

FIFTEEN CENTS

TIME

The Weekly News-Magazine



VOL. II NO. 5

SAMUEL GOMPERS
"To Portland with Br'er Rabbit"—
See Page 5.

OCT. 1, 1923

WHAT I THINK OF PELMANISM - By George Creel

PELMANISM is the biggest thing that has come to the United States in many a year. With a record of 500,000 successes in England, this famous course in mind training has been Americanized at last, and is now operated by Americans in America for American men and women. Pelmanism is neither an experiment nor a theory. For twenty years it has been teaching people how to think; how to use fully the senses of which they are conscious; how to discover and to train the senses of which they had been unconscious. Pelmanism is merely the science of thinking; the science of putting right thought into successful action; the science of that mental team play that is the one true source of efficiency, the one master key that opens all doors to advancement.

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

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

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

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

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

Pelmanism can, and does, develop and strengthen such qualities as will power, concentration, ambition, self-reliance, judgment and memory.



GEORGE CREEL

Pelmanism can, and does, substitute "I will" for "I wish" by curing mind wandering and wool gathering.

Viewed historically, Pelmanism is a study in intelligent growth. Twenty years ago it was a simple memory training system.

The founder of Pelmanism had an idea. He went to the leading psychologists of England, and also to those of America, and said: "I have a good memory system. I think I may say that it is the best. But it occurs to me that there is small point in memory unless there's a mind behind it. You gentlemen teach the science of the mind. But you teach it only to those who come to you. And few come, for psychology is looked upon as 'highbrow.' Why can't we popularize it? Why can't we make people train their minds just as they train their bodies? Why can't you put all that you have to teach into a series of simple, understandable lessons that can be grasped by the average man with an average education?"

And the eminent professors did it! Pelmanism to-day is the one known course in applied psychology, the one course that builds mind as a physical instructor builds muscle.

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

It is not, however, an educational machine for grinding out standardized brains, for it realizes that there are wide differences in the minds and problems of men. It develops *individual* mentality to its highest power.

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

There is no "magic" or "mystery" about it. It is not "learned in an evening."

[Advertisement]

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

Brains are not evolved by miracles. Just as the arms stay weak or grow flabby when not used, so does the unexercised mind stay weak or grow flabby.

Pelmanism is the science of Get There—getting there quickly, surely, finely! Not for men alone, but for women as well. Women in commercial pursuits have the same problems to overcome as men. Women in the home are operating a business, a highly specialized, complex business, requiring every ounce of judgment, energy, self-reliance and quick decision that it is possible to develop.

I say deliberately and with the deepest conviction, that Pelmanism *will* do what it promises to do.

Talk of quick and large salary raises suggests quackery, but with my own eyes I saw bundles of letters telling how Pelmanism had increased earning capacities from 20 to 200 per cent. With my own ears I heard the testimony of employers to this effect. Why not? Increased efficiency is *worth* more money. Aroused ambition, heightened energies refuse to let a man rest content with "well enough."

But Pelmanism is bigger than that. There's more to it than the making of money. It makes for a richer and more wholesome and more interesting life.

One may utilize Pelmanism as a means of achieving some immediate purpose—financial, social, educational or cultural—but the advantages of the training touch life and living at every point.

(Signed) GEORGE CREEL.

Pelmanism is taught entirely by correspondence. There are twelve lessons—twelve "Little Gray Books." The course can be completed in three to twelve months, depending entirely upon the amount of time devoted to study.

Whatever may have been your experience with other courses, Pelmanism *will* help you.

"Scientific Mind Training" is the name of the booklet which describes Pelmanism down to the last detail. It is fascinating in itself with its wealth of original thought and incisive observation. It has benefits of its own that will make the reader keep it. It is free. Use the coupon or a postcard and send for it now—TO-DAY.

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Please send me, without obligation, your free booklet, "Scientific Mind Training."

Name

Address

All correspondence strictly confidential.

TIME

The Weekly News-Magazine

Vol. II, No. 5

Oct. 1, 1923

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

THE PRESIDENCY *Republican Logging*

The woodman's axe rings once more among Presidential timber. Industrious politicians prepare with the approach of Winter to sluice their sturdy oaks through the waters of party politics down to the convention sawmill. The Stewart Edward Whites and James Oliver Curwoods of politics have already written the opening chapters of the great log drive.

