe in the Fall) he will take Mr. Leffingwell's place in the Manhattan law firm.

Meanwhile S. Parker Gilbert, only 30, carries on his shoulders the duties of a member of the Cabinet.

WOMEN

Professionals

Portland, Oregon, saw the assembling of the seventh annual Convention of the National Federation of Business and Professional Women. Its president, Mrs. Lena Lake Forrest of Detroit, made her annual address, saying:

"There seem to me to be but two issues or two programs before the world to-day—one a program of peace, the other a program of war. Which are we going to accept? . . . The biggest thing that we business women can do is to use our influence and every effort in every way that tends toward the peace program of the world."

Judge Florence E. Allen of the

Ohio Supreme Court spoke later in a similar vein:

"We have certain laws about war, but none against war. . . . Even as the ancient code declared 'Thou shalt not kill,' so surely must the modern code declare 'Thou shalt not war.'"

A Septuagenarian

The National Woman's Party meets again—to spend its 75th birthday at its birthplace, Seneca Falls, N. Y. Most people have not the privilege of choosing their birthplaces. With organizations, however, it is a different matter. Nevertheless, it was more the choice of circumstances than of people that the woman's rights movements was born at Seneca Falls.

In 1848, Lucretia Mott, eloquent Quakeress, attending the Yearly Meeting of Friends in Western New York, visited her sister at Auburn. At Seneca Falls, ten miles away, was Elizabeth Cady Stanton, another gifted young advocate of women's rights. They had met before at an anti-slavery conference in London. Now, being so near together, they met again—and decided to hold a convention.

The meeting was called for July 19 and 20 at Wesleyan Chapel (Methodist) in Seneca Falls. It was the first meeting of its kind. In those days women faced many disadvantages. Their husbands could beat them provided it was with a stick "no thicker than a man's thumb." Husbands had the sole custody of children. Except among the Quakers, women did not engage in any public activities. (For an excellent brief treatment of the situation and developments at this time, see *The Nation*, July 18.)

The first "Woman's Rights Convention" assembled, and James Mott, husband of Lucretia, was asked to preside. Several women spoke, or rather read their speeches. A "Declaration of Sentiments" was passed—an imitation of the Declaration of Independence—beginning: "That, being invested by the Creator with the same capabilities, and the same consciousness of responsibility for their exercise, it is demonstrably the right and duty of woman, equally with man, to promote every righteous cause," etc.

About 100 people, men and women, signed the Declaration, although many of them later "withdrew" their signatures when ridicule began to be heaped upon the incident. Other resolutions were also passed,

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all unanimously, except one for woman suffrage, which was carried by a narrow margin.

In assembling, 75 years later, on July 20, women are pointing out that this is the only one of their demands which they have entirely gained. The National Woman's Party intends launching at this meeting its campaign for a simple and far-reaching Amendment to the Constitution: "Men and women shall have equal rights throughout the United States and every place subject to its jurisdiction."

Among the speakers—who are not expected to read their speeches—were Mrs. Oliver H. P. Belmont and Miss Alice Paul, President and Vice President of the National Woman's Party. Harriet Stanton Blatch, daughter of Elizabeth Cady Stanton, was also to make an address.

Arrangements were made with the city of Rochester to furnish motor cars to take the delegates to that city after the convention, there to pay a tribute at the grave of the late Susan B. Anthony, long one of the leading champions of woman's rights. It is worth while noting, however, that at the time of the convention of 1848, Miss Anthony was not yet a convert to the ideals espoused at that meeting.

COAL

The Road to Peace

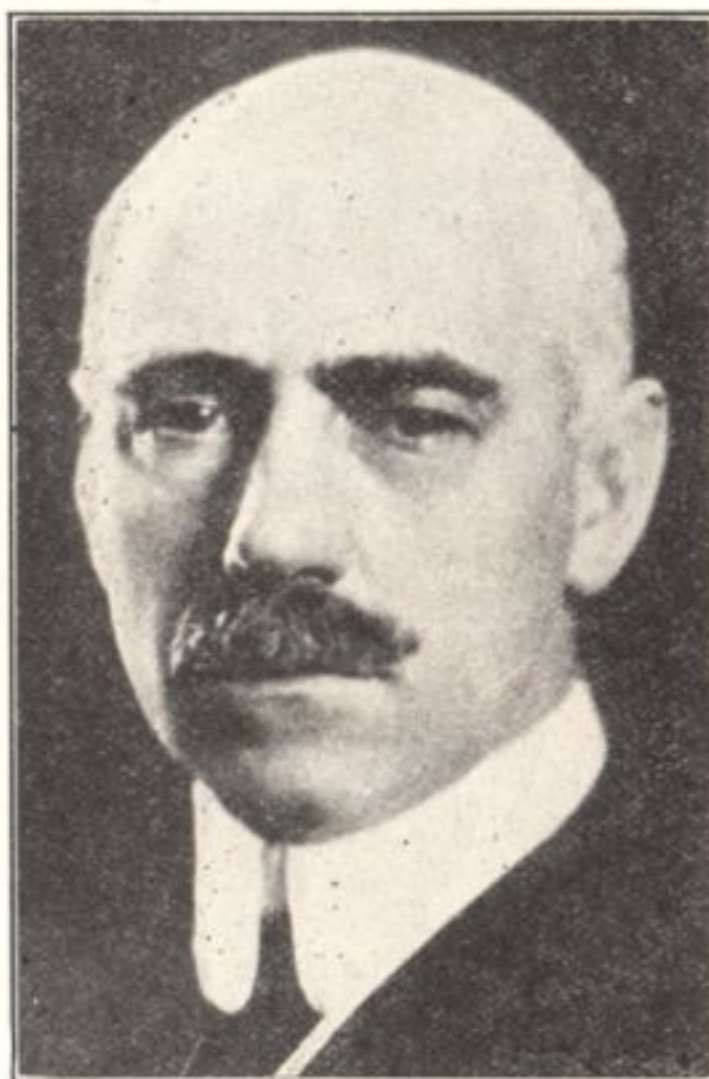
After having held six sessions at Atlantic City, anthracite miners and operators found that they had reached an agreement on two and perhaps three of the eleven demands of the miners. The conference to draw up a new anthracite labor contract, in place of the present contract expiring on August 31, has as yet had no setbacks.

Samuel D. Warriner, President of the Lehigh Coal and Navigation Co., and leader of the operators, agreed to the demands of the miners that all members of the industry should have a uniform eight-hour day with the same pay as at present. It was also agreed that all miners' particular grievances in future should be settled within 30 days.

When Mr. Warriner proposed, however, that the miners should agree to a truce and no strike on Sept. 1 if an agreement had not been reached on that date, the miners balked strenuously. Mr. Warriner offered to make any agreement arrived at after that date retroactive, but the miners remained steadfast.

Mr. Warriner declared: "Actually

the miners presented 35 demands for changes in wages and working conditions instead of 11 as would at first glance appear. . . . Past experience has demonstrated that an anthracite wage contract cannot be negotiated in a hurry." John L. Lewis, leader of the miners, replied: "We feel it unwarranted to anticipate that this conference cannot function and secure an agreement before Aug. 31." After the operators had



SAMUEL D. WARRINER
His truce was spurned

twice broached the subject of a truce, the matter was dropped.

In the joint sub-committee composed of four operators and four miners most of the bargaining was done. Samuel D. Warriner led the operators; John L. Lewis the miners. Rinaldo Cappellini, radical President-elect of the United Mine Workers, District 1, was not a member of this body. The chief discussion was over the "check-off" system whereby the coal companies collect dues for the unions out of miners' pay. The operators did not openly deny the demand of the miners for the check-off, but asked a great many questions indicating their opposition to the idea.

Finally, with two demands settled, and the others hanging in air, the conference adjourned for a week. The object of the adjournment was to permit the miners to attend the biennial convention of the District 1 union. At this convention the election of Capellini as President of that union is expected to be ratified. In

that event, soon after the re-assemblage of the conference at Atlantic City, Cappellini, most radical of all the miners' leaders, will automatically take a place on the sub-committee that bargains with the operators—and the conference will fight out the remaining issues.

RAILROADS

"Thou shalt not—"

A judge of the Federal District Court in Chicago issued a final decree making permanent the temporary injunction obtained by the Government last Fall against striking railroad shopmen. Many of the shopmen are back at work, but the strike is still theoretically in existence. Attorney General Daugherty: "Far-reaching consequences in peacefully maintaining law and order." Samuel Gompers: "Will have no influence upon railway shopmen."

RADICALS

Wobbly Protest

In Los Angeles, 27 members of the Industrial Workers of the World were convicted of criminal syndicalism and sentenced to from one to 14 years in San Quentin prison. Seventeen other "wobblies," as the I. W. W. are known, had previously been convicted.

Next day longshoremen held a meeting and went out on strike as a protest. On the second day of the strike ship owners declared that only 200 men were out, the strike a fizzle.

The I. W. W. are making an effort to gain a firm foothold on the Pacific Coast. The July 1 number of *The Marine Worker* (published free of charge by the Marine Transport Workers' International Union, No. 510; address Box 69, Station D, New York City) gave some indication of the propaganda which the I. W. W. are carrying on in Los Angeles. It is published about 25% in Spanish and carries such slogans as: *Boycott all California-made Goods and Motion Pictures. You Cannot Fight the Boss and Booze at the Same Time. Be Like a Mule and Kick if Conditions Don't Suit You; Remember: "An Injury to One is an Injury to All" (motto of the I. W. W.).*

The paper is composed mostly of communications. One letter tells the story of Paul Borgen, arrested in Los Angeles (weighing 160 pounds) and released 65 days later, without trial (weighing 120 pounds). "As a result of sleeping on a damp steel floor" he died 20 days later. "We call it

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outright murder. . . . The funeral was attended by 200 fellow workers. . . . Pictures of the floral pieces were taken in the chapel and later we took a photograph of Fellow Worker Paul Borgen himself in his casket. We expect to make picture postal cards and have them sold all over the country "to raise a little money for the California fight . . . and FAN THE FLAMES OF DISCONTENT. . . . WE NEVER FORGET."

It must be understood that the M. T. U. (Marine Transport Workers) are violently opposed to the I. S. U. (International Seamen's Union) and the Federation of Labor (which they call the Fakeration). The same number of *The Marine Worker* refers to the pie-cards (i. e. paid officials) of the I. S. U. as "these vermin," speaks of their "slimy tactics," calls them grafters and pimps and other names. Ships' officers are termed "crimps" (i. e. men who sign seamen on ships), and "scissorbills" (conservatives, not members of the I. W. W.), and "finks" (scabs).

The Marine Worker is an interesting illustration of I. W. W. propaganda in use on the Pacific Coast and elsewhere, and written in the vernacular, is intriguing to the average reader. Its communications are signed "Yours for the next big strike, Del. T. R. 598, Card X58406," etc.

SHIPPING

In Panama

About eight months ago Brigadier General Jay Johnson Morrow, Governor of the Canal Zone, predicted that traffic through the Panama Canal would soon quadruple. His prediction seems likely to come true even sooner than he probably expected, for, in announced figures on Canal traffic for the fiscal year recently closed, he found that the rate of travel is now double that of a year ago, and tolls for the next year, at the present rate, will exceed \$24,000,000, of which about \$18,000,000 is profit above overhead expense.

During the War Governor Morrow, a Brigadier General, was Chief Engineer of the First Army. In the Spring of the following year he was given a permanent rank of Lieutenant Colonel and made Acting Governor of the Canal Zone. Later he became actual Governor and continued in that post after retirement from the army a year ago. In March of this year he was created a Brigadier General in the reserves.

Governor Morrow, in his recent announcement, pointed out that the great increase in Canal traffic was



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GENERAL JAY J. MORROW
"All's well along the Canal"

largely traceable to the oil trade which has sprung up between California and the Atlantic states since the decline of production in the Mexican oil region around Tampico. In addition to this there was a 10% increase in the amount of other cargoes which passed through the Canal. The month of May set a new high record for tolls collected, \$1,972,216. Sixty per cent. of the vessels using the Canal were United States ships.

Said the Governor: "Simply as an investment the Canal has made good. . . . The Canal itself and its equipment were designed to handle a much larger volume of business than is now in sight, and it will be many years before its capacity in any direction will be overtaxed. In the meantime increases of traffic, by permitting a wider distribution of overhead expenses, result in greater economy of operation. . . . Americans who feel an intelligent interest in this outpost of our civilization may rest assured that all is well at Panama."

Governor Morrow's brother, Dwight W. Morrow, partner of J. P. Morgan, arrived in Panama a fortnight ago for a visit.

NEGROES

Miscegenation

Protests of Negro organizations from many parts of the country, de-

scending about the ears of a Senator, caused him to change his mind. Senator Capper of Kansas is leader of the farm bloc and of the "marriage bloc"—if such a thing there is. In the last Congress he brought forward a Constitutional Amendment and a supplementary bill to make marriage and divorce laws uniform throughout the country. One of the provisions of the bill prohibited "marriage between members of the white and black races or of the white and yellow races." Letters of protest* from Negroes have since poured in upon Senator Capper, threatening, not least of all, political revenge.

Accordingly, Senator Capper decided to amend his bill by striking out the passage which is "unnecessarily offending to the Negro population." Many states have laws against miscegenation, and the Senator regards the provision as an unnecessary trouble-maker. The withdrawal of this section by the Senator is made easier because he himself did not write the bill. It was drawn by the attorney of the American Federation of Women's Clubs.

He has announced his intention of pressing the bill and the Amendment to the Constitution, which would give Congress power to make laws "on marriage and divorce, the legitimization of children, and the care and custody of children affected by annulment of marriage or by divorce."

ARMY AND NAVY

Congregation

Puget Sound is witnessing the gathering of nearly all the American warships in the Pacific. All the first-line ships in the western ocean, with many cruisers, destroyers, colliers and other craft are at (or on their way to) Port Angeles, Wash. These preparations anticipate a review of the fleet, which is to take place when President Harding passes through Puget Sound on his return from Alaska.

Thunderbolts

"The passing of the battleship; the coming of the aeroplane" often affirmed (and equally often denied) is again to be put to the test. The *Virginia* and the *New Jersey*, 17-year-old greybeards of the navy, will

* The attitude shown by these letters is by no means universal among Negroes. Some members of his own race freely condemned the pugilist Johnson for marrying a "white." It was also one of the planks in the platform of the once popular Marcus Garvey, now convicted of fraud, that Negroes should not contract mixed marriages.

National Affairs—[Continued]

bear the brunt of the experiment. During the last two weeks of August the vessels will be taken out, off the Virginia Capes, and army aviators from Langley Field will do their best to make that spot the graveyard of the two men-of-war.

In 1921 somewhat similar tests were made. A joint board of the Army and Navy then laid down the conditions for the experiment which some Army men felt were too severe a drawback to the aeroplanes. Nevertheless, the former German battleship, *Ostfriesland*, was sunk by the 2,000-pound bombs from the air.

This time the Army airmen will not be restricted by the previous rules. Moreover, a new 4,300-pound demolition bomb has been invented to aid in the attack.

At least one of the ships will be towed, in order to furnish a moving target. Experiments will first be made with light tear-gas bombs—with men aboard the ships.

Tests made on land with the new 4,300-pound demolition bomb, carried by a Handley Page aeroplane, illustrated the power of the new weapon. Released from mid-air, the bomb buried itself in compact, sandy soil. A moment later the explosion threw soil almost 1,000 feet into the air and left a crater 19 feet deep, 64 feet in diameter. One thousand cubic yards of earth had been displaced.

This destruction will be loosed upon the *Virginia* and *New Jersey*. Not even direct hits should be necessary to sink them. As in the case of the *Ostfriesland*, the great bombs bursting in the water alongside will probably be enough to wreck the hull by their concussions.

"See the World"

U. S. dreadnoughts *Arkansas*, *South Dakota*, *Delaware*, *Florida* steamed into the British naval base at Greenock, Clyde River, Scotland, fresh from Scandinavian waters.