¶ Calvin Coolidge, President of the U. S., was first of the monarchs of the forest to tremble last week before the insidious chill of the approaching season. The Senators from Pennsylvania, George Wharton Pepper and David A. Reed, called at the White House. Mr. Pepper is sometimes referred to as "the best lawyer in the Senate"; Mr. Reed, although young, is rated as an able lawyer. On leaving the President, they put their legal heads together and devised the following unincriminating statement:

"We have no statement to make in regard to the Republican Presidential nomination. If it be true, as rumored that President Coolidge will consent to be a candidate for the nomination, and if it be true, as likewise rumored, that Governor Pinchot has Presidential aspirations, a situation will develop upon which a Senator from Pennsylvania ought not to express himself prematurely, or otherwise than after serious reflection. . . ."

Immediately afterward, Harry S. New, Postmaster General, visited Indianapolis and exclaimed within the hearing of reporters: "There is no doubt whatever in my mind but that Mr. Coolidge will be, as he very righteously should be, the nominee of the Party in 1924."

South Dakota will be the first state to display her Presidential preferences. There, in December, a Republican convention, will make a first and a second choice to be presented to the State at ensuing primaries. Shrewd heads among political ob-

servers believe that Hiram Johnson will be first choice and Calvin Coolidge second. This will place both in the running, without the formality of casting their figurative headgear into a hypothetical ring.

¶ Senator Hiram Johnson seems ever bit as loath as President Coolidge to announce an active candidacy. Mr. Coolidge is glad to let matters continue in their present form. Mr. Johnson has as yet no excuse for announcing a candidacy. The fact that he will probably be the first choice of the South Dakota pre-primary convention is only a matter of local politics. Mr. Coolidge will doubtless derive as much advantage from being named second as Mr. Johnson from being named first.

¶ Governor Gifford Pinchot of Pennsylvania took a fortnight's vacation at Milford, Pa., during which he observed the nation's reaction to his settlement of the coal strike. Unfortunately for Mr.

Pinchot's Presidential aspirations, he comes from what is regarded as a solid Republican state. Pennsylvania is expected to vote Republican whether or not one of her sons leads the ticket. "So," say politicians, "why pick a Pennsylvanian?" But the prospects of Mr. Pinchot's securing even the Pennsylvania delegation are not too bright. Mr. Pinchot is a reformer and an outsider to the great machines of State politics. He was elected by dividing the regular Republican factions—that of the late Boies Penrose and of William S. Vare. In local elections last week these factions united and carried Philadelphia, Pittsburgh and most of the state against independent Republicans. It is not likely that these factions will choose Mr. Pinchot as a favorite son. Mr. Pinchot's fate depends largely on a favorable public reaction to the anthracite settlement, and as yet indications are mainly adverse.

Democratic Logging

The foresters of the Democratic Party are fully as active as their Republican brethren in preparing for the coming log drive. George Brennan, Democratic boss of Illinois, and Thomas Fortune Ryan of Virginia were the most active of the axemen. The object of their activity was evidently to find among the tall trees some timber with durable and ornamental qualities equal to those of William G. McAdoo.

¶ Woodrow Wilson was the objective of a visit to Washington by Mr. Brennan. They discussed a number of possible candidates, notably Mr. McAdoo. Afterwards Mr. Brennan let it leak out that Mr. Wilson had intimated that he might let himself be called upon as the candidate of his Party next year. If this report was true it is more significant as a curiosity of the news than a possibility of politics. Mr. Wilson, if he made such a statement, doubtless qualified it to the point of extinction.

¶ Senator Oscar W. Underwood of Alabama is reported to be the real

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National Affairs—[Continued]

object of Mr. Brennan's affections. The latter gentleman, after seeing Mr. Wilson, went to Manhattan for several days' conference with Mr. Ryan and other Democratic leaders. Mr. Ryan is reported desirous of regaining the leadership in Virginia politics, after an absence of several years, from Senator Carter Glass, of McAdoo sympathies.

¶ Senator Samuel M. Ralston of Indiana is another reputed anti-McAdoo possibility. Senator Ralston, however, is 66 years of age, which may count against him.

Mr. Coolidge's Week

The usual multiplicity of duties greeted President Coolidge. Some of his acts were:

¶ To proclaim Oct. 9 as official Fire Prevention Day throughout the country.

¶ To receive a new White House dog, Peter Pan, a wire-haired fox terrier from Boston, son of Prides Hill Sicyon and Lady Rabbie.

¶ To be told that he should call a special session of Congress to consider the coal situation or the farm situation.

¶ To ask newspaper men not to give undue publicity to his sons John and Calvin, now students at Mercersburg Academy.

¶ To announce that he will call a conference of State Governors in Washington during October for the purpose of discussing not only prohibition enforcement, but other matters affecting both the federal and the state governments.

¶ To announce that he will not "waste time" by denying statements attributed to him by callers to the White House.

¶ To address the national convention of the American Red Cross in Washington saying: "The idea of charity is very old. It is included in the teachings of the earliest philosophers. It is one of the fundamental doctrines of the Bible. . . . Our country could secure no higher commendation, no greater place in history, than to have it correctly said that the Red Cross is truly American."

Sons

In its issue of Sept. 24, TIME printed the following paragraph:

There are others—U. S. Grant, Jr., of San Diego; R. Benjamin Harrison, of Indianapolis, both lawyers. It is further reported that there is a son of Rutherford B. Hayes living. This, however, has not been verified by TIME.

Dr. Charles R. Williams, author of

the *Life of Rutherford B. Hayes*, kindly furnishes the following information:

"President Hayes had four sons, all but one of whom are living.



© Keystone

DAVID A. REED

"A Senator from Pennsylvania ought not to express himself prematurely"

"1) Birchard A. Hayes, a well known lawyer in Toledo.

"2) Colonel Webb C. Hayes, who served in Cuba, Porto Rico, the Philippines and in the China Relief expedition and has a Congressional Medal of Honor among his decorations. He also saw service in the World War. He has been for years head of the Commission which has marked the sites where our troops fought or served in Cuba and China. A few years ago he deeded his father's old home and grounds, 'Spiegel Grove,' at Fremont, Ohio, to Ohio, and the State erected an impressive building, 'The Hayes Memorial Library and Museum,' in which are preserved the large library and historical collections and papers of the President.

"3) Rutherford P. Hayes, long a resident of Asheville, N. C., but now living in Florida.

"4) Scott R. Hayes, long a prominent and successful business man in New York, who died suddenly last June.

"There are seven grandsons of President Hayes. Six served in the

World War. The other one was too young."

Dr. Williams also furnished the information that the son of President Harrison commonly styles himself Russell B. Harrison.

THE CABINET

Cuban Maneuvers

The State Department was apparently relieved of one of its major difficulties with Cuba—the Tarafa Bill for the consolidation of Cuban railroads and heavy taxation of the private railroads and ports (TIME, Aug. 27, Sept. 3). The confiscatory taxation of the private sugar railways and ports was reported to have been eliminated, and the bill was passed after five hours of debate by the Cuban Senate.

Thus were American interests safeguarded and Americans satisfied. But the objection of the Cuban Veterans' and Patriots' Association (that the bill will create a railway trust) was not heeded. That body protested vigorously against the "corrupt practices of the Government." While it asserted that it would employ only peaceful means, there was some talk of revolution. Perhaps the Zayas administration, which would like to silence the objections, suggested their revolutionary intent for an excuse to clap them into prison.

Shortly before the Cuban Senate passed the Tarafa Bill, General Carlos Garcia-Velez (son of the General Garcia of "message-to-Garcia" fame), President of the Veterans' and Patriots' Association, departed hastily from Havana into the lesser known parts of Cuba. With him disappeared General Manuel Despaigne, Treasurer of the organization, who was Secretary of the Treasury in the reform Cabinet until he was expelled last Spring by President Zayas. Dr. Oscar Soto, Secretary of the Veterans' Organization, also went into hiding.

The departure of these men was timely, for shortly afterwards 20 other leaders of the movement were arrested, charged with revolutionary utterances. The arrested leaders were released, however, and President Zayas promised that if the three men in hiding returned to Havana, they would be unmolested. If a revolution should develop, Secretary Hughes will find his attention again forcibly attracted to Cuba. For the moment, however, that prospect seems unlikely.

National Affairs—[Continued]

CONGRESS

Pork?

"Own your own home" is a slogan which Representative John W. Langley (Republican) of Kentucky would apply to the Government. He went twice to call on President Coolidge and the second time took with him Representative Clark of Florida. Mr. Langley is Chairman of the House Public Buildings Committee, and Mr. Clark is the ranking Democratic member of the Committee. Their object was to persuade the President to sanction an appropriation of \$100,000,000 for public buildings.

"Pork!" exclaimed newspaper headlines. But Congressman Langley has it figured out that the Government now pays \$23,000,000 a year in rent and that a saving of \$3,000,000 a year can be made by building. The President, said Mr. Langley, is open minded.