British guns boomed forth a hearty welcome to the American flotilla. Special arrangements were made for officers, some 1,700 U. S. cadets and all the gobs during their stay on the Clyde.

POLITICAL NOTES

The Republican George H. Moses (N. H.), is being "groomed and boomed" by his friends for President pro tem. of the next Senate. (President pro tem. presides when President Coolidge is absent.) It is thought that Senator Cummins, incumbent, will not be a candidate. At various

times during the last session Mr. Moses was called to the chair. According to his backers, he "made some of the elder Senators dizzy by the despatch with which he kept the Senate machinery going."

A New York *Herald* despatch from Washington described a "Democratic plan" designed to keep William Jennings Bryan from "kicking over the traces or sulking in his tent, refusing to give any active support to the (1924) ticket." The plan: Name Governor Charles W. Bryan of Nebraska (W. J.'s brother) as the candidate for the Vice Presidency.

With Bryan out of the way, the "next problem"—according to the *Herald*—is "how to keep Wilson from running off the reservation. . . . To placate Wilson after rejecting his League plank is one of the most serious problems before the Democrats. They fear the nomination of his son-in-law, William G. McAdoo, would not solve the problem."

Final returns in the *Collier's* straw vote showed (in round numbers):

Ford	88,000
Harding	51,000
McAdoo	19,000
Cox	16,000
Johnson	15,000
Smith	14,000
Hughes	13,000
Hoover	9,000
La Follette	7,000
Wood	5,000
Borah	4,000
Underwood	3,000
Davis	3,000
Lowden	2,000
Wilson	1,000
Ralston	1,000

Even the *New Republic's* Presidential poll for "liberals" favors Ford. The *Detroit* has passed Borah and is neck and neck with La Follette, who is distanced only by McAdoo.

"Baltimore and Cleveland are the most likely contenders for the Democratic Convention, the former because of the fact that Maryland has no active candidate for the Presidency and because it was from Baltimore in 1912 that the last Democratic nominee was successful in getting to the White House. The advantages of Cleveland are of course that it is a Mid-Western city and is in President Harding's home state, where the Democrats are as anxious as possible

to develop publicity and prestige."—David Lawrence, political prognosticator.

The place—Chicago. The time—third week of June, 1924. These facts (pertinent to the next Republican Convention) were determined "at a gathering of Party chiefs" in Chicago last week.

The last five Republican Conventions were held in Chicago. McKinley was nominated in Philadelphia in 1900 and in St. Louis in 1896. Harrison was nominated in Minneapolis in 1892 and in Chicago in 1888. Blaine was nominated in Chicago in 1884; Garfield, in Chicago, 1880.

Senators King (Utah) and Ladd (N. D.) sailed for Europe. In Berlin they will meet Representative Frear (Wis.)—and possibly Senator Wildman Brookhart (Ia.)—who will accompany them into Russia. Senator Ladd, a Republican elected with Non-Partisan League endorsement in 1920, is inclined to favor Russian recognition. Senator King, an old-school Democrat and a Mormon, is inclined to view the Soviet with alarm. Both Senators aver that they are "open-minded."

In an effort to puncture the Ford boom, Charles D. Hilles sent a copy of his recent attack on the *Detroit* to every member of the Republican and Democratic National Committees, to every member of the House of Representatives and the Senate and to every Republican State Chairman. Said the *Louisville Courier-Journal*: "Where does Mr. Hilles get the idea that Congressmen, committeemen and such officials can make or unmake booms?"

Charles E. Hughes has set a new fashion. On sweltering Washington nights he appears at informal evening functions equipped with white trousers and a blue sack coat, instead of the usual dinner coat and close-fitting vest.

The "old-time political henchmen" who have manned the elevators at the Capitol since time immemorial have been ousted in favor of "clean cut and obliging young college students." This enabled Mrs. Miles Poindexter (wife of the Ambassador to Peru) to remark in one of her newspaper articles: "Many of the debutantes would have been shocked if they had known that the handsome young men who danced so divinely were in truth only elevator boys at the Capitol."

FOREIGN NEWS

THE RUHR

The Bull-Dog Stretches

The all-absorbing event of the week was a statement by Premier Baldwin to the House of Commons. His speech was to the effect that Great Britain and her Allies differed only on the method of obtaining payment from Germany. "We are as determined as any of our Allies that Germany shall make reparation for the damages done in the Great War to the fullest extent of her capacity."

A reply to the last German offer (thus far scorned by France and Belgium because Germany does not acquiesce in their demand that passive resistance must cease before discussion on the Ruhr and reparations issues can take place) will be written by Britain, sent for the approval or remarks of the other Allies, then forwarded to Germany. "So far as united action is possible, we shall continue to observe it," said the British Premier.

The policy of the British is definite. They will not tolerate any protracted occupation of the Ruhr. On account of the firm attitude of Great Britain, backed at home by Conservative, Liberal and Labor parties, and on the Continent by Italy and Belgium, it is understood that France, despite M. Poincaré's Senlis speech, will agree to a conference on the British plan, and, if satisfied with the results of such a conference, will withdraw progressively from the Ruhr Valley. The conference is based on Secretary Hughes' plan to discover by an international committee the capacity of Germany to pay reparations, and may have the backing of the U. S. Government. The main purpose of the conference will be to seek a solution of the Ruhr and reparations problems on a plane that will be acceptable to France and not injurious to European trade. It will also take into consideration the French demand for territorial security and will suggest Anglo-French participation in German industry; the whole, of course, being based on a speedy evacuation of the Ruhr by France-Belgium forces.

It is interesting to note that the British paved the way for their active participation in the Ruhr dispute by a long series of diplomatic soundings, followed by financial actions and economic threats against the French. It is obvious that much diplomatic correspondence has passed between the

British Foreign Office and the governments of Italy, Belgium and Germany. It was necessary to get the first two nations on their side before making a pronunciamento on the Ruhr and reparations. It was equally necessary to have a tacit understanding with the Germans that they would be willing to accept British mediation along specific lines. This done, the bank rate was raised from 3% to 4%, partly as an act of pressure on France. The Air Force appropriation presented to the Commons, providing for an additional 34 squadrons, was a measure to offset French prestige by strengthening that of Great Britain. Finally, rumors of British action on the French debt were heard at Paris about the same time that the French began to realize that they were virtually isolated in Europe. Such is the bare outline of a clever diplomatic gambol.

It is only fair to France to say that Britain in no way reflects upon the justice of the French occupation of the Ruhr. True, Mr. Baldwin said that "the indefinite occupation of one country of the territory of another in time of peace is a phenomena, rare and regrettable in itself." This is strictly true, but it is also true that the Ruhr occupation is having disastrous effects on European commerce, and is rapidly forcing a political crisis in Germany which may have a far-reaching effect on Europe—including France—if it is allowed to come to a head.

The situation in Germany is reported to be serious. Chancellor Cuno has remained in power so long because it was found useful to have Herr Stresemann, his proposed successor, acting as intermediary between the Government and the Industrial Tzars. Herr Stresemann's particular job is to feel his way to a general mobilization of capital in order to have tangible offers ready at the hoped for conference. For the rest, crops are reported to be poor throughout Germany. Any aggravation of suffering there is thought likely to bring about the republic's complete collapse, and to open the door to Bolshevik Russia.

Indication that the German Government has now officially discounted sabotage in the Ruhr was given when the German police at Essen arrested five men caught cutting French military telephone wires, and handed them over to the French authorities for court-martial.

NEAR EAST

Ismet and the Open Door

A bombshell was exploded under the placid forms of Sir Horace Rumbold and General Pelle, British and French representatives at Lausanne, when Ismet Pasha announced that concessions prior to 1914, which he had consented to confirm in the Concessions Protocol, invaded the Chester concessions, and that his agreement must be reconsidered.

He has been clever enough to enroll on his side the able American observer, Mr. Joseph Grew, in the name of the sacred principle of the "open door." To gain previous points from the Allies he had confirmed the monopolistic concessions granted before 1914 to the Vickers-Armstrong Syndicate for dock construction, to the French Compagnie Générale des Chemins de Fer for the railroad from Sivas to Samsun, and to the Turkish Petroleum Company, a British oil concession in the Mosul region based on a letter from a Grand Visier to a British Ambassador. Mr. Grew objected to the feature of these concessions which gave these Companies the preference in certain regions, provided their bids were as high as competing bids. "Very true," said Ismet to Mr. Grew. "Very sorry!" said Mr. Ismet to the Allies.

Ismet's diplomacy was utterly successful. The warm and nervous delegates reached an agreement on concessions and the naval problem in a manner satisfactory to the Turks. The Turkish Petroleum Company's claims were dropped from the Protocol, and preferential rights cancelled for the Vickers-Armstrong and French Railway companies. Until ratification of the straight convention, Britain, France and Italy may each keep a cruiser and two destroyers on the Bosphorus; in any event this privilege must end next December.

WORLD COURT

Kiel Case Ended

"Justice should reign in making and also in interpreting treaties." These words, pronounced by Herr Schiffer, German Agent, ended the Kiel suit, which the Allies brought against Germany for debarring the British S.S. *Wimbledon* from entering the Kiel Canal—a fact said to violate the treaty of Versailles. The final decision of the Court is expected shortly.

Foreign News—[Continued]

BRITISH EMPIRE

Parliament's Week

¶ Lady Astor's bill to prohibit the sale of intoxicants to persons under 18 passed its third reading in the House of Commons by 257 votes to 10. It now goes to the Lords.

Sir John Banbury, aged 73, Conservative, avowed enemy of the bill, made strenuous efforts to block passage. Lady Astor refused to answer him, saying that he had arrived at a time of life when his only chance was to be born again.

¶ In the House of Lords a debate was held on Lord Gorell's motion to have Britain join the U. S. in calling an international conference on air armament limitation. The debate was, however, interrupted by the Marquis of Salisbury, Lord President of the Council, who informed the House that, although the Government was desirous of coöperating with other countries, the discussion of air armaments was politically inexpedient on account of the state of affairs on the continent. The motion was negatived without division.

¶ Satisfaction was expressed in the House of Lords over the ratification of the naval treaties by the French Parliament.

¶ Viscount Haldane, ex-Secretary of State for War, and Viscount Grey, ex-Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, criticized the Government's project for a naval base at Singapore. Lord Haldane wanted to know the nation against which the Government felt bound to prepare defense. The Marquis of Salisbury, replying, said that it was quite easy for the noble Lord to ask such a question, but difficult to answer discreetly.

Lord Grey, with his customary bluntness, said that the base could be aimed at only one country—Japan. Although the United States is a great naval power in the Pacific, it could not be supposed for a moment that the Singapore preparations were against that country. He thought it would be better to admit that there was a possibility of war, however remote, with Japan. Even so, "was the expenditure at Singapore really necessary?" He then made some critical remarks on the naval base and its relation to the Washington Naval Agreements.

¶ Philip Snowden proposed a motion to suppress the capitalist system. It was defeated by 368 to 121 votes. The most important speech was that of Mr. Lloyd George, ex-Premier, who said that Britain, entirely de-

pendent on foreign trade, would be the "worst country in the world to experiment with socialism." He informed the Government, however, that unless they removed existing evils due to the capitalist system they would force the laboring classes to undertake dangerous experiments such as the Labor Party advocated.

"Anglomaniac" Dead

James J. Van Alen, "American Prince of Wales," noted Rhode Islander and prominent New Yorker, died at the age of 77 in a hospital



"AMERICAN PRINCE OF WALES"
He never went west of Sixth Avenue

near London, following a two months' illness. He left the United States permanently after the declaration of prohibition.

Born to great wealth and high social position, Mr. Van Alen created many sensations in his long, hectic career. He was educated at Oxford; married Emily, daughter of William Astor, who died six years after the marriage; was made U. S. Ambassador to Italy by President Cleveland in 1893, but was soon forced to resign when it was discovered that he had contributed \$50,000 to Cleveland's campaign.

Always a great lover of England, Mr. Van Alen equipped a Red Cross ambulance for the British Army during the Boer War and served in it himself. He was made a Knight of the British Division of the Order of

St. John of Jerusalem. His passion for things English earned him many an accusation of Anglomania in his own country.

His irascible temperament obtained for him the sobriquet of "the American Prince of Wales." He said that "America is no place for a lady or gentleman to live in." Asked if he had ever been West, he remarked, "Yes, as far as Sixth Avenue." An African hunt in a steam automobile; a lawsuit for alienating the affections of another man's wife; an escapade during the War; landing in the U. S. with 50 trunks which took him three hours and \$1,400 to get by the Customs Officials; a passport seizure by the American Consul in Paris; the importation from Egypt of an awning valued at \$50,000, the result of three years' work, which he spread over the veranda of his Newport villa—all these are chapters in his varied career.

Laborites on War

Ramsey MacDonald, Parliamentary Labor Leader, recently issued a warning to the British nation that Europe is headed for war (between Britain and France).

Other Labor members have seconded his view:

J. R. Clynes, President National Union of General Workers: "Though the British public no longer has any sympathy with French policy, the people do not realize sufficiently that the policy is heading toward an appalling conflict in Europe at some future date. It is mainly a state of exhaustion that has prevented open conflict already, but on every hand we see ominous signs."

Frank Hodges, Secretary of the Miners' Federation of Great Britain: "There is real danger of war. The voice in Europe crying for peace is feeble. That voice is the voice of Great Britain and the Government is acting as a silencer of that voice. The time has come for the Government to declare in plain language it disapproves of French policy in the Ruhr."

Robert Williams, General Secretary of the Transport Workers: "War with France is nearer today than war with Germany was in 1911. We cannot desist from criticism of and protest against the wanton policy pursued by France in destroying the economic integrity of Europe. The working class must seek to establish a real democratic diplomacy. We must challenge the assumption that Poincaré speaks for France any

Foreign News—[Continued]

more than Curzon for England. Unity of the working class is the only means of preventing war."

Strike Settled

The Dock Strike (TIME, July 16) has ended. Strikers at nearly every port resumed work. The press does not mention the terms on which settlement was effected, but as it was unofficial and against the advice of the men's leaders, it is presumed that the strike simply fell through.

Duke of Cornwall

The Prince of Wales, as the Duke of Cornwall (his second title), will pay a short visit to Canada this Fall, leaving England the first week in September. His purpose is to visit his ranch in Alberta, which he bought on his trip to the American continent in 1919. He will accept no official engagements during his brief visit.

During the past few months idle society has again been speculating on a fiancée for the Bachelor Prince. Many names were mentioned only to be speedily denied. Many fear that he may be developing into "a hard-boiled misogamist."

Justice for Xenia

The Court of Appeals upheld a verdict awarding \$45,000 damages and costs to the Russian Grand Duchess Xenia, sister of the ex-Tsar.

It appears that one Albert Frederick Calvert was engaged in a conspiracy in which the Grand Duchess was induced to part with some rare pearls.

The Weather

The heat wave, which was felt over the entire continent of Europe, reached a severe temperature in London. The exact height of the mercury is not stated, but many people have died from prostration and sunstroke.

Barristers in court were obliged to doff their wigs. Americans missed their iced drinks and sighed for home.

India

¶ Her Highness, the Begum of Bhopal, exercising power of life and death over her subjects, has adopted prohibition in her state. It matters not what think her subjects, they must give up their alcohol.

¶ The Legislative Assembly at Calcutta asked for the immediate release

of Mahatma Gandhi from prison. The Government of India refused, saying it was unwise to release such a dangerous agitator prior to the completion of his sentence.

FRANCE

New Senator

François Coty, perfume manufacturer, fabulously rich, was elected to the Senate by a narrow majority



PARFUMEUR COTY
"Napoleon was a Corsican, too"

of six votes. He is Senator for Corsica, island birthplace of Napoleon, south of France.

M. Coty is head of the house of Coty, Parisian perfumers, whose exquisite products under alluring names are known to the world and his wife—particularly his wife.

Among M. Coty's best known perfumes are: *L'Origan*, *L'Or*, *La Rose Jacqueminot*, *Chypre*.