FARMERS

The Wheat Evil

Economic discomfiture for a people is political discomfiture for a government. Spurred on by the agonized cry of the wheat farmers in the West, the Cabinet spent two sessions largely devoted to the question: How can the farmer be satisfied? The President wished an answer. Secretary of Agriculture Wallace prepared a report. And others, outside the Cabinet, visited the White House from time to time to offer suggestions.

The Problem. The U. S. is expected to eat about 584 million bushels of wheat this year. It is expected to produce about 821 million bushels of wheat. How is the difference of 237 million bushels to be prevented from drugging the market and dragging down the price of wheat? How is this to be prevented in years to come?

The story of the surplus and its disposal commences in the days before the War. Export (in millions of bushels) of the chief wheat-selling countries was at that time approximately as follows:

U. S.	156
Canada	81
Argentina	93
Australia	48
Russia and Eastern Europe.....	185
Total	563
Other nations supplied about 40 million bushels in addition, making	



CONGRESSMAN LANGLEY
"Uncle Sam is a lodger"

an annual importation of about 600 million bushels of wheat into Western Europe.

This year, according to economists, the same countries will have surpluses for export:

U. S.	237
Canada	323
Argentina	119
Australia	68
Russia and Eastern Europe	Practically none
Total	747

There is too much wheat. Canada, especially, has quadrupled her production. Meanwhile, owing to an unusually good wheat crop and a consumption still depressed by the War, Western Europe may consume only 500 million bushels.

Nostrums:

Regional conferences between representatives of the Department of Agriculture and Commerce and farmers (suggested at the Cabinet meeting). Secretary Wallace was said to favor them. But conferences (to produce results) must do more than confer.

Reduction of the wheat acreage (favored by Secretary Wallace). This is being brought about naturally by farmers who abandon their land on account of low prices. It may be brought about deliberately by diversification of crops and greater plantings of flax and sugar-beets—prod-

ucts which we now import. But, if it is necessary to increase the tariff on sugar to foster beet culture, there will be strong political opposition.

Purchase by the Government of wheat at \$1.75 a bushel, or similar price, in order to sustain the market. This is advocated by some "radicals" of the wheat belt, but opposed by Secretary Wallace because it would tend to increase wheat production, thereby augmenting the existing evil of oversupply. Eventually the Government would have to dump the wheat back on the market or into the sea.

A higher protective tariff on wheat. This was advocated by Representative Sydney Anderson (Chairman of the Joint Congressional Committee on Agricultural Inquiry) in a conference with the President. The President was also reported to have considered this proposal with the Tariff Commission. Canadian wheat is being sold in Minneapolis at the same price as our native product in spite of the present duty of 30c. a bushel. This is made possible by the fact that Canadian taxes and land values are lower than ours. A higher customs tax might prevent this influx of foreign wheat. But a higher tariff cannot protect such of our wheat as is sold abroad. If we are undersold abroad, our surplus will remain to drug our own market.

A revival of the U. S. Grain Corporation to improve the wheat situation by more orderly marketing. This project is advanced by Northwestern bankers. Representative Young of North Dakota arranged for these men to place their views before the President. Their plan might ameliorate but is hardly likely to cure the wheat evil.

Lower railroad rates. The wheat belt eagerly calls for this remedy, which would materially aid the wheat farmer. It would necessitate action by the Interstate Commerce Commission. The Administration is likely to oppose this plan if the Commission believes it would be disastrous to the railroads.

A general lowering of the tariff. This remedy is propounded by the Democrats. They argue that the Fordney-McCumber tariff on wheat does not protect our farmers but that the present high tariff on other goods makes farmers pay too much for what they must buy.

National Affairs—[Continued]

COAL

Done!

An anthracite wage contract between the United Mine Workers and the operators was officially signed after the representatives of both parties had lunched with Governor Pinchot at his home at Milford, Pa. The anthracite strike is over. The miners have a 10% increase in wages, an eight-hour day, but no check-off.

The miners went back to work, although during the first day after the signing of the contract not enough men appeared to do much mining. Reports began to develop of increases in coal prices of from 30c to \$1.50 a ton. Government agencies are meanwhile attempting to avert price increases.

. . .

Final Report

The Federal Coal Commission, nearing the end of its official existence, submitted its final report to President Coolidge. In substance the report is no different from several preliminary reports that have been issued from time to time. The Commission declared:

¶ That a division of the Interstate Commerce Commission should be created to supervise the coal industry, especially with regard to car supply.

¶ That there are inequalities in the wages paid to miners which really require a thorough revision of the entire wage scale—inequalities which were augmented by the recent Pinchot award of a flat 10% increase in wages.

¶ That the Government should levy graduated taxes to prevent monopoly profits in the anthracite industry.

SHIPPING

A Plan Defunct

With a few thousand well-chosen words Harry M. Daugherty, Attorney General, disposed of the best laid plan of Messrs. Farley and Lasker, Chairman and ex-Chairman of the Shipping Board, for disposing of the Government's ships.

The plan, announced by Mr. Lasker before his retirement (TIME, June 18) and perfected by his successor, Mr. Farley, was for the creation of 18) and perfected by his successor, Emergency Fleet Corporation, which would operate the ships. By this means complete lines were to be built up, with trade names, good-will, terminal facilities and all the ad-

vantages of complete business enterprises. It was proposed to sell the ships in time by the simple expedient of selling the stock of these corporations.

Mr. Daugherty denied the legality of this plan because under the Merchant Marine Act the Shipping Board is empowered only to sell or to operate the ships. As a means of sale, Mr. Daugherty held that the plan was inadequate, because the exchange of ships for stock in a corporation was not a sale within the meaning of the Act, which implies that money must be received. As a means of operation, Mr. Daugherty found the plan illegal, because, if the ships were transferred to corporations, the Government technically would not possess the ships to sell later on. He raised, in addition, several minor objections.

Now the Shipping Board is looking for a new plan. Meanwhile it has advised President Coolidge that there is no prospect of managing the Government's fleet so as to avoid a deficit. Various factors in the cost of operating ships under American registry add a cost of \$5 a ton over that on foreign ships. Therefore the best that the Board can hope to do, is to reduce an inescapable deficit.

WOMEN

The Garden of the Gods

The National Woman's Party, having held a pageant representing the birth of the equal rights movement on the 75th anniversary of the latter at Seneca Falls, N. Y., is to repeat that pageant in the various sections of the country. The object of the celebrations is to promote the passage of the Party's "Absolute Equality" Amendment to the Constitution. The first repetition of the pageant was held in the Garden of the Gods at Colorado Springs, Colo.

The states of Washington, Oregon, California, Nevada, Utah, Idaho, Colorado, Wyoming, Arizona, New Mexico were represented. Miss Hazel MacKaye, pageant director, said of the pageant in the Garden of Gods: "Only a noble idea is worthy of being interpreted in that awe-inspiring spot." A chorus of 500 women's voices accompanied the presentation of the pageant. Mrs. Oliver Hazard Perry Belmont, President of the organization, made an address in which she said: "I would not say in so many words that marriage is a failure but it seems to me that statistics speak for themselves."

ARMY AND NAVY Inquiry

A naval court of inquiry in session at San Diego took testimony for several days on the accident which sent seven destroyers ashore on Point Arguello (TIME, Sept. 17, Sept. 24). Twelve men were named as "interested parties" or defendants, and a thirteenth was added to the group when the navigating officer of the destroyer *Delphy* was questioned. In this way the commanding officers, division commanders and squadron commanders of the vessels wrecked were all named as defendants, and exempted from testifying. There was a prospect that if other officers were questioned they, too, might be named. In this way the almost ludicrous situation came about, in which all the important witnesses were named as "interested parties" and exempted from testifying.

At this point the 13 defendants offered to waive their rights and testify. Admiral William V. Pratt characterized the offer as "worthy of the best traditions of the Navy." The defendants will be questioned as the inquiry proceeds. The following chief points were brought out:

1) That the destroyers were proceeding at 20 knots.

2) That the visibility was not nearly so bad as reported in the press. Of two witnesses questioned, one testified that shortly before the wreck the lights of five destroyers following in column had been visible from the *Delphy*; the other that the lights of eight destroyers had been visible.

3) That no abnormal currents were noticeable off Point Arguello on the day following the wreck. This was testified by Captain N. E. Cousins of the liner *Ruth Alexander*, accustomed to navigating Pacific coastal waters for 30 years.

4) That confusion over radio compass bearings sent to the wrecked ships was probably the cause of the wreck. Captain Cousins testified that, although in foggy weather he took radio compass directions, he did not rely on them. "They are wrong," he declared, "as often as they are right." The first officer of the steamer *Arizonan* also telegraphed to San Diego that he had had two sets of radio bearings given to his ship about two weeks before the wreck which if

National Affairs—[Continued]

not disregarded would have put his ship ashore within a few miles of the scene of the disaster under investigation. Those officers of the destroyer squadron who testified declared that the radio bearings received from the Point Arguello station were apparently contradictory, and that therefore they had judged them wrong and followed their own reckoning. Five minutes after the course of the vessels had been changed in this belief the vessels went aground. The Point Arguello radio station presented its log, contradicting many of the statements of the destroyer officers.