Bastille Day

There was only one thing missing at Paris in this year's celebration of July 14, 134th anniversary of the fall of the Bastille: the military review at Longchamps was canceled owing to the heat. The populace was disappointed but sympathetic. The soldiers were given two days' leave; they were happy.

Street dancing, free performances in the theatres, open air entertainments, displays of fireworks took place throughout the length and breadth of France. At Paris the cit-

izens gave themselves up unreservedly to celebrating the historic date with inimitable Parisian verve.

A monument was dedicated in Paris symbolizing Belgium's gratitude to France.

President Harding in Alaska sent a message to President Millerand in Paris:

"My fellow countrymen rejoice with the people and the Government of France on this day which consecrates the birth of the French Republic. The United States is proud to have long been closely associated with a nation whose love of liberty is historic and whose sacrifices for the maintenance of that sacred right have been heroic!"

From Right to Left

The U. S. Embassy is about to move from 5 Rue de Chaillot, near the Étoile on the right bank of the Seine, to the Hôtel Princesse de la Tour d'Auvergne, in the proximity of the Quai d'Orsay, French Foreign Office, on the left bank. The Chancellery will remain provisionally at the Rue de Chaillot.

Ratification

The Senate ratified the Washington Naval Treaty by a vote of 287 to 3; the Quadruple Pacific Treaty was ratified unanimously without debate. Both treaties had previously passed the Chamber. (TIME, July 16.)

There was little discussion on the first treaty as most of the Senators voted by proxy on account of the great heat.

M. Raiberti, Senator and Minister of Marine: "The triumvirate of the great Powers discussed above all the supremacy of the seas. France has never supported a theory other than for liberty of the seas, and she now wants to show her former allies a new expression of fraternal confidence. We must reconstitute our marine, but this effort must be proportionate to our financial capabilities."

Among those who demurred against ratifying the treaty was Senator Lemery. "The Washington accord is merely to make certain the impoverishment of our fleet. England keeps the mastery of the world where she has naval bases, while the United States has the new world and a large part of the Pacific. Japan shares with these two Powers mastery of the world's waters."

The Government was forced to accept the view of Senator Guilloteaux

Foreign News—[Continued]

before it could obtain ratification: "So far as the Senate is concerned, we will not admit that the limitation on capital ships shall be imposed upon the auxiliary fleet, and we consider the Washington Treaty only temporary, to be extended only by tacit mutual consent. Moreover, we will not permit our country to be deprived, in any circumstances, of submarines, which are indispensable to our defense!"

Heat

France has been in the grip of a heat wave averaging 95 degrees in the shade.

GERMANY

"He Really Exists"

Maximilian Harden, brilliant Berlin publicist, wrote an article in the *Vienna Morgen*, humanizing the great industrial baron of the Rhine, Hugo Stinnes.

Says Harden: "He really exists. . . . He calls himself simply Hugo Stinnes, merchant. This is not a pose. He became a merchant when, with 50,000 gold marks, he founded his independent business. . . . Without foreign help he made himself the mightiest of his kind."

"When many years ago I saw him at a meeting of a board of directors . . . I saw the glow of fanatical eyes over narrow cheeks. These cheeks are now fuller, the lips somewhat heavier; yet these eyes, which now search the depths of other mysteries, can still laugh gaily or shoot lightnings of mistrust."

Lost

One hundred and seventy-eight German submarines were "lost in action" during the war, according to Navy Department reports, and 5,364 men, including 515 officers, perished.

Depth charges sank 37; fixed mines, 36; fights with enemy submarines, 20; engine trouble, 14; torpedo boats, destroyers and subchasers, 13; accidental ramming, 8; armed fishing craft, 6; airplane bombs, 6; and submarine nets, 6. Three were sunk by regular patrol vessels, 3 by armed auxiliaries, 2 by cruisers, 2 by artillery fire, 1 by a liner at the entrance to the British base at Scapa Flow.

Fifty-six were lost in the English Channel, 26 in the North Sea, 16 in the Mediterranean, 16 on the East Coast of England, 12 on the Dutch coast, 3 near Heligoland, 2 in Scapa Flow, and the remainder scattered throughout the world's oceans.

Two hundred and eighty-one Un-

terseebooten were built during the war, and 197 were under construction at the time of the Armistice.

Preparing a Putsch

The air is charged with thunder.

Signs are gathering that the extreme Nationalists (Royalists), headed by the Bavarian Adolf Hitler and General Ludendorff, intend to seize the present opportunity to start a sort of Fascist counter revolution.

The Nationalists point to the falling mark—the Government's deficit is now \$5,000,000 a day; to the strikes, although the Metal Workers' demands for a sliding wage have been granted and the men have returned to work; and, of course, to the Ruhr.

A Nationalist manifesto declares that "this organization works for a war of defense and revenge against France . . . and for warfare against the traitors among the German people."

Berlin Fascisti, 40,000 strong, paraded at a funeral of Fascisti workmen recently stabbed by Communists. The Communists also paraded. A riot occurred.

The Communist organ *Die Rote Fahne* published an article prophesying a Nationalist coup, accompanied by terrorism hitherto unknown. The paper advocated killing every fifth Fascist.

Renewed activity was noted at Doorn. The ex-Kaiser Wilhelm received his son, Eitel Friedrich, and Dr. Karl Helfferich, both heart and soul in the Nationalist movement. There are constant arrivals from Germany.

No Smoking

On August 2, all smoking Germans will cease puffing for 24 hours, as a protest against increased taxes on tobacco. Tobacconists will close their doors sympathetically.

The tax on tobacco is now 57%. The cheapest cigarette costs 800 marks—before the war \$190.40; now only .0037.

Cave Woman

Frau Baudrexel, wife of a Bavarian general, was found guilty of torturing and starving her husband to death, after a sensational trial at Munich. She had beaten General

Baudrexel with a club, locked him for hours on a balcony in mid-Winter, given him so little food that he was reduced to a skeleton.

She was sentenced to 18 months' imprisonment.

ITALY

*Eja! Eja! Alala!

By a vote of 335 to 139 the *Camera dei Deputati* passed a vote of confidence in the Government, considered tantamount to passing the bill for electoral reform, which gives two-thirds of the seats to the party that gets a plurality of the votes. It was a great personal triumph for Mussolini. He had said he would have his way and he got it. At the conclusion of a rough, dictatorial speech he exclaimed: "What is liberty? There is no such thing as absolute liberty!" Ex-Premiers Orlando and Giolitti congratulated him; the entire Chamber rushed and hoisted him shoulder high and carried him around the building, singing Fascist hymns; the disgruntled Socialists, Communists and Republicans stared sullenly at the wreck of their hopes.

A Master Stroke

With the connivance of the Vatican, Mussolini neatly eliminated Don Sturzo, leader of the *Partito Popolare* (Catholic), principal opponent of the Dictator's scheme for "electoral reform" (*TIME*, July 2, July 9).

Don Sturzo resigned the leadership of his powerful Party tamely, declaring that he did not wish to cause trouble over the relations between the *Partito* and the Church.

He will be replaced by a Committee of three, Giulio Rodino (former Minister of War), Giovanni Gronchi (former Under Secretary of State), Signor Spadaro (Party Committeeman). No member of this Triumvirate is sufficiently astute or strong to withstand Mussolini's extra-Party steam-roller.

For the past six months rumors have been current that Mussolini, by restoring Catholic education in the public schools, had bought Vatican support for the destruction of Don Sturzo's Party. Recently, a group of young "Black" (Ultra-Catholic) nobles in Rome endorsed Fascismo's "radiant ideal." Now the hidden hand smites and silences the little

* Old Greek salute meaning Hip! Hip! Hooray! revived by d'Annunzio and adopted by the Fascisti.

Foreign News—[Continued]

priest as he breathes defiance of the black-shirted Fascisti, who have "full powers" and the desire to make Italy safe for Fascismo, after these powers expire, by an "electoral reform" that gives the strongest minority a two-thirds majority.

Who's Boss in Tunis?

After 42 years of bitterness and four years of protracted negotiations, the sting has been drawn from the major cause of ill-feeling between Italy and France, by the conclusion of an agreement regarding Tunis.

In 1878 at the Congress of Berlin France was encouraged by Bismarck to seize Tunis. Three years later the French took advantage of native disturbances to occupy the center of the ancient Carthaginian empire. Italy had long regarded Tunis as her own property, where 50,000 Italians lived and prospered. As Bismarck had planned, this act by France drove Italy into alliance with Austria and Germany.

In 1915, the Treaty of London, which won Italy to the side of the Allies, promised rectification of the frontier between Tripoli (Italian) and Tunis, in Italy's favor. France cedes Italy two oases and a strip of territory. Italian schools in Tunis will enjoy equal privileges with the French. Italy will receive 600,000 tons of phosphates a year from French African colonies. The railways running from Tunis to Tripoli are to give reciprocal advantages to freight and passengers.

Every Inch a Queen

Margherita of Savoy, mother of the present King Victor Emmanuel III, Queen Mother of Italy, and darling of the Italian people, sold the Villa Aldobrandini, her historic residence in Rome to the Crown Prince Humbert, namesake of her assassinated husband.

The building was once offered to the U. S. Government as an Embassy, but Congress declined to appropriate the moderate amount asked, for reasons of "Jeffersonian simplicity," which balked at a Royal Palace to house the envoy of a Republic. During the war Queen Margherita turned her palace into a hospital for the wounded Italian soldiers.

Queen Margherita, who is 72 years old, and widowed since 1900, is endeared to the people of Italy by the charming tradition of the *grande dame* which she has ably maintained. Small, delicate, fragile, she is every

inch a queen, gracious and feminine to the finger tips which she has so often waved and kissed to affectionate crowds.



© Keystone

QUEEN MOTHER MARGHERITA
She is gracious

Signora Garibaldi

On the isle of Caprera (which Giuseppe Garibaldi bought in 1854 with the money he had earned as a chandler at New York) died Francesca Garibaldi, third wife of Italy's great hero. She was 75 years old—the same age at which her famous husband died in 1882.

Francesca, a Piedmontese, went to Caprera in 1867 (aged 19) as a nurse to Garibaldi's grandchildren. He married her after the annulment of his union with the Contessa Raimondi, who aided him during his 1859 campaign.

Garibaldi's first wife was Anita, whom he met in South America when fighting on the side of Rio Grande do Sul, which was in revolt against Brazil. She, his inseparable companion, died in 1849 while accompanying her husband on a campaign against the Austrians.

Gag-Law

It was said of a Roman conqueror: "He makes solitude and calls it—peace."

Mussolini creates silence and calls it consent.

The Cabinet forbade the publication of "news of a false or biased character calculated to hamper the Govern-

men in its diplomatic relations or damage national credit at home or abroad; articles, headlines or illustrations calculated to excite class hatred or affect discipline in public services, or favor the interests of foreigners, as against Italians, or likely to give offense to the fatherland, the King, the Pope, religious institutions and the powers of the State or friendly Powers."

Police prefects have power to suspend or suppress newspapers. Neither Senators nor Deputies may act as newspaper editors without Parliamentary authorization because they would enjoy immunity from prosecution.

An issue of the Naples *A B C* was ordered sequestered for a cartoon offensive to the French Embassy.

The *Corriere Biellese* has been suspended for "unfair criticism of the Mussolini Government."

Forty thousand copies of the *Corriere della Sera* of Milan were burned at Parma by Fascisti.

Vulcanic Honors

A party of vulcanologists, on the scene of the recent Mount Etna eruption, named the new crater Mussolini after the Premier, and the new hill (created by the outpourings of lava) Mount Victor, for the King.

99 Degrees

The heat wave was felt with maximum severity at Florence, where the temperature rose to 99 degrees Fahrenheit in the shade.

BELGIUM

Heat Wave

At Brussels, capital city, the average temperature for six days was 92 degrees in the shade. Over 100 cases of sunstroke and heat prostration were reported.

Railway accidents occurred at several points, owing to expansion of metal.

Military maneuvers were postponed.

Talking Tabooed

The German Chargé d'Affaires in Brussels was carrying on an entertaining conversation in the street with a fellow countryman in his native tongue. "Boches!" shouted some irate Belgians. "The attack" was sounded and before the police could interfere the Chargé was struck several times.

At the Foreign Office next day the

Foreign News—[Continued]

Chargé complained to M. Jasper, Foreign Minister, who promised an official investigation.

RUSSIA

Trotsky, Author

A chapter of Trotsky's new book, *Questions of Everyday Life*, appeared recently in the columns of *Pravda*, Moscow Communist journal.

The Soviet War Minister, although advocating a cultural campaign, does not lose sight of a fighting campaign. He writes:

"History shows that nothing was ever gained cheaply and Russians must pay heavily for a cultural victory. We need culture now, in our work, life and every-day existence. There is only one serious point to divert our attention from this achievement. It is the necessity of defending our country, and consequently we must develop an army. Even now nine-tenths of our army is devoting itself to the work of raising its cultural standard."

"Backed with Gold"

From Cincinnati, Ohio, comes the news that the Allied American Corporation, comprising "more than 30 large American firms," concluded a contract with the Russian Soviet Government. "A yearly turnover of \$2,400,000 is confidently expected."

Robert S. Alter, of the American Tool Works, Cincinnati, was careful to add that every dollar's worth of trade would be backed by Russian gold.

LATVIA

Conferring from Fear

Representatives of Latvia, Estonia, Finland, Poland met at Riga, capital of Latvia, to discuss military cooperation in case of attack by Soviet Russia.

The continual warlike speeches emanating from Monsieur M. L. O. Trotsky, Soviet War Lord, is reputed to have brought the "northern Balkans" together in the cause of self-preservation.

AUSTRIA

Less Unemployment

The League of Nations reported that Austria's unemployed declined from 176,000 in February to 100,000 by June 15. In view of the wholesale combing out of Government departments between these two dates, the decrease in unemployment numbers

is considered nothing short of miraculous.

RUMANIA

Help from Italy

Vintila Bratiano, Rumanian Minister of Finance, made a visit to Rome. He interviewed Benito Mussolini, Italy's all-powerful Premier, and to Mussolini the Balkan statesman outlined a little plan. The Rumanian Government intended to carry out a large program of economic reconstruction. Would Italy help? If so, Italian financiers were cordially invited to exploit the country's natural resources. Special arrangements would be made to favor the entry of Italian workmen to Rumania.

Benito was quite tickled with the Rumanian scheme and instructed the Minister of Industries to speedily conclude an economic agreement.

M. Bratiano left Italy with a rejoicing heart.

BULGARIA

Charge of Bad Faith

Before the War Bulgaria had a large sea frontage on the Aegean. But the Treaty of Neuilly gave this to Greece. Thus the Bulgarian seaboard was confined exclusively to the Black Sea.

At the same time, however, the Allies promised Bulgaria an outlet on the Aegean; it being recognized that such an outlet was an economic necessity.

In 1921 the Allies made Bulgaria an offer of an enclave on the Aegean coast; this was unacceptable to her without a corridor through Western Thrace to the Bulgarian border.

Last week, Professor Zankov, new Bulgarian Premier, accused the Powers of bad faith, thus:

"Bulgaria made many promises in the Treaty of Neuilly (November, 1919) and has fulfilled them all. The Powers made only one concrete promise, and the fulfillment of that is further off than ever. Our delegate at Lausanne has been instructed not to consent to any arrangement for a Bulgarian route to the Aegean through foreign territory.

"The Bulgarian people appeal to the Powers to carry out their one promise to Bulgaria!"

• • •

Premier Zankov's words referred to the recent Greek agreement with the Turks at Lausanne, whereby Karagatch, railway junction immediately south of Adrianople, and the

Karagatch-Luli Burgas railway section was transferred to Turkey. Thus Bulgaria is dependent on Greece and Turkey instead of on Greece for a trade route to the Aegean.

GREECE

Zealots

Athens is afflicted with a peculiarly pestilential group of "reformers," who object to low necks, short skirts and bare arms for Greek women. They are known as "The Zealots." Whenever they spy a woman so indecent as to expose arms, neck or ankles, the zealots sneak up and daub tar on the exposed portion.

Several zealots have been half thrashed to death by escorts of women so insulted. The head zealot is a grocer of Piræus, the port of Athens. He is described as a "short, ugly, fat, illiterate person."

TURKEY

Feminism

At an election held at Konja, Anatolia, Lafite, wife of Mustapha Kemal Pasha, Nationalist leader, received 39 votes. Had she received 39 more she would have been elected to the Grand National Assembly at Angora, capital of Turkey.

ASIR

"Least Known Country"

Mohammed ibn Ali el Idrisi, Emir of the Principate of Asir, is dead. The news, several weeks old, has only just been received.

According to the National Geographic Society, Asir is the least known region in the world. At present without any distinct boundaries, Asir is situated on the west coast of Arabia, between Hedjas and Yemen on the Red Sea. It has a population of roughly one million.

JAPAN

Russo Conference

Conferences of the oriental species have precisely the same traits as those of occidental origin.

The conference at Tokyo between Japan and Soviet Russia to effect a trade agreement and possible recognition of Russia by Japan has been in session now for more than a month, without tangible sign of any better understanding.

So far the question of recogni-

Foreign News—[Continued]

tion of the Russian debt to Japan have not been discussed.

The principal thorn in Japanese flesh is the massacre (in 1920) of Japanese at Nikolaievsk in Russia. Japan demanded an apology and indemnities. The Soviet Government does not mind apologizing, but it is positively recalcitrant over paying an indemnity.

The most important item on the agenda is the transfer to Japan of the northern half of Sakhalin Island, property of the Soviet Government. This island, known to the Japanese as Karafuto, is situated to the east of Siberia and to the north of Yezo, northernmost island of the Japanese Empire.

During the War, Japanese troops occupied the northern part of the island for strategical purposes. Since that time Japan has never wholly relinquished her hold on the Russian possession. She is now trying to buy the northern half from the Soviet Government. (TIME, July 16.)

Southern Sakhalin was ceded to Japan in the Treaty of Portsmouth (1905) which terminated the Russo-Japanese War.

There is, however, a complication in the Sakhalin controversy. Late last Winter an American, Harry F. Sinclair, head of the Sinclair Consolidated Oil Co., obtained an oil concession on northern Sakhalin from the Soviet authorities. Japanese aspirations were rendered transparent by the hostile comment of a large part of the Japanese press. The Soviet Government through its representative at Tokyo, Adolph A. Joffe, is trying to get Japan to settle with the Sinclair Co., in case Russian Sakhalin is ceded.

CHINA

Political Pot-Pourri

Great Britain, anxious to restore a modicum of order in chaotic China, suggests joint action by the Powers to restore normal conditions along the Chinese coast and up the great rivers.

The U. S. A. is opposed to using force against China, believing that the interests of foreigners can be safeguarded by diplomatic means. In any case, it is the firm intention of the U. S. State Department to maintain the "open door" in China as a practical means of displaying American amity for that nation.

Japan, although maintaining that force is necessary "to bring the Chinese to their senses," believes that naval action would be futile. The Japanese want a military campaign.

One reason for this is, of course, that they are anxious to break the Japanese boycott now assuming serious proportions in the coastal provinces of China. The boycott was started as a protest against Japan's refusal to abrogate the 1915 treaty containing the famous 21 demands. (TIME, March 31, April 7.)

The Diplomatic Corps in Peking, capital of China, has under consideration a proposal for the indemnification of the foreign prisoners held by bandits after the train hold-up near Tsinan, capital of Shantung province, in May. The prime factors in this plan are that for the first three days of imprisonment foreigners should receive \$500 a day and for each subsequent day \$100. Dr. Jacob Gould Schurman, U. S. Minister to China, has, it is understood, been instrumental in curbing the financial appetites of his colleagues who favored much larger compensation. An agreement is expected between the members of the Diplomatic Corps and the Peking Government.

A conference on Chinese capitulations (extra-territorial rights for foreigners in China), which was to have been held three months after the Washington Conference (terminated February 6, 1922), was further postponed to November 1, at the request of the Chinese Government.

Matters political in Peking are said to have come to an impasse. It is impossible to collect a majority to elect a new President or to complete the Constitution, which is to replace the Provisional Constitution of Nanking (1911), owing to the Senate (Tsan Yi Yuan) and the House of Representatives (Chung Yi Yuan) not functioning and the desertions from the Cabinet, which normally contains ten portfolios.

Eunuch's Strike

Several eunuchs of the Imperial Palace were discharged without reference for stealing *objects d'art* during the recent fire in the Forbidden City. (TIME, July 9.)

The imperial eunuchs (of whom there are 100) struck. They threatened sabotage by destroying the Emperor and his palace unless the discharged men were reinstated.

Pu Yi (Emperor), who calls himself "Henry" (after Henry VIII of England) fled through the rain to another palace belonging to his late

father. This is the first time he has left the Forbidden City.

Policemen drove the striking eunuchs from the Forbidden City. They are at present camped on a hill of coal. It is unlikely that they can find other employment.

LATIN AMERICA

"Enemies of Labor"

An Italian delegation sent by Premier Mussolini to Mexico arrived at Mexico City from Vera Cruz. They requested an interview with President Obregon for the purpose of discussing the establishment of Italian colonies.

Mexican Laborites, united in conference, denounced the Italians as Fascisti and voted to petition the President to refuse an interview to "reactionaries and enemies of labor."

At the same meeting a Laborite protested against a proposed invitation to U. S. Rotary Clubs to hold a convention in Mexico City next year. He said that "silk-hatted, frock-coated Rotarian Fascisti from the United States were no less enemies of a socialistic revolutionary nation than the black-shirted Italians." The protest was carried amid roars of applause.

The labor unions are determined to uphold their viewpoint—with a general strike if necessary.

Mexican Recognition

The Recognition Conference in Mexico City, closeted in conclave since last May, has, during the past month, been rapidly drawing to a mutually satisfactory termination.

Charles Beecher Warren, who, with John Barton Payne, is representing the United States, reports that the conference often assembles morning, noon and night. According to Mr. Warren, there is only one more "hurdle" to surmount, after which the conference will end.

Argentine Flood

As a result of a two-day rainfall the rivers La Plata and Riachuelo were flooded to an unusual height. The river front districts of Buenos Aires, capital of Argentina, were flooded with 3 to 4 feet of water, forcing hundreds of people to abandon their homes. Firemen and police in boats helped to remove families from the flooded area to higher ground. Palermo Park, a quarter of a mile inland, was entirely submerged. Many suburban car lines were held up.

THE THEATRE

Return of Slapstick

Is Man's Mind Drifting Backwards?

Where are the checkered pantaloons? Where is the long red putty nose? Where are the feet that were not mates?

The Serious Scholar will recognize these accessories as relating to an earlier epoch. He will recall the ancient musical show when the comedian's ear, properly punched, burst into full cauliflower. He will, in short, remember the days when musical comedy humor depended essentially on the comedian's ability to fall on his face.

If this same Scholar will unbend so far as to slide 50 cents under the box office grating the next time a burlesque troupe settles in the local auditorium he will suddenly feel younger. The rising curtain will reveal: first a pair of feet that are not mates, next a pair of checkered pantaloons merging into a green vest, finally a long and astonishingly rubric nasal organ. The comedian is suddenly struck violently in the stomach. He gyrates neatly, and falls flat upon his face. The memories involved may provoke a smile. More probably they will give the aged Scholar a pain in the portion of his person immediately below the ears.

Musing wearily on the futility of funny men, the Scholar drags himself to Broadway to inspect the latest models in professional hilarity. He takes his post in the Winter Garden where the current *Passing Show* unrolls its gorgeous length. The screaming point is reached when one Roy Cummings, in the manner of a concert tenor, walks slowly from the wings, heaving with the impending agony of solemn singing. He opens his mouth for the first rush of song—and falls on his face. The audience dissolves in tears of frantic delight.

The point of wildest merriment in the *Scandals* is reached when the comedian's right buttock absorbs several inches of bayonet wielded by a jealous Romeo. A moment later the balcony collapses, Juliet and all. The house goes mad.

The Scholar attends the *Follies*, the *Vanities* and the *Music Box*. On every stage he finds comedians prostrate on their faces.

When he has seen them all, the Scholar emerges into Broadway and plods desperately to the adjacent saloon. Bending wearily over his beer for hours he thinks the whole thing through.

He concludes true humor to be dead. Man's mind is drifting backward. Another age of slapstick is upon us.

W. R.

Notes

The Breaking Point (by Mary Roberts Rinehart, without assistance from Avery Hopwood) with McKay Morris in the lead, met with high favor in its Atlantic City opening.

Borden Harriman (son of Oliver Harriman) joined the Wood Players at Providence, R. I., under the management of Leonard Wood, Jr.

Merton of the Movies, approaching its 300th performance at the Cort Theatre, is the only play of the New York theatrical season which has maintained its original company unaltered.

P. L. Flers, Parisian producer, arrived in Manhattan on his first American visit. He will put on *Dede* and *Ta Bouche* for Charles Dillingham this Fall.

The Provincetown Players announced that they will resume operations in their Macdougall Street playhouse in October as planned. (A year ago the Provincetowners suspended activity in order to search for suitable plays.)

The Neighborhood Playhouse group, similarly quiescent last season, is also expected to open this Autumn.

Julia Hoyt (Mrs. Lydig Hoyt) joined the Stuart Walker stock company in Indianapolis. She will appear there in *Peter Ibbetson* July 23, together with McKay Morris and Julia McMahon.

Ethel Barrymore, absent from Chicago since September, 1920, will appear there July 29 in Barrie's *The Twelve Pound Look*.

Mary Lewis, until recently prima donna of the *Follies*, will take leading rôles in the Monte Carlo Opera Company's productions from January to April. Miss Lewis, who is 23, sang in a choir and gave music lessons in Little Rock, Ark., her birthplace, to obtain money to take her to New York. There, in 1920, she entered the chorus of the *Greenwich Village Follies*, was given the prima donna rôle after three weeks, appeared in the *Ziegfeld Follies* the next two years.

Edith Kelley Gould, dancer, will soon appear in a Paris music hall on a twelve weeks' contract. She married Frank J. Gould when playing in *In Havana* in 1910, was divorced by him in 1919.

The London stage now offers the following: *What Every Woman Knows*, *Partners*, *Oliver Cromwell*, *David Copperfield*, *At Mrs. Beam's*, *Robert E. Lee*, *So This is London*, *Success*, *Tons of Money*, *Lilies of the Field*, *Secrets*, *Ranny's First Play*, *R.U.R.*, *Polly*, *The Beggars' Opera* and at least half a dozen musical shows.

The *Church Times* (London) declared, in effect, that the London stage is now nearly as pure as need be.

Karel Capek's *R.U.R.* is likely to end its London run unless receipts increase.

The *Chauve Souris* owed much of its success to Nicolai Remizoff, its art director. His latest achievement is the "Balagan," a Russian cabaret replacing the old Little Club on 44th Street, Manhattan. Kotchevski, dancer of the *Chauve Souris*, appears there nightly.

Robert E. Lee, Drinkwater's other play now running in London, was approved by the critics. It is meant as a companion play to *Abraham Lincoln*, and the two have many points of similarity, both technical and psychological.

Frank McGlynn, who has broken all records for biographical drama by playing three years and two months in Drinkwater's *Abraham Lincoln*, is writing a book about the emancipator based chiefly on material obtained from acquaintances of Lincoln who call after performances to congratulate, question or suggest.

The Winter Garden installed a roof removable by levers from the stage. By this means have the Messrs. Shubert achieved perfect theatre ventilation for the *Passing Show of 1923*.

The Paris season, just ended, showed more than a triple increase in net receipts over that of ten years ago, jumping from 7,000,000 francs to 23,000,000.

Most interesting of Summer projects is Mme. Beriza's semi-open-air theatre on the outskirts of the Bois de Boulogne, the Théâtre Fiametta, which stages miniature pantomimes.

A strong reaction has set in among Parisian critics against the Russian fad (Balieff, Diaghileff, Rostov and a score of imitators).

Joseph Capek, co-author of *The World We Live In*, presented a novel drama, *The Land of Many Names*, in Prague. The play is "a lively, spectacular review, but filled at the same time with long ethical monologues and lyrical addresses on the subjects of pacifism, imperialism and war." One long act satirizes Wall Street and the modern Stock Exchange.

BOOKS

Caste and Outcast*

A Sinbad of Hindus Writes an Autobiography

The Story. A Hindu of Brahmin parentage, born and brought up in a small village near Calcutta, Mukerji, in *Caste* (the first section), is able to give a most interesting and obviously veracious account of a certain section of Indian life—something of which even the cleverest of Occidental writers have been able to describe no more than the externals. "An intricate and age-old pattern of life, from sudden sunrise through fervid noon to the heavy fall of night and silence."

His mother was unlettered but deeply spiritual—fantastically wise. His father, "a kind of god to us," practised law, but was also a skilled musician. "During his vacations we used to go in a cart drawn by bullocks from the court of one Rajah to another, where he sang." Young Mukerji himself was initiated (at the age of 14) as a Brahmin priest and passed through the requisite two years of wandering pilgrimage, begging his way through India, seeking the knowledge of God—a pilgrimage most fascinatingly described. Later, he gave up his priesthood, to become fervently interested in the movement for Indian nationalism—and went to Japan to study textile engineering and Western business methods—and from there, still restless, journeyed on to America, landing in San Francisco with \$15, an English vocabulary chiefly acquired from Milton and Shakespeare, and the intention of entering the University of California. The Arabian Nights' Entertainment of his first American experiences is described in *Outcast*, the second half of the book.

Penniless, he was forced to work his way through college as a dishwasher, waiter, etc. In the intervals of studying 14 hours a day, he became acquainted with a group of delightfully crazy anarchists and socialists, carried the soap-box from which they poured forth extraordinary denunciations of capitalism, marriage, etc., and, later, passed the hat. He was clubbed in a police attack upon a socialist meeting, overworked in the asparagus and hop-fields of California and once was forced to act as an interpreter between Salvation Army workers and a group of Mohammedan laborers who "told filthy stories in Pushtu" (which sounds singularly evil). His

* *Caste and Outcast*—Dhan Gopal Mukerji—Dutton (\$3.00).

one and only lucrative job evaporated when he discovered that, quite without his knowledge, he was being used by a group of fake-spiritualists to add, by his turbaned presence, proper mystic color to their meetings. Altogether, he saw America as few foreign visitors see it—and in the "Epilogue," where he treats of the differences and likenesses between West and East, he has some very sane and original things to say.

The Significance. In the first place the exciting and vivid recital, told with candor and humor, of a pilgrim



DHAN GOPAL MUKERJI

He carried the anarchists' soap-box

in search of true wisdom, West and East—a recital punctuated with adventures as odd as any of Sinbad the Sailor's. In the second, an illuminating and informative exposition, both of the India that tourists never see, and the America of which many of our self-elected "leaders of thought" still deny the existence. Most interesting of all perhaps, the reactions of an Eastern mind to both Oriental and Occidental civilizations and ideals—set down without hasty intolerance or propagandizing.

The Author. Dhan Gopal Mukerji, graduate of Calcutta and Leland Stanford Universities, is now 33 years old. He is known as a publicist and lecturer, and is a familiar figure at Oxford, Cambridge, Leeds, Stanford and many American colleges and universities. He is also the author of *Kari the Elephant*.

Good Books

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

AFTER ALL—George F. Hummel—*Boni and Liveright* (\$2.00). Favorably reviewed by a number of critics, compared by its publishers to the work of Rabelais, Samuel Butler and Anatole France—here comes another wipe in the eye for poor old Marriage! The autobiography of the sentimental egoist with artistic leanings, who describes his love affairs with florid self-consciousness, his business success with heavily condescending satire, and his ultimate renunciation of that success for Art with awe, has been done before and very much better and enough. There is no doubt that *After All* will interest a large reading public; it contains practically every ingredient of a fairly popular success.