PROHIBITION

Hard-Hearted John

John Bull, whom Secretary Hughes has been trying to persuade to let us extend our property rights nine miles further to seaward to prevent rum-running, sent a reply to the State Department. The text of the note was not made public and will not be until the matter is closed. But the State Department let it be known that the reply was "not sympathetic."

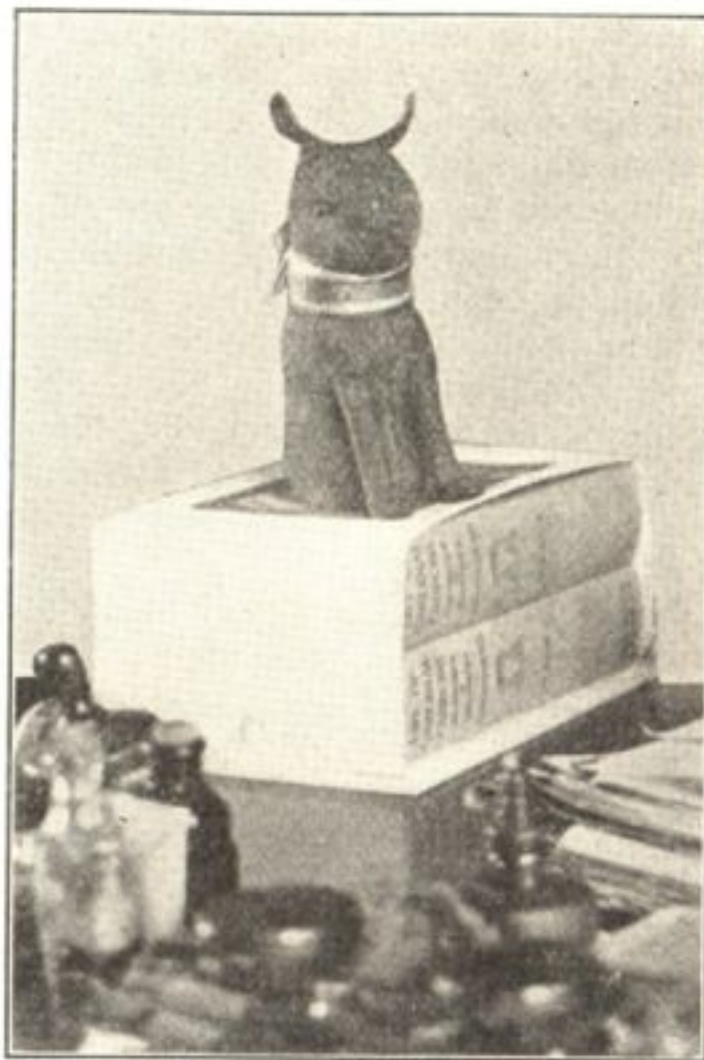
Secretary Hughes had proposed to several nations that the search and seizure limit for rum ships be extended from three miles to twelve miles from the U. S. coast. The other nations tacitly agreed that Great Britain should set the pace in the matter. This was agreeable to the State Department because no arrangement can be satisfactory without Great Britain's participation.

Secretary Hughes suggested that, if a treaty were made for twelve-mile search and seizure, it should also include a provision that foreign ships might come into our territorial waters with liquor under seal. The British reply, while unsympathetic to extension of the three-mile limit, did not preclude further negotiation. It also promised that the proposal would be considered at the Imperial Conference, which opens in London on Oct. 1 (see page 8).

LABOR

A Rabbit Keeper

A rabbit with a cork leg, wobbly ears and a false eye, its bodily structure fabricated of brown cotton, is paying a visit to Portland, Ore. The reason for this animal's visit is the opening of the annual Convention



© International

BR'ER RABBIT
He is not bitter

of the American Federation of Labor on Oct. 1. The rabbit is there as the mascot of the greatest cigar-maker in the world's history — Samuel Gompers.

As the Federation of Labor goes into its 43rd year, it is the most influential labor body in the Western Hemisphere. The story of how it became what it is, really began more than 73 years ago. In London, east of the City, lies Whitechapel, a slum largely inhabited by Jews. There, in January, 1850, a son was born to Solomon Gompers, Jewish cigar-maker. That son was Samuel. He had but four years of schooling. At the age of ten he was apprenticed to a shoemaker; out of dislike for that trade he soon gave up that trade for cigar-making. Those were the days of the Civil War, and his first serious reading was anti-slavery pamphlets. He became an Abolitionist.