But as a contribution toward any discussion of marriage itself, the book is futile—the one case described in any detail is too abnormal to be of any value except to support the time-honored contention that if you marry a woman ten years older than yourself, it may not turn out so well. As a novel, *After All* is lumbering and fumbling when not rococo with imitation sententiousness.

A GENTLEMAN OF SORTS—Everett Young—*Henry Holt* (\$2.00). Andrew Croy, wealthy young New York lawyer with genuine French ancestry, complete distrust in women and a fervent resolve to erase the memory of certain little indiscretions of his mamma's by becoming quite the genuine frankfurter in New York society, thought his life was simply ruined when circumstances that should have been within his control but weren't forced him into a marriage with Mary Kate Cohalan, a charming little stenographer with no more ancestry than a four-leafed clover. So he took himself and Mary Kate to France, resolved to load her with jewels and subtle reproaches, while he forgot his sorrows in helping reconstruct the French countryside. Mary Kate, however, was received in the snootiest French society with whoops of high-bred and genuine pleasure—she proved to be a real lady instead of a manufactured one—Andrew came at last to the knowledge of how he had misjudged her—and, after many complications, the two were happily reconciled. An excellent, interesting, promising first novel that deserves a large reading-public.

Joseph Collins

Literature Looks at the Doctor

It must, I imagine, give a man something of the feeling of a Zeus, or at least of some lesser god, to be possessed of the training and the ability to fathom the minds and motives of mankind. Joseph Collins has that. He is a rather startling combination—the eminent physician and the literary critic. His interest in the mechanics of mentality is matched only by his interest in the literary products springing from the mentality. His *The Doctor Looks at Literature* has been received with a good deal of interest. It is now fashionable to probe the depths of men's souls. Dr. Collins, however, is no amateur wielder of the scalpel; he was at one time the President of the American Neurological Association; he was a Major in the Medical Corps during the war; he has written a score of books and is a frequent contributor to the magazines.

I had expected to find Dr. Collins a bluff, hearty, rather bull-dog type of man. Perhaps this preconceived notion was the result of reading his often violent opinions of men or of books. Instead, I found a slender, poised gentleman, with sandy hair and mustache; tolerant, quiet, modest, interested in his golf game as well as his other pursuits.

That genius in one or another of the arts is a sign of abnormal psychology is not a new idea, nor is it a particularly disturbing one. The popularizing of psychoanalysis has led us to jump to elaborate conclusions with regard to our own emotional equipment and that of our friends. Dr. Collins has a sane regard for this problem—and a fascinating one. He does not condemn an author for the possession of abnormalities, whether they be gifts or dangers. He does demand, however, a direction and control. Character, in the last analysis, consists in the use to which we put our natural equipment, doesn't it?

Ibsen, undoubtedly, was a *manic depressive*; so, too, thinks Dr. Collins, is Papini. So, too, are many contemporary writers. Others have a varying sexual inheritance. Still others, of the type of William Dean Howells, are sober, normal citizens, who, for the most part, produce sober, normal books. That persons of the first two types are actually insane is an absurd supposition. That any number of them are degenerates is equally absurd. Yet there can be no harm in studying the workings of great minds. It is in moments of curious abnormal elation that many great works are produced, or, perhaps, in moments of terrible, abnor-

mal despondency. This we know to be true of men like Poe, like Dostoevsky, like Oscar Wilde, like De Quincey, like Ernest Dowson. It is the less obvious cases, however, that are the most interesting. Arthur Machen in a recent book (*Hieroglyphics*) says that "ecstasy" is the quality which makes for the greatest literature. In Dickens he finds this quality, in Thackeray he does not. What, then, was the difference in the emotional equipment of Messrs. Dickens and Thackeray? What, do you suppose, was the psychological endowment of Longfellow as compared with that of Shelley? What can we deduce from the mystic beauty of Mr. Machen's own work? What of William Blake and John Donne? What of Amy Lowell? Of Edna St. Vincent Millay? Of Sherwood Anderson?

Dr. Collins is now busy on a new book, dealing largely with some of our contemporary American literary men and women. Of these, he knows few personally. By their works ye shall judge them. Is it, in this case, a terrifying or a comforting thought?

J. F.

ART

Vigorous vs. Demotte

Jean Vigorous, former New York agent for Georges Joseph Demotte, the French antiquarian, is on trial in Paris, accused of breach of confidence by his former employer. The hearings have apparently degenerated into a character duel between the pot and kettle. M. Demotte's specific charges are that M. Vigorous embezzled \$7,000, about half of the receipts from certain art works sold to American collectors and museums, and made away with Persian manuscripts valued at 1,000,000 francs. M. Vigorous's testimony turns on the following allegations:

1) The Metropolitan Museum (likewise the Louvre) has been buying bogus antiques from Demotte and others for 20 years, amounting to \$600,000.

2) The defendant made sales through the influence of persons prominent in American society, whose names, as a "professional secret," he refuses to disclose and who received substantial rake-offs for their services, this being the money he is charged with diverting to his own ends.

3) He did not know the objects were fakes when he sold them, and he exposed them when he found out.

Art works specified by M. Vigorous as spurious include: 1) A

ceramic piece attributed to Lucca della Robbia, 15th Century Florentine sculptor, sold to an official of the Metropolitan for \$3,000, and "not worth a sou." (The Metropolitan contains only one della Robbia—a terra cotta bas-relief entitled *Prudence*, bought in 1921 under the bequest of Joseph Pulitzer.) 2) A 15th Century statue of St. Paul, sold to Assistant Curator Breck, of the Metropolitan, for \$3,000. 3) A bas-relief group, *Les Lansquenets* (a former type of German foot-soldier; the figures were called "devils" by the people of Contrisson, where the owner lived), to which it is alleged Demotte added new figures before he sold it to the Louvre. 4) Two capitals from the Church of Notre Dame de la Coultre, at Parthenay, France, 12th Century Gothic, representing Abraham and Isaac, David and Goliath, sold through other dealers to a New York museum. These were classified as "historic monuments" by the French Government and recalled to France. 5.) A Gothic *Virgin and Child*, in the Metropolitan.

Vigorous, however, is not the only muck-raker, and some French critics have lent color to his charges. The Metropolitan authorities are still standing pat. Edward Robinson, director, is abroad, presumably to make a first-hand investigation. Mr. Breck and other Museum employees refuse to talk. And Robert W. DeForrest, President of the trustees, while not claiming infallibility for the Museum's treasures, has confidence in the judgment of the purchasing committee, composed of experts and collectors who scrutinize every object the Museum buys.

Pennell Rampant

Joseph Pennell, etcher extraordinary, confidant and biographer of Whistler, American by birth, cosmopolite by choice, arch-enemy of democracy and materialism, damned the "standardized product" of the London Royal College of Arts, in a letter to *The New York Times*. The reason why we have no national art school in America is "because the Government of this country takes no interest in art. We have no minister, no department of art. . . . In fact, we have no art of our own to speak of, and don't really know how properly to steal that of other countries. How long will we remain the only civilized country which has no interest in anything but sport, the movies, the comics and the radio? Billboards are our only art and we want nothing else. There is more to be made of foreign art and old art, and we are only after the cash."

MUSIC

Modernizing Carmen

The Russian producer Danchenko announced that he will "modernize" *Carmen*. That is, he will retain the present musical form as much as possible, but will change the libretto to make it more realistic and conform it as far as possible to the original novel, *Carmen*, by Prosper Mérimée.

The libretto of the opera, *Carmen*, has been regarded for a long time as one of the best. It is, indeed, coherent and dramatic, and far better than most operatic libretti. But it must be said that it cheapens in many places the magnificent story by Mérimée.

Take the end, which is extremely effective operatically. Don José encounters Carmen outside of the bull ring in which her new lover Escamillo is fighting. He begs her to return to him. She refuses. Mingled with this sombre piece of action come the jubilant shouts from the bull ring and the torreador's music from the orchestra. With this background of colorful contrast, Don José kills Carmen.

In the original story Don José takes Carmen out in the country. In a secluded place he makes his final plea for her to love him again. She replies that she does not love him, that he may kill her if he pleases. She knows that he will kill her because she has read it in the cards. He leaves her sitting beside the road, goes to a nearby priest's house, instructs the priest to say a mass for a woman who is about to die, returns to Carmen, who awaits him with a tremendous fatalism, and kills her.

Net Loss \$351,718

The formal financial report of the Chicago Opera Company's season just past gives interesting figures. The box office took in \$984,207—\$68,091 more than its receipts for the year before. The outlay was \$1,335,925. Net loss, \$351,718.

In New York the Metropolitan Opera Company made a handsome profit.

Imitation Jazz

It is reported that American jazz still keeps its popularity in Europe, which is all the more astonishing when you consider the sort of thing that passes for "American jazz." Of course, some of the jazz orchestras have American musicians, but most have not, especially in countries like Germany, Austria, Italy. The jazz

orchestra of natives is usually made up of good musicians, fellows competent to play in symphony orchestras. They play the notes of



BABY PEGGY
Is she nobody's darling?

their jazz scores like good musicians—on the beat, strict time, precise rhythm. They have not the remotest idea of the perversions of the time beats that gives jazz its peculiar flavor—naturally, because they are good musicians trained to the sacred principle of accurate rhythm, the foundation of good symphony playing. They do, however, go in for American noise.

The severely played jazz is a frightful row, stiff, harsh and unattractive. It is even worse than the genuine American jazz, though it does not so greatly offend the refined instincts of accurate time of those bred to high music.

In Old Kentucky

The state of Kentucky dedicated a shrine to Stephen C. Foster, composer of *My Old Kentucky Home* and other songs typically American. This dedication has a flavor of sentiment about it; the shrine is the old Rowan homestead of Bardstown, Kentucky, where Foster was a visitor during his honeymoon in 1852, during which nuptial period he wrote *My Old Kentucky Home*.

It is to be noted in passing that Foster, in the popular eye merely a writer of popular tunes, is regarded as an important and extremely gifted musician by the eminent in present-day musical art.

CINEMA

The New Pictures

The Love Piker. We don't know quite which is more tiresome—watching one of the 57 Hollywood varieties of "daughters" go straight to the Nether Octopus of Shame, via the bathing-revel and flask-party route or seeing one of them won away from rouge, the Ritz and high-hattiness in general by kittens, tame canaries, rural atmosphere and the sight of a pair of baby-rompers. But *The Love Piker* temporarily swings the weight of *ennui* in the latter direction. Hope Warner (Anita Stewart) was a frightful snob. She broke the speed laws, owned a Pekinese, and when rescued by the stalwart Martin Van Huisch first from the hoosegow and then from a rafter stories up in the air, where she had wandered in search of her runaway Peke, almost decided to jilt the strong, silent Martin because his father ate sauerkraut and split his infinitives. So far we were for young Hope—strong, silent yokels being our pet abhorrence and the homelife of the Van Huisches as displayed on the screen something that needed a muzzle rather than a daughter-in-law. But she weakened—darn it—and everything came out just splendid for Virtue and Simplicity.

Nobody's Darling. A Baby Peggy picture—in which, as usual, the six-year-old star gives us furiously to wonder as to whether the best thing in the world for the future of the movies would not be to eliminate practically all movie actors and actresses over the age of ten. A delightful, natural and interesting film, that could teach some of Baby Peggy's older associates a good deal more about acting than they would be ever willing to admit.

A Gentleman of Leisure. The diamonds are stolen again—no, beg pardon, its pearls, this time—three strings of them—one genuine and two artificial. An incredible burglar says "demme" and "dese" and "dey" on the slightest provocation. Fashionable life at Bayshore is full of butlers. Sigrid Holmquist is very pretty. Jack Holt has a nice mustache. A villain is known by his white, white spats, etc. Which may sound incoherent, but is as faithful a report as possible of as chaotic a cinema inanity as has flickered out the storehouse for some time.

The Bill Poster. An amazing one-reel Hal Roach comedy, guaranteed to take the taste of almost any super-super-super-feature out of one's mind without pain.

RELIGION

Trends

Combative Bishop Brown. The Right Rev. William Montgomery Brown is the retired Bishop of Arkansas, but he is still an active member of the House of Bishops of the Protestant Episcopal Church. His book, *Communism and Christianity*, is one of the handbooks of the Communist Party, and because of the opinions expressed therein the House of Bishops at the Episcopal Convention in Portland, Oregon, last September was asked by the Diocese of Arkansas to depose him. This request was refused by the House on the ground that Bishop Brown was "mentally irresponsible." Then a committee of five bishops was appointed to ask Bishop Brown to tender his resignation voluntarily. He refused to meet them. Last week he sent a letter to the House of Bishops stating the conditions on which he would resign, the non-acceptance of which would force the Church to a heresy trial. The letter includes the following demands on any committee which is sent to interview the recalcitrant Bishop: 1) That all sessions be open to the public and that a court stenographer keep accurate records of the proceedings. 2) That three judges (one picked by Bishop Brown, one by the Presiding Bishop of the Protestant Episcopal Church, the third by agreement of the other two judges) shall report as to whether or not there is a schism between Anglo-American orthodox Christianity and modern scientism concerning: creation of the universe, Adam and Eve, birth of Jesus, His second coming to raise the dead and other theological questions. Bishop Brown's book denies nearly every cardinal doctrine of the Christian faith. Bishop Gailor declares that "it would be as easy to crush the heretical representations of *Communism and Christianity* as to smash a fly with a sledge-hammer." The Right Rev. Alexander C. Garrett, the new Presiding Bishop of the House, has called a special meeting in Dallas this Fall. At this meeting the Bishop Brown issue will be thrashed out.

Bibles. The ordinary Gutenberg Bible, of which 41 are known to be in existence, has 641 pages. (This was the first issue of the Bible printed with movable type, 1450, 1455.) Gabriel Wells, a Fifth Avenue, Manhattan, bookdealer, recently sold piecemeal an imperfect copy of 593 pages. Where whole books or chapters were intact, they were sold as units. The splitting up of the

book makes it possible for many museums and libraries to have pages of this famous Bible, where it would be impossible to secure whole copies. Those which have benefited under this scheme are: Toledo Museum of Art, Massachusetts Institute of Technology, Boston Public Library, McGill University, University of Pennsylvania, Vassar College, Colgate University, Newark Public Library. Mr. Wells gave to the New York Public Library enough leaves to complete its copy except for one page. Henry E. Huntington paid \$50,000 for a perfect Gutenberg Bible. A



© Keystone

MISS MARY McDOWELL
Her punishment was too severe

Bible printed on movable type can be secured from the American Bible Society today for less than \$1.00.

"That Little Drama Is Over." These words were spoken by Patriarch Meletios Metaxakis to a newspaper reporter as he was being ferried over the Golden Horn to a British warship. He had just finished his last ministrations in the Greek Cathedral at Constantinople, had handed over his ecclesiastical powers to the Holy Synod, and was on his way to the great Greek Orthodox monastery of Mount Athos, in Greece. He had steadfastly resisted Turkish power in "internationalized" Constantinople. His departure was demanded not only by the Turks, but urged by Venizelos as the only possible means of bringing agreement at the Lausanne Conference. The Turks will now attempt to dis-

solve the Holy Synod of Constantinople and merge it with the "Turkish Orthodox Church," thus ridding themselves entirely of the offensive word "Greek." (TIME, May 12, July 9.) The Greek patriarchate of Constantinople has been a force since the days of Constantine, 312 A. D. It survived the capture of Constantinople by the Turks in 1453. Will it survive the attacks of the Kemalist Government?

EDUCATION

The Bible

A bulletin of the Bureau of Education (Bulletin 1923, No. 15) codifies neatly the state of the law as to Bible-reading in the schools. Six states require daily Bible-reading in the public schools, six permit it by statute, ten forbid it. Of the remaining states, the reading of the Bible is construed as permissible in 24 (the law being silent on the subject), while in two the state of the law is in doubt.

Miss McDowell

Miss Mary McDowell, Quakeress school teacher who gave one-fifth of her income to the Red Cross, but was dismissed because, as a Quakeress, she believed war to be "immoral and unchristian," has been reinstated. The Board of Education of New York not only reversed its former act, but frankly and honestly acknowledges its guilt. "After full consideration of the case the committee has decided that the punishment meted out to Miss McDowell was too severe. She was tried at a time of great public excitement. Since then public feeling has undergone considerable modification."

Spanish Histories

At the Imperial Educational Conference in London, L. C. M. S. Amery, First Lord of the Admiralty, said: "Education is the foundation and life of a nation." The idea is not novel. And the emphasis is bad. Education for the mere purpose of propping up a nation is apt to be a very curious kind of education. Spanish books of history speak thus of our war with Spain: "After battles on land and sea and many heroic deeds by our brave soldiers and sailors, Spain agreed to peace terms which obliged the North Americans to pay us twenty million dollars of their money." True—but incomplete.

MEDICINE

Radio and Sleep

The accidental falling asleep, with the phones on his head, of a student in training for a job as radio operator in the U. S. Navy led to a discovery which will vastly shorten the process of manufacturing experts in wireless telegraphy. While the code and its translation were coming through the ether, the brain cells of the sleeping man, in a state of plastic receptivity, were absorbing the meaning of the dots and dashes and forming new associations. On waking, he was able to repeat accurately everything he had received in sleep. Psychologists say that such results are feasible because of the automatic, repetitive nature of the material conveyed to the dormant brain.

Navy officials immediately instituted tests of the method at Pensacola, Fla. Twelve students who were making unsatisfactory progress were tried out. After two nights, during which the code was sent to those students in sleep, ten had learned the lesson, and the other two had left the class before completion of the experiment. The instructors now report that "the experimental stage is past, and the method may now be termed a standard one."

Faith Cures—and Others

In the wake of Émile Coué, many innovations, scientific and otherwise, have followed. There is, for instance, "Sister" Mabel Harrell, nurse of New York, who has effected miraculous "cures" in Harlem, Negro enclave of the metropolis. Cripples, paralytics, the blind and deaf, idiot children have flocked to her meetings in an ecstasy of evangelical fervor. Prayer, hymn-singing, the laying on of hands, and unquestioning faith are her only accessories. These "cures" are, of course, explainable by perfectly natural psychological processes, and are nothing new under the sun. For certain types of afflictions, and with certain religious temperaments, Sister Harrell and her like may do little harm and much good. No public health laws are violated, but the effects are almost always temporary.

On a far different plane is the serious attempt of St. Mark's-in-the-Bouwerie, an old downtown church in New York, to establish a scientific "body-and-soul" clinic. It is under the auspices of the National Association for the Advancement of Scientific Healing, with Dr. Edward S. Cowles, neurologist, at its head, assisted by six physicians, and a corps of ministers, nurses and social

workers. The medical men control all treatments. Where spiritual guidance is needed, clergymen are called to assist. Rev. William Norman Guthrie and Rev. Edward Cosbey, rectors of the church, are actively identified with the movement, and several prominent physicians, ministers and laymen are directing the work of the Association.

All applicants receive a thorough mental and physical diagnosis. The cases treated are chiefly well-known psychiatric types—multiple personalities, obsessions, phobias, depression and melancholy, hypochondria. The treatment consists largely in recognized psychoanalytic methods of probing the patient's mental life, revealing the forgotten early experiences, hereditary or other causes which initiated the difficulty, and encouraging the sufferer to face and conquer his own troubles. Fifty patients a day are coming to the clinic, many of them intelligent and refined persons, and excellent results have already been secured.

A similar clinic has been opened recently at the Plymouth Congregational Church, Seattle, Wash., Dr. Chauncey J. Hawkins, minister. The clinic does not follow the methods of Coué, or the Emmanuel Movement, though it recognizes and utilizes the mental elements in healing. The treatment is entirely in the hands of responsible physicians and psychologists, without interference by the clergy.

The Criminal Flea

Dr. M. Bazin and Professor Henry Vincent, of Paris, presented to the French Academy of Sciences data from which they deduce that cancer may be communicated to human beings by fleas from the bodies of cats and dogs. They claim that the disease has been transmitted from cancerous animals to healthy ones, simply by transferring fleas, and that in a village of Normandy, where the dogs and cats have malignant tumors and are infested by fleas, 8 out of 14 deaths in the last 18 years have been due to cancer. They draw the conclusion that cancer is caused by an undiscovered germ, which incubates best in dog and cat fleas. The theory is discredited by American cancer authorities, who say that there is no scientific evidence for transmission of cancer by insect bite.

New Disease

Tularaemia, a newly discovered disease of man, may be widespread in the United States, according to a recent bulletin of the Hygienic Laboratory of the U. S. Public Health Service. It is caused by the

Bacterium tularensense, which is transmitted to man by the bite of the blood-sucking fly, bedbug and similar insects from infected rabbits, squirrels and rodents. The disease is seldom fatal to humans, but is accompanied by pains, septic fever lasting from three days to six weeks, prostration, swollen and suppurating lymph glands, and ulcers on the site of the bite, followed by several months of convalescence when the patient is unable to work. It is found in rural populations in harvest time. It has been mildly epidemic in Utah for five years, and cases have been reported from Cincinnati, Charlotte, N. C., and elsewhere.

The government experts discovered the disease among ground squirrels and jack-rabbits in California, to which it is particularly fatal. Surgeon Edward Francis, who was in charge of the investigation, contracted tularaemia, as did several other workers. No effective treatment has yet been found.

Pavloff

Ivan Petrovitch Pavloff (Pavlov of Pawlow—take your choice of Russian transliterations), physiologist, Nobel Prizewinner and indubitably the most distinguished living scientist of Russia, sailed from New York for France, July 14, on the *Majestic*, after a series of mishaps that would furnish plot for a modern *Comedy of Errors*. He had been in America three weeks, but few, even in scientific circles, knew it until he was about to leave. Pavloff has no stomach for publicity. Scarcely had he set foot on our soil, in company with his son, Dr. Vladimir Pavloff, a professor of physics, who studied under Sir Joseph Thomson, when he was robbed at the Grand Central Terminal of \$2,000—all his ready cash. The Pavloffs were adopted as guests by the Rockefeller Institute when scientific colleagues learned of their plight, and money was immediately advanced by the Rockefeller organizations and other friends.

Dr. Pavloff's next destination was to have been the Edinburgh Congress of Physiology, which he had been officially invited to address, but the British Consulate in New York refused to visé his passport because subjects of Soviet Russia are not being admitted to the tight little island without special permission from the Foreign Office. Pavloff, being a citizen of Russia, necessarily travels under a passport granted by its government, but he is personally an anti-Bolshevik and takes no part in politics. The French consul was more of a realist, and the professor

will probably land at Cherbourg and go home, but *not* via Edinburgh. Britain, and not Pavloff, will be the loser. Commenting on his trying experiences, Dr. Pavloff said he was going back to Russia, where there is "law and order."

Pavloff is 75 years old, tall, white-haired, majestic, active. The son of a priest of the Russian Church, he studied medicine at St. Petersburg, became a military surgeon, and in 1891 was appointed director of the Physiological Institute of the Imperial Academy of Sciences, and later professor of physiology in the University of St. Petersburg. Pavloff founded a new school of physiologists, which became one of the most productive in the world, his researches dealing chiefly with the action of the heart, the secretions of the glands, and the digestive processes. Among his famous collaborators were Bechterew and Popielski. He is now professor emeritus, but still directs his laboratory in Petrograd, with a staff of 30 scientists under him. Despite his opposing beliefs, the Soviet Government has protected him, supported his work, published his collected papers.

Pavloff's name is best known to the Western world for his classic demonstration of the neurological basis of the digestive process in dogs. A normal animal, if hungry, shows increased flow of saliva and the digestive juices at the sight or smell of food. By a simple surgical operation, Pavloff brought the duct of a dog's salivary gland to the surface of the cheek and measured the flow under stimulus of food. At regular feeding times a bell was rung, and after several repetitions it was found that the sound of the bell alone, without food, stimulated the saliva. This process, known as a "conditioned reflex," has been repeated in scores of forms by physiologists and psychologists on both animal and human subjects. It forms the basis of much of modern "behavioristic" psychology, and suggests how reflexes and instincts can be re-educated into new habits of conduct.

In another brilliant experiment, following the investigations of von Bischoff and Heidenhain, Pavloff was able to produce a fistula, or tube, connecting the stomach of a dog with the surface, keeping the animal free from pain and under the most normal conditions possible. By this means he studied the flow of the gastric and pancreatic juices under varying conditions, proving that the secretions vary in quantity, rate and digestive power with the nature of the food.

Pavloff was given the Nobel Prize for medicine in 1904 for the work

embodied in his lectures delivered in 1897 on *The Work of the Digestive Glands*, which has been translated into German, French, English. It has been the inspiration of similar researches by Starling in England and Cannon in the United States. He has received scientific honors and decorations in practically every civilized nation.

SCIENCE

Scrapping the Cogwheel

Untold power was harnessed, in defiance of hitherto known mechanical principles, by a new gear mechanism, invented by George Morrison Smith, an Australian residing in Pittsburgh, and demonstrated at the Carnegie Institute of Technology.

The gear is a section of cased shafting, turned by a 5-horsepower motor. The driving end was speeded up to 17,000 revolutions per minute, while the other end of the shaft was making only five revolutions an hour. It has lifted 12 tons and has not reached its limit. The gear has no cogwheels nor even teeth, but turns on ball bearings between rollers of various diameters, slightly off center. The difference in diameters establishes the rate of reduction in speed and increase of power.

The new principle will make possible the elimination of complicated gear trains in automobiles, elevators, air compressors, belt conveyors, spinning and weaving, metal shearing and punching machines, and all others where the main shafting or drive is run at a high rate of speed.

Synthetic Rubber

Synthetic rubber, long a goal of the "creative chemists," was successfully produced by Duisberg, the German chemist, and Perkin, the Englishman, some years ago. But the processes were not commercially practicable. Now Plotnikoff, also from Germany, has found a feasible formula. A uranium salt, used in conjunction with sunlight, produces an effect similar to, but much cheaper than, ultra-violet rays. The action of these rays on vinyl chloride made from acetylene, results in caoutchouc chloride, which can easily be converted into rubber. The American Association for the Advancement of Science, foreseeing the immense importance of knowing how to utilize the constructive power of sunlight, has appointed a special committee on photosynthesis.

AERONAUTICS

Under Glass

Sadi Lecoqte, famous French flier, went into training to beat Lieutenant John A. Macready's altitude record, more than six and a half miles. M. Lecoqte's training quarters consist of a glass chamber wherein temperature and pressure can be lowered to the equivalent of what they would be at terrific altitudes.

He stayed in 75 minutes the first day, "36,000 feet above ground," entering dressed in a light summer suit and coming out in a heavy fur coat.

While he constantly manipulated miniature airplane controls, alienists outside the chamber studied his facial expressions to discover whether the unusual conditions affected him mentally.

A Woman's Record

Mrs. Bertha A. Horchem of Kansas cannot fly as high as Macready—or as Lecoqte no doubt will, but she made quite a respectable woman's altitude record of 16,300 feet—460 feet more than three miles.

Rising Vertically

A machine built by John A. Lynch, of Pawtucket, R. I., and Ivor Carlson of Chicago is being tested at Mineola, L. I. A 200-horse-power Curtiss airplane engine drives two propellers revolving in opposite directions and air is thrown up against a canvas cover to produce direct lift. Six feet directly upwards is the achievement thus far.

Bold Words

If the Army Air Service feels that it has a hard task to convince conservative admirals that there is something to the aeroplane after all, Rear Admiral William S. Sims, retired, needs no convincing. The Admiral closed a recent statement by saying that our great commercial ports, our navy yards and other vital positions will be rendered safe from attack only if we can concentrate more planes at the threatened point than the enemy fleet can bring from across the sea. He declared air defense would be successful "provided the defense is not messed up by the presence of our battleships within a couple of hundred miles of the scene of action, diminishing our air power by the number of planes required to protect them. The best position for the battleships would be as far up the Mississippi as they can go!"

BUSINESS & FINANCE

The Current Situation

It is natural that a mood of expectancy rather than a realization of accomplishment should pervade the summer financial markets, and the present July is no exception. Trade is experiencing its usual seasonal slackening. The extractive industries, especially steel, are at last showing a decided slowing down; even the excessive oil output is beginning to lessen.

In general, five separate parts of the business outlook are now looked to as likely to develop tangible and important results: 1) the anticipated crash of German finances, with its attendant reparation problem; 2) the sagging price of American wheat; 3) the deadlock in the building industry, and the unstable rent and construction situation; 4) the demands of organized labor; 5) the alarms and excursions caused by our politicians over the slowly approaching Presidential campaign.

The mood of business in general is therefore reflected accurately by the stock market—dull trading, firm prices, a hesitancy curious rather than eager, and an apathy complacent rather than discouraged.

Record Car Loadings

The report of railway car loadings for the week ending June 30 showed that two new records for all time had been established. During the week, 1,021,770 cars were loaded—which tops the previous record of 1,018,539 cars established in the week ending October 14, 1920, at the height of the post-war freight movement. The second record is for the successive number of weeks when loadings exceeded 1,000,000 cars; the week ending June 30 is the fourth successive million-car week. During October, 1920, three million-car weeks occurred.

Increased loadings were reported in every commodity except coke and ore. Merchandise and manufactured products totaled 593,422 cars, an increase of 12,178 cars over the week preceding.

Crop Forecast

The crucial business development during early summer is the prospective value of American crops. The July forecast issued by the Department of Agriculture covering the wheat, corn, cotton, tobacco and other standard crops is encouraging. Despite the late winter, large crops are anticipated. The prospective value of the twelve principal Amer-

ican agricultural products, on the basis of farm prices on July 1, 1923, will be \$7,829,912,800, as compared with \$6,768,208,000 for the same crops in 1922. This gain of over a billion dollars in value this year is, however, conditioned by coming weather conditions, as well as the trend in cash prices for agricultural staples.

The cotton crop, owing chiefly to the great rise in price during the last year, is estimated at \$1,493,400,000—about a half-billion dollars better than the value of the 1922 crop. An even greater gain was registered by corn at \$2,488,605,000 compared with \$1,798,202,000 last year. Increased value was forecast for the current crop of corn, oats, barley, flaxseed, cotton; but wheat, rye, white and sweet potatoes, hay, peaches, apples showed a decrease. The 1923 wheat crop is estimated at \$780,771,000 compared with \$884,412,000—a loss of over \$100,000,000. It is apparent that not all American farmers are going bankrupt, despite the alarming views of their situation taken by so many aspiring politicians just now.

"Dollar Wheat"

The day was when the politician who promised the farmers that their wheat would sell at \$1.00 a bushel could surely elicit their applause and probably their votes. Today, after the huge war prices for grain, no little consternation was caused when wheat descended on the Chicago market under \$1.00 a bushel for the first time since the outbreak of the War. Since the price of wheat will prove a major factor in electing our next President, politicians as well as farmers and speculators are now studying the wheat situation.

The latest forecast of the Department of Agriculture states the acreage in 1923 under wheat to be 58,253,000 acres, compared with 61,230,000 last year. The anticipated yield this year is 821,000,000, compared with 856,211,000 for 1922. The decline in wheat prices during 1921-23 has been due to many causes, chief among which are: greater production in Canada and elsewhere, underconsumption in Europe owing to the high price of wheat under the present exchange rates, greater effort by Europe to feed herself, and the endeavor by the American farmer to sell an output called for during abnormal war times.

The profitable planting of wheat on a wholesale basis demands cheap land. When our own land was free

and cheap, wheat farmers prospered, since they could readily undersell the world markets. With the gradual filling up of the country, this cheap land is passing, and with it the ready profits in grain farming. Today Canada, South America and other new countries are and probably can continue to undersell America, since they have the cheap land.