In the midst of the Civil War, aged 13, he came to America. Before the war was over he had organized the first cigar-makers' union in New York. Since then he has devoted himself to leadership in the American labor movement.

Cigar-making is not a trade of such outstanding importance that it should command the labor of a nation; yet it helped Sam Gompers to his high place. The cigar-makers worked better when their minds were busy. So they arranged for one of their number to read to them while they

worked, making their own cigars and an equal share for the reader. Sam Gompers became a favorite reader. Thereby he acquired a precise enunciation, a mellifluous voice and an effective oral interpretation of words. It also brought him a wide contact with English literature, to which he added a knowledge of the works of English and German economists.

Thus prepared, his vigorous personality was competent to handle the difficult situations of labor politics. His power of persuasion is only equaled by his fighting power, and it is rarely that one or the other is not triumphant.

In 1881 he helped to organize the Federation of Organized Trades and Labor Unions, reorganized five years later into the American Federation of Labor. He might have been its first President, but he declined and was made Vice President. The following year he was President. He has held that position ever since, except in 1894-95, when he was barely defeated by John McBride, leader of the coal miners. For practically 43 years he has dominated the greatest labor organization in America.

Br'er Rabbit, of whom the brown cotton bunny is a representation, was suggested years ago by Mr. Gompers' secretary, who detected a decided likeness between Uncle Remus' Br'er Rabbit and her chief. It was the play of wits between Br'er Rabbit and the enemies that sought to corner him that made the secretary think of the mental adroitness of Samuel Gompers in a similar situation. She found the rabbit "human looking, with a glint of knowingness in his eye, an all-pervading air of good-will, an absence of bitterness in his make-up." So she purchased the cotton rabbit and presented it to Mr. Gompers. And "Br'er" has sat ever since as mascot on the labor leader's desk, has accompanied him on his travels.

His tenets:

As labor leaders go, Samuel Gompers is a conservative.

Organized labor is one of Mr. Gompers' ideals. "I can explain my position," he has said, "by a story. You see a boy whistling mightily as he approaches a yellow dog. He kicks the dog into the gutter and goes on whistling loudly. Then he comes to a bulldog. He looks at him but he doesn't touch him." Unorganized labor is the yellow dog; organized labor the bulldog.

One big union is an idea to which

National Affairs—[Continued]

Mr. Gompers has always been vigorously opposed. He believes in autonomous unions within each trade, co-ordinated and assisted by the Federation of which he is leader.

A labor party is contrary to his principles. He fears it might split union ranks. Nevertheless his organization makes a practice of disseminating political information in regard to records of candidates for public offices and their attitude toward labor.

Government ownership he vigorously opposes, and one of his few great defeats was when the A. F. of L. Convention of 1920 voted for Government ownership of the railroads.

Woman Suffrage had his approval.

Socialism and Communism have always been anathema to him. He fought the propaganda of the Socialist Berger and still fights the radicalism of William Z. Foster and the "Soviet invasion" of the U. S. He has said in his speeches: "I pity the Socialists. . . . I have read all their books. I know all their arguments. . . . I do not regard them as rational beings. . . . If the lesser and immediate demands of labor could not be obtained from society as it is, it would be mere dreaming to preach and pursue the will-o'-the-wisp, a new society constructed from rainbow materials. . . ."

Capitalism is not a Gompers fetish, as his opposition to Socialism indicates. He declared: "There is no necessity to worry about how labor and capital can be reconciled, for they are one and the same."

Life is no pathway of roses in Mr. Gompers' view. "Happiness cannot be granted to man below," he philosophized. "Life is but a strife. . . . I have almost had my very soul burned in the trials of life. . . ."

His Rope:

The A. F. of L. has been called "a rope of sand" because it is a federation of autonomous unions, not a union of dependent bodies. It was originally formed in opposition to the contrary ideal of the Knights of Labor. The fact that the rope of sand has become a powerful organization may be attributed largely to the personal energy of the man at its head.

But the fact that the A. F. of L. is a loosely knit body means that Mr. Gompers still has to fight the battles he has waged from the very beginning. He will be faced at Portland

by demands for one big union, for recognition of Soviet Russia and other radical measures. There will be two days for the presentation of resolutions, and the remainder of a two weeks' session will be devoted to committee hearings and the passage of resolutions. Among the questions to be dealt with will be restriction of immigration, labor schools, labor injunctions, compulsory arbitration, child and female labor legislation, labor banks.