There is absolutely no legislative panacea for the distress now fairly common among American grain farmers, since any artificial upward manipulation of wheat prices will in the long run simply increase foreign production and domestic stocks, and ultimately force prices lower yet.

An ex-Treasurer

During the recent investigation of the bankrupt Manhattan brokerage firm of Kardos & Burke, the most notable witness was the junior partner, John Burke, thrice Governor of North Dakota and Treasurer of the United States under the Wilson administration. Mr. Burke waived immunity to come from Montana to testify concerning his part in the operations of the firm. He told a pitiful tale of ignorance concerning the affairs of the notorious bucket-shop of which he was a partner, and concerning the results of its failure upon his personal fortune.

"I want to lay all the cards on the table and do everything I can to aid the District Attorney in his investigation," said he. "What hurts me more than anything else is that I, John Burke, the former Treasurer of the greatest nation on earth, should have my name connected with a brokerage house which went to the wall and wiped out the money put up with it by many small investors!"

Mr. Ford's Coal

Information is beginning to leak out regarding some experiments Henry Ford has been conducting for several years in connection with a new, low-temperature process for burning and distilling bituminous coal. Preliminary tests have been made quietly in a small plant at Huntington, W. Va., and two new plants are now under construction, one at River Rouge, Michigan, adjoining the Ford plant there, and a second at Walkerville, Ontario. Until these plants have been in operation for some time, the extent to which the new process is commercially successful cannot be determined.

Previously, the distillation of coal has been undertaken mainly to produce illuminating gas and the residue of coke, and has been conducted at high temperatures. The new process, by conducting the distillation of the

coal at low temperature, sacrifices about half of the maximum obtainable illuminating gas, as well as ammonium sulphate. On the other hand, the illuminating gas resulting from the new process is of a better quality, and five times the amount of motor fuel oil is obtained, in addition to benzine, pitch, creosote and innumerable coal tar products.

Distillation of coal has been the basis for several of the famous "lateral trusts" in Germany.

LAW

What? No Protest!

Within a fortnight Illinois and New York have each seen a woman convicted of murder in the first degree and sentenced to death. The extreme rarity of such occurrences is apparent if it is realized that the former state, in which Cook County alone (according to the report of the investigating committee of the American Bar Association) has more crimes than the entire Dominion of Canada, has never executed a woman. The two sentences come a few months after the infliction of the death penalty in England, and it is noteworthy that public sentiment does not appear to protest.

This is the more extraordinary for the reason that popular feeling against capital punishment is, if anything, on the increase. It can only be accounted for on the theory that people have concluded that women must assume the same responsibility for their acts as men. In addition it is doubtless true that the reaction resulting from sentimental acquittals has been even stronger than criminal lawyers have realized.

\$300 Fine

One hundred thousand people awaiting the arrival of the principals in the Firpo-Willard boxing match were entertained by an aeronaut who released large masses of advertising bills so that they were carried by the wind into the arena. As the current overhead was strong and steady, he found that best results could be obtained by zooming close to the east side of the stands. Those near him booed; those on the west side of the arena applauded his marksmanship and scrambled for the advertisements.

Whenever he skirted close to the crowd he came equally near to violating Chapter 124 of the Laws of 1921 of the State of New Jersey, which was one of the first attempts to regulate traffic in the air. It prohibits flying "at an altitude of less than two thousand feet" over a field used for exhibitions and demonstrations. But

it does not clearly cover some parts of the fields where crowds may be collected—outside the entrances, or where the cars are parked—and provides for the absurd fine of not less than \$300, or 90 days in jail.

Several other states have similar laws; still others have laws of greater stringency. In California and Connecticut aeroplanes must be licensed and must carry registration numbers at least three feet in height. A large number of states, from Maine to Oregon, require that operators be licensed, and in Maine and some other jurisdictions stunt flying is barred except under certain special conditions.

Statutes are now required to place some responsibilities on the aviator. If he falls, through his negligence, he must pay for the damages caused by his plane, including even that brought about by the crowd of the curious that may collect.

The citizen on the ground is, therefore, in a fair way to being protected, although Connecticut is apparently the only state that specifically prohibits the dropping of advertisements and other matter from the air.

THE PRESS

Foxy Agent Stories

Forty-two years ago a child was born at Hillsboro, Ohio. Fifteen years ago that child, grown to manhood, became editor of the *Hillsboro Dispatch*. Two years ago last June 11 he was appointed United States Prohibition Commissioner by President Harding. He is Roy Asa Haynes. During the last two years he has, in his own words, "devoted every ounce" of his energy to his official task. Daily he was importuned to make addresses or write articles on his work. Finally he came to believe that the public and the prohibition cause could best be served by writing a "simple, accurate story" of his progress in enforcing the Volstead Act. The result of this decision was the production of a book on prohibition enforcement, which is now appearing, serialized into 43 articles, and syndicated, in newspapers throughout the country.

"Details, such as localities and names are frequently omitted, as their publication would be incompatible with the public interest." Nevertheless, Mr. Haynes succeeded in producing some thrilling tales of foxy agents fooling gullible bootleggers. The first of the stories is roughly typical of the group:

An anonymous prohibition agent was approached by a group of anonymous bootlegging brewers. They of-

fered him \$360,000 a week if he would turn his back while they flooded the cities of the Central Atlantic states with beer from an anonymous "brewery city." He cunningly fed the hopes of the bootleggers. He accepted \$25,000 in advance bribes, a fur overcoat and an automobile of anonymous make (specifically not a Rolls-Royce). He allowed himself to be taken on a three-day party to Atlantic City and elsewhere while the bootleggers recklessly dissipated "grands" (\$1,000 bills). He had them show him where their contraband was hidden. Under his encouragement the original syndicate of "six to nine" brewery-bootleggers grew to 15, and plans were laid for inducing 50 to join the criminal ring. But the bootleggers insisted it was time to begin operations. Finally he could put them off no longer. "That night the underworld rejoiced. A damp and fetid night it was . . . a dreary, dismal night, hung on the edge of the calendar, where approaching Winter touches the garments of departing Autumn." At dawn laden trucks rolled out of the brewery gates—and prohibition agents snapped them up, arresting all the bootleggers. Weeks later a friend approached the agent who had schemed it all and told him that the bootleggers had him marked for death. "The agent whistled."

Despite the fact that President Harding wrote a brief foreword to the articles saying that he had given his whole-hearted support to the Prohibition Unit and thought the public would be "greatly interested" in the observations of Mr. Haynes, the articles have not gone without criticism. *The Courier-Journal* (Louisville) called attention to the fact that "Izzy" Einstein (Manhattan prohibition agent of some fame and many disguises) had been refused permission by the Treasury Department (overlord of the Prohibition Unit) to publish his exploits, and questioned the fairness of Haynes' being permitted to go ahead with a similar project.

Others objected to Mr. Haynes' adding to his meager salary of \$5,000 by what should be the handsome returns of his syndicated articles and book. Lloyd George, who attempted a similar feat while in office, was compelled by public criticism to promise the proceeds of his memoirs to charity—and finally abandoned the project.

In Mr. Haynes' thrillers, however, there is always this moral, that thousands of dollars in bribes taken from foolish bootleggers find their way into the United States Treasury, and in the end, having gulled the bootleggers, "the agent, alone in his office, enjoyed a hearty laugh."



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TIME

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S P O R T

Tilden Avenged

Tennis circles, severely rocked last week, ceased to rock when William T. Tilden II, national champion, saw to it at Indianapolis that the National Clay Court crown did not accompany the Illinois State diadem out of the country on the swart brows of Manuel Alonso of Spain. The score: 2-6, 8-6, 6-1, 7-5.

The brothers Kinsey (Howard and Robert) of San Francisco took the National Men's Clay Doubles from John Hennessey and Walter Westbrook in straight sets (6-4, 13-11, 6-3), after eliminating Tilden and Sandy Weiner, in the semi-finals.

She Looms

U. S. Lawn Tennis Association officials were startled when their 17-year-old school-girl guest, Miss Helen



© Underwood

HELEN WILLS
She grew four inches

Wills, of San Francisco, arrived in Manhattan looming broad, rugged and four inches taller than last year. Miss Wills was accompanied by her mother and the Illinois State title (won in love sets). She retired at once to Forest Hills, where she will polish her strokes for her coming campaign.

In 1922 a comparatively diminutive Helen Wills twice pushed burly Molla Mallory to the limit, once in the national finals and later at Longwood. This year the shadow Miss Wills casts across the title net is truly fearsome. The critics will have a chance to measure it when she steps forth at Seabright on July 30.

At Newport

At Newport the Oxford-Cambridge tennis team made its best bow to Yale

and Harvard, who won their third consecutive international college match by a total score of 13 to 8.

Spiderlike

Like Bobby Bruce's spider, Bobby Jones of Atlanta swung again, bettering the Spider's effort by three swings when he landed in the National Open Golf Championship at Inwood, L. I. In 1920 Jones was eight places short of the title; in 1921 five short; in 1922 one short. In 1923 he was not short at all.

More directly in the Bobby Bruce tradition is Bobby Cruickshank of Scotland and Shackamaxxon who swung gamely beside Bobby Jones at Inwood. But he must try again, though on his first notable effort he swung up from behind, tied Jones, and forced a swing-off. Jones won by two swings at the 30th hole.

Bobby Jones, aged 21, is the fourth amateur to win the open title. Ouimet (at 20) won in 1913 after a play-off with Vardon and Ray. Travers won in 1915; Evans in 1916.

Others present at Inwood were: Jock Hutchison, who led the field for 36 holes with 142 strokes, singing as he swung and making up limericks about his friends; John Black, golfing grandfather, who (paired with Hutchison), made funny faces and a bad score. Gene Sarazen, 1922, open champion, who wore a vari-colored sweater and blew up; Walter Hagen, who pleaded high blood-pressure as the cause for his bad putting.

Scores:

*Jones	71	73	76	76—296
(Extra round, 76.)				
Cruickshank	73	72	78	73—296
(Extra round 78.)				
Hutchison	70	72	82	78—302
Forrester	75	73	77	78—303
*Reekie	80	74	75	75—304
Kirkwood	77	77	79	75—308
Barnes	78	81	74	75—308
Evans	79	80	76	74—309
Sarazen	79	78	73	80—310
Hagen	77	75	73	86—311
*Ouimet	82	75	78	82—317

A Rumor

If *Town Talk*, a journal of Alexandria, La., is to be believed, Eddie Cicotte, Joe Jackson, Swede Risberg and Buck Weaver (who were ousted from organized baseball in (1919) have been earning an honest wage as members of the Bastrop, La., semi-professional nine. "The team has been cleaning up in Morehouse Parish and has walloped almost every club it has met in north Louisiana and south Arkansas....Members of the Alexandria club say that Jackson and Cicotte are still with the Bastrop team, but Risberg and Weaver have gone elsewhere....Cicotte is playing under the name of Moore."

* Amateurs.

Firpo vs. Willard

L. A. Firpo ("Argentine Ape") knocked out Jess Willard ("Huge Anachronism of the Ring") in eight rounds in Jersey City.

Firpo received \$110,000 as his share of the "gate"; Willard received \$185,000.

After the fight various comments were made:

Willard: "I injured my left hand three days ago and have had two doctors attending me ever since. . . . My hand pained me frightfully whenever I hit Firpo with it. I could not use it effectively. I do not wish to appear as if I am alibi-ing, but I feel sure I could have defeated Firpo had my hand been all right."

Firpo: "Willard gave me hell. I expected a tough fight, but I didn't think he would last as long as he did. . . . Now I want a chance at Dempsey."

Dempsey: "Of course, I am anxious to meet Firpo or Harry Wills, and it is up to my manager, Jack Kearns, to sign up one of them for a match for me on Labor Day."

Jack Johnson: "There are three persons in the world who can knock out Jack Dempsey. They are Firpo, Harry Wills and Jack Johnson."

It was generally conceded that Firpo won because he can punch hard, and that Willard lost because he is too old.

It is not generally conceded that Firpo is good enough to fight Champion Dempsey—with any expectation of winning.

Nevertheless Promotor Rickard said: "Firpo, in my mind, is the outstanding challenger for Dempsey's title right now. He impresses me as another Jim Jeffries—a better man than Jeffries was at a corresponding period in his ring career, for Firpo is stronger than Jeff and hits harder."

Jimmy de Forrest, Firpo's trainer, holds no such illusion. Said he: "Dempsey is entirely too fast for Firpo. I judge that he (Firpo) needs about four months' intensive training before he should even contemplate meeting Jack. Otherwise he will be entering a slaughter house!" (De Forrest trained Dempsey for the Willard fight in Toledo, July 4, 1919. Sporting writers invariably speak respectfully of Jimmy de Forrest.)

Promoter Rickard also said: "I'm ready to match either Dempsey or Wills with Firpo now. It doesn't matter to me which one it is. I want

to stage the next fight about Labor Day. I'd like to match Wills with Firpo if Wills will fight him. I tried to arrange that match before, though, and Wills wouldn't fight him."

Some of the people who attended the Firpo-Willard fight: two Governors, Silzer (N. J.) and Smith (Vt.); three former Governors, Cox (Ohio), Davis (Ohio), Edwards (N.



© International

HARRY WILLS

Rickard says he fears Firpo

J.); A. H. Smith (President N. Y. Central Railroad), Charles H. Sabin (President Guaranty Trust Co., Manhattan), John Ringling (circus man), Mr. and Mrs. Flo Ziegfeld, Mr. and Mrs. Harry Payne Whitney, Barney Oldfield, Ralph De Palma, Jim Corbett, George M. Cohan, Benny Leonard, Lew Tendler, Senator Walter E. Edge (N. J.), Princess Bibesco, Mike de Pike.

In Argentina the news of Firpo's victory was received with frenzied jubilation. After the result was announced on the sidewalks of Buenos Aires (one minute after the knockout), great crowds marched through the streets "shouting and singing loudly and making impromptu torches of twisted newspapers."

Firpo pronounces his name "Fear-po" and not "Fur-po"—as it comes most naturally to the North American tongue.

New World's Records

50-yard back stroke for women: Sybil Bauer, of Chicago, 35 $\frac{2}{5}$ sec.

200-yard back stroke for women: Sybil Bauer, of Chicago, 2 min. 49 $\frac{4}{5}$ sec.

1,000-meter swim, free style: Arne Borg, of Sweden, 14 min. 14 $\frac{4}{10}$ sec.

1,500-meter swim, free style: Arne Borg, of Sweden, 21 min. 35 $\frac{5}{10}$ sec.



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IMAGINARY INTERVIEWS

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

Charles E. Hughes: "In an allegorical editorial published in *The New York World* mention was made of a 'bewhiskered fairy in the State Department'."

Woodrow Wilson: "Together with William H. Taft, Daniel C. Beard and William G. McAdoo, I was elected an Honorary Vice President of the Boy Scouts of America, recently met on Bear Mountain, N. Y. Warren G. Harding was elected Honorary President. The active President-elect is Colin H. Livingstone of Washington, and Daniel C. Beard is again National Scout Commissioner."

Wilhelm: "The atrocious heat wave now engulfing Holland gave me a craving for the seashore. My second wife and I motored to the beach for the first time since the beginning of my exile, and visited Baron von Heydt, a German, at Zandvoort. He thought it necessary to fly the Prussian flag at my approach, and caused German songs to be sung."

Newton D. Baker, ex-Secretary of War: "Speaking before a convention of the Ohio Electric Light Association, I predicted a Continental European War, the most terrible ever, within four years, with the possibility of the United States being involved, 'unless,' said I, 'something is done about it.' I then pointed to the League."

Mrs. Theodore Roosevelt: "Hearing that General Gouraud had obtained my permission to use the features of my son, Quentin, on a monument France was planning to erect to American soldiers lost in the Champagne district, a *New York Times* reader protested. 'What,' asked this reader, 'will the mother of Pat Brady on Tenth Avenue say to this scheme? And the mother of Tony Musanti on Mulberry Street? And the mother of Ikey Greenfield on Avenue B? Their sons gave their lives also and are as worthy of being immortalized in marble as any other!'"

J. Pierpont Morgan: "I purchased a 14-acre estate at Locust Valley, L. I. (near my own estate and those of my other son and daughter), as a gift for my son, Henry Sturgis Morgan, and his recent bride, formerly Miss Catherine Adams of Boston."

Mary Eaton, Follies toe dancer: "Into our contract for a musical show starring me, Flo Ziegfeld put a clause forbidding me to marry while this contract ran. I refused to sign, though I have no immediate marriage in mind."

Myron T. Herrick, U. S. Ambassador to France: "Speaking of the United States in world affairs, at a banquet in Paris for sight-seeing American bankers, I said: 'We are like a Newfoundland pup, upsetting and breaking dishes. But we will learn.'"

Edward of Wales: "Playing at No. 1, I helped the Old Oxonians trounce the Old Cantabs (Cambridge) 5 to 3 in polo at Hurlingham. I knocked a goal."

Miss Alice Robertson, ex-congresswoman from Oklahoma: "Because I had voted some time ago against their bonus, 60 wounded war veterans balked at picnicking with me and said I ought to be court-martialed. Hearing this, I explained: 'It's just those heavy pajamas . . . that makes 'em that way . . . I'm going to call out every sewing circle in Muskogee!'"

Georges Clemenceau: "A movie called *Le Plus Fort* (*The Strongest*), based on a novel written by me, was suppressed by Prefect Barnier of the War Department. This Prefect was once an under-secretary of mine!"

S. J. Bloomingdale, Manhattan department store owner: "I am building a memorial stairway to my father in his emporium, adapted from the main staircase in the Palace of the Podestats of Florence, the famous Bargello."

John Jacob Astor, aged 11: "Sole member of the American branch to bear the name of our family's founder, I sold balloons at a Bayshore, L. I., benefit fête for the Southside hospital."

Homer Samuels: "William Thorner is suing me for defamation because I said he never taught my wife, Mme. Galli-Curci, a note. Thorner claims he 'discovered' Galli-Curci, as well as Rosa Ponselle and Anna Fitziu, and made them great singers."

Dr. William J. Mayo of Rochester, Minn.: "In London I told reporters that British medicine was under a terrible handicap because of restrictions on vivisection. This, I said, was brought about not so much by George Bernard Shaw's propaganda as by the 'downright mendacity of bleating women.'"

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MISCELLANY

"TIME brings all things."

Bolshevism Denounced

¶ At Atlanta, Ga., the B. P. O. Elks assembled for their annual convention.

¶ Total membership was announced as 826,825—an increase of 14,168 for the year.

¶ James G. McFarland of Watertown, S. D., was chosen Grand Exalted Ruler. He denounced Bolshevism and I. W. W.-ism and declared Elks to be law-abiding and law-enforcing.

"Grand Whiskerino"

In Chicago assembled the annual convention of the International Association of Specialty Salesmen. Said their President: "This year we decided to find the man with the longest beard in the country, to appear at our convention!" He then introduced Hans W. Langseth, 77, of Barney, N. D. Mr. Langseth carries his 17-foot beard inside his waistcoat—in a bag. The specialty salesmen conferred upon him the title of Supreme Grand Whiskerino of the Universe.

State Record

In Kellyville, N. H., Mrs. Lemuel Barton established a new large family record for that state by presenting her husband with a twentieth child. Mrs. Barton is 45. Her eldest daughter is 29.

Ormsby Quads

In Chicago were re-discovered the Ormsby "quads"—who won fame and fortune two decades ago as "the only living set of quadruplets in the world." The quadruplets are living with their mother in comparative seclusion on a two-acre farm in the suburbs. Their names are William Hearst, John Studebaker, Theodore Roosevelt, Edith Viola.

MILESTONES

Engaged. Lady Evelyn Herbert, only daughter of the late Lord Carnarvon, and his companion at the tomb of Tut-ankh-Amen, to B. C. Beauchamp, son of Sir Edward Beauchamp, Liberal M. P. for Lowestoft.

Engaged. Worth Bagley Daniels, son of ex-Secretary of the Navy Josephus Daniels and Mrs. Daniels, of Raleigh, N. C., to Miss Josephine Poe January, of St. Louis.

Married. Lionel Barrymore, actor, divorced April 14 from Miss Doris Rankin, to Miss Irene Fenwick, actress, former wife of James F. (Jay) O'Brien, at Rome.

Sued for separation. Courtland H. Young, 48, publisher of *Young's Magazine*, *Breezy Stories*, *The Yellow Book*, *Droll Stories*, by Mrs. Dorothy Rosabelle Young, 21. She charged cruelty and habitual intoxication.

Died. John M. Siddall, editor of the *American Magazine*, at Ardsley-on-Hudson, N. Y., of cancer of the stomach.

Died. William P. Dillingham, United States Senator from Vermont, 79, at Montpelier, after an abdominal operation. (See page 3.)

Died. Albert Chevalier, 62, English actor, writer and singer of coster songs (*My Old Dutch*, *The Nasty Way 'e Sez It*, *Knocked 'em in the Old Kent Road*), at London, after a long illness.

Died. Brigadier General Quincy O'Maher Gillmore, retired, 72, son of the late Major General Quincy M. Gillmore, who fought in the Indian and Civil Wars, father of Major General Quincy A. Gillmore, in Manhattan, after a brief illness.

Died. John W. O'Bannon, 54, inventor of a substitute for leather, founder and former President of the O'Bannon Corporation, which for several years supplied the upholstery for all Ford cars, in West Hill, sanitarium near Riverdale-on-Hudson, N. Y., insane.

Died. The Emir of Asir. (See page 13.)

Died. Henry Coster Emmet, 78, grandnephew of Robert Emmet, Irish patriot, a member for 29 years of the New York Stock Exchange, a founder of the Riding Club (N. Y.), at Hewlett, L. I., of heart disease.

Died. Angus Patrick Bowes-Lyon, 24, first cousin of the Duchess of York, suicide, supposedly because of the breaking of his engagement to Miss Freda Parsons, at Ripley, Surrey, England.

Died. James J. Van Alen, "American Prince of Wales." (See page 9.)

Died. Takeo Arishma, popular Japanese novelist in his villa, Tokyo, suicide by hanging.

Died. Akiko Hatano, wife of the Secretary of the Japanese Underwriters' Association, writer, leader of the Japanese Women's movement, in Takeo Arishma's villa, suicide by hanging.

Died. Mrs. Helen Ring Robinson, 45, of Colorado, first woman State Senator in the United States, suffrage leader, writer, lecturer, member of the Ford "peace pilgrimage" in 1915, at Denver, after a long illness.

Died. David B. Gamble, 70, member of the firm of Procter and Gamble, Cincinnati soap makers, at Pasadena, Calif.

Died. Signora Francesca Garibaldi. (See page 12.)

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POINT with PRIDE

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

A 75-year-old party's birthday party. (P. 4.)

Secluded quadruplets named William Hearst, John Studebaker, Theodore Roosevelt, Edith Viola. (P. 27.)

"The Supreme Grand Whiskerino of the Universe." (P. 27.)

A broad, rugged schoolgirl with a long shadow. (P. 24.)

A "marriage bloc" that is not color-blind. (P. 6.)

Charles E. Hughes, who is cool. (P. 7.)

"Clean cut and obliging young college students." P. 7.)

826,825 law-abiding Elks. (P. 27.)

A Little Rock, Ark., voice that reaches Monte Carlo. (P. 15.)

A theatre with the lid off. (P. 15.)

The career of "the American Prince of Wales." (P. 9.)

Side-saddle. (P. 24.)

Three famed Roberts: Bruce, Cruickshank, Jones. (P. 24.)

The mothers of Pat Brady, Tony Musanti, Ikey Greenfield. (P. 26.)

A basket of super-strawberries and a bunch of mammoth peonies. (P. 1.)

A member of the Arctic Brotherhood who took oath never to maltreat horse or dog. (P. 1.)

An artificial crater 19 feet deep, 64 feet in diameter. (P. 6.)

A miracle reported by the League of Nations. (P. 8.)

A fervent resolve to become "the genuine frankfurter" in New York society. (P. 16.)

VIEW with ALARM

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

"Consent": euphemism for obligatory silence. (P. 12.)

Peking's political impasse. (P. 14.)

An editor alleged cruel and habitually intoxicated. (P. 27.)

"Fanatical eyes that shoot lightnings of mistrust." (P. 11.)

A Newfoundland whelp said to be destructive of crockery. (P. 26.)

Mexican Laborites to whom all but self is vile. (P. 14.)

"Those heavy pajamas." (P. 26.)

A hidden hand that smites a little priest. (P. 11.)

Box 69, Station D, New York, N. Y. (P. 5.)

Statutory suppression of the Holy Bible in public schools. (P. 19.)

"A hard-boiled misogynist," for all that he knocked a goal. (P. 26.)

"The only civilized country which has no interest in anything but sport, the movies, the comics and the radio. (P. 17.)

The plight of the Scholar. (P. 15.)

Suspicion of that least of dumb animals, the flea. (P. 20.)

Fatal meddling with *Carmen's* effective finale. (P. 18.)

The wheat sickness, an ill for which there is no panacea. (P. 22.)

Spanish histories which tell how Spain made \$20,000,000 in 1898. (P. 19.)

Mixed metaphors from Hillsboro, Ohio. (P. 23.)

— *Informed Criticism* —
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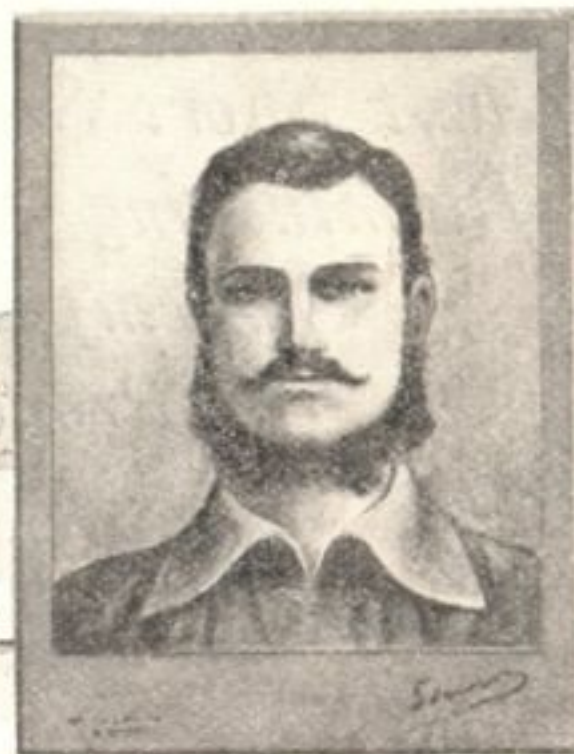
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Old prints and family albums indicate a tendency among the men who voted for or against Rutherford B. Hayes—or both—to let their whiskers grow at random.

When New York was being made famous by Barnum's Museum and the Brooklyn Bridge, whiskers were so thick that men often had to part them in the middle in order to be able to see out.

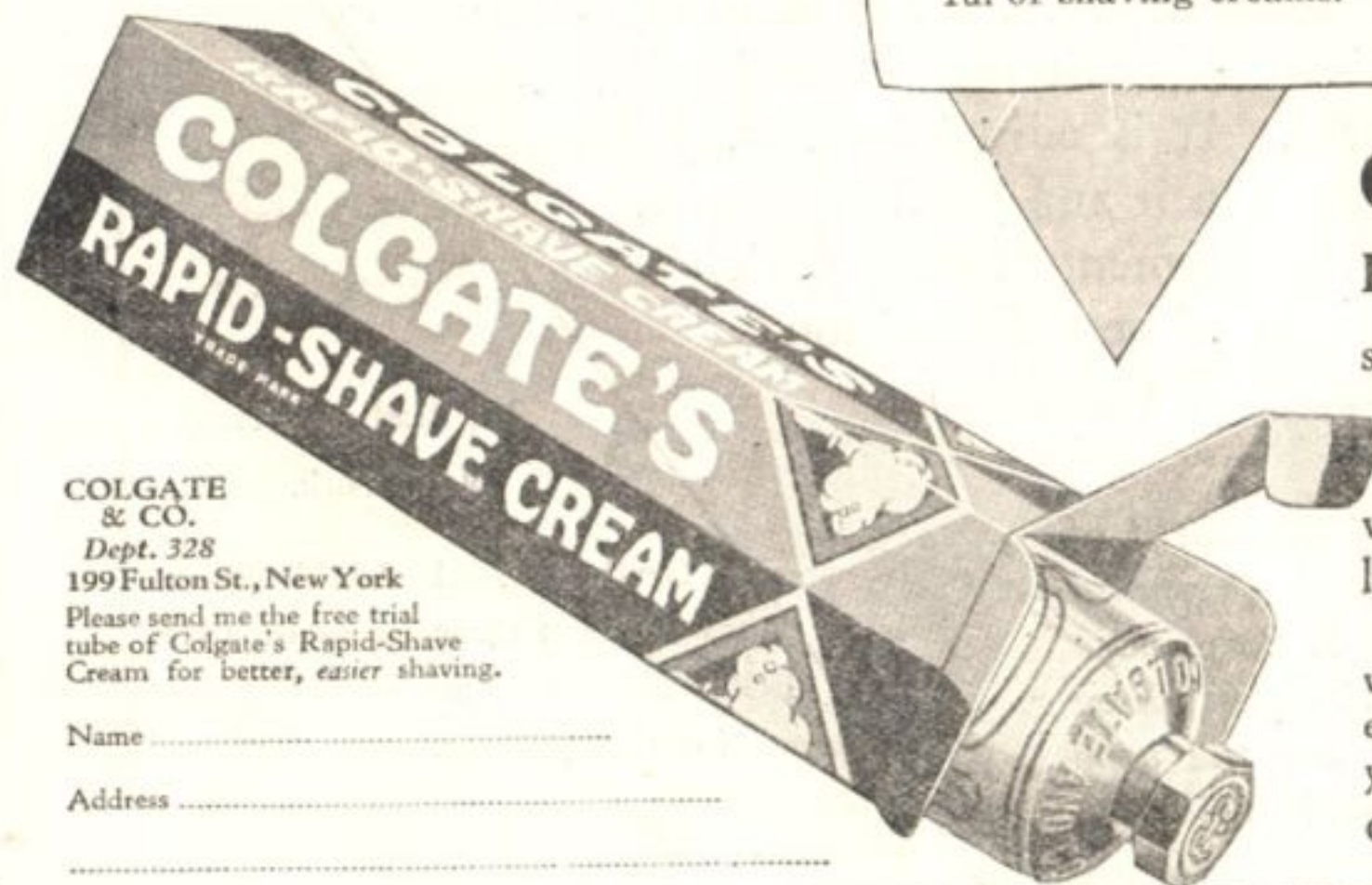
The undergraduate whose portrait is shown here was not disguised for participation in a class rush nor holding to a promise that he would not shave again until his crew finished first. He was bewhiskered because shaving, in his day, was painful and perilous.

When doctors, lawyers, preachers, professors, and snare drummers avoided the use of the razor or shaved only in spots, Colgate's Rapid-Shave Cream was not available for lathering.

Now that it has been perfected, after years of scientific effort, the last reason for whiskers has been removed. Colgate's gets right down to basic principles. You can't be fair to your face unless you lather with this most wonderful of shaving creams.



This diagrammatic magnified cross-section shows how the close, moist lather made by Colgate's Rapid-Shave Cream goes to the base of each hair. The oily coating upon the hair is quickly emulsified by the lather. This permits the moisture carried in the lather to soften the hair at the base, where it meets the edge of the razor.



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softens the beard *at the base*, where the razor's work is done.

With hot water or cold, with soft water or hard, it makes shaving easy, and leaves the face cool, soothed, and velvety.

Fill out the attached coupon, mail it to us, and we will send you a trial tube containing cream enough for 12 easier, more satisfactory shaves than you have ever had.

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Truth in advertising implies honesty in manufacture