About 500 delegates will be in attendance who will cast about 3,500 votes, one vote for each 1,000 members in the entire organization of about 3,500,000. Theoretically the functions of the Federation extend little beyond this annual passage of resolutions. Actually the Federation settles jurisdictional disputes between unions, issues charters and assists in the formation of local unions and trade unions which become its members. Over its member unions, especially the smaller ones, it exercises an effective, if unrecognized, general discipline.

Mr. Gompers may proudly survey his work—an organization with 3,500,000 members, which he helped to found with less than 50,000; an organization with a budget of over half a million dollars as compared to less than \$200 43 years ago; a power in labor; a power in politics.

NEGROES

"A Just Rebuke"

Mayor Joseph Cauffiel, who because of a small riot ordered Negroes and Mexicans of less than seven years' residence to leave Johnstown, Pa. (TIME, Sept. 24), stepped into a hornets' nest. The Mexican Embassy at Washington asked the U. S. State Department for an explanation, and ordered the Mexican Consul at Philadelphia to make an investigation at Johnstown.

Meanwhile the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People and other bodies wired protests to Governor Pinchot. The Governor asked the Mayor for an explanation. The Mayor replied that he had not formally ordered Negroes and Mexicans to leave, but had "advised them to do so for their own good" in an interview with press representatives.

Then the mayoralty primaries at Johnstown took place. Mayor Cauffiel, a Republican, desired renomination. But of seven candidates he ran fifth. "A just rebuke!" said the N. A. A. C. P.

POLITICAL NOTES

Masonry

Nearly every President of the U. S. (Calvin Coolidge is an exception) has been a Mason of high degree. President Harding was to have been "crowned" honorary member of the Supreme Council, Thirty-third Degree, Ancient Accepted Scottish Rite, at the Council's 111th annual meeting in Manhattan last week. He was looking forward "with most agreeable anticipation to being present at the meeting and receiving the crowning degree of Masonry."

The name of General Leonard Wood was also on the docket for this honor. The exigencies of Philippine governance prevented his attendance. The Supreme Council thereupon altered its constitution so that it is now possible to confer the degree on officers of the Army or Navy on active service in whatever jurisdiction they may be stationed.

. . .

The advisability of political figures enjoying Masonic affiliations is apparent, although they need not expect "direct action" or intervention in political or educational affairs. This time-honored Masonic principle was reiterated by the Supreme Council in response to numerous appeals to the Sovereign Grand Commander for an official ruling. Still, there are over two and a half million Masons in the U. S.

. . .

Masonry had its origin in the crafts guilds. The Freemasonry of 17th Century England, entered the U. S. with the foundation of the Boston Grand Lodge in 1733. Benjamin Franklin was an early and ardent promoter of the craft. Likewise George Washington. There are now 49 Grand Lodges in the U. S. with Temples in most state capitals.

Where early Masonry had as its basis the study of architecture and the building arts, modern Masonic teachings embrace all departments of knowledge, reinforced and decked out with a glamorous, heterogeneous heritage more or less accurately attributed to the Order's earliest days. Conservative theorists date this heritage from the dawn of English industry. More romantic Masons claim Solomon for the first Grand Master, and even Euclid.

Degrees are studied for and taken optionally in sequence, depending on

National Affairs—[Continued]

a favorable ballot of those already accepted. As progress is made upwards, the number accepted decreases rapidly. The four chief classes of degrees: "Grand Chapter of the Royal Arch," "Mark Grand Lodge," "Great Priory of Knights Templars," "Ancient and Accepted Rite." These are mutually complementary.

The Thirty-third degree occurs under the last-named class and is conferred only upon Master Masons of the Thirty-second degree in good standing. Deliberations of the Supreme Council determine the eligibility of candidates on the basis of their excellence as officers of subordinate divisions of the Scottish Rite "or other eminent service." Distinction is made between active and honorary members.

Membership in the Masonic Order costs, in most jurisdictions, at least \$20. Masonic charities, especially hospitals, are everywhere maintained.

Governor Walton of Oklahoma, who recently declared martial law throughout the state and "absolute martial law" in several cities, found himself facing a difficult situation. He set out to fight the Ku Klux Klan, which he declared was responsible for 2,500 floggings in the state in twelve months.

His soldiers appeared, and the Ku Klux Klan, as such, disappeared. A court of inquiry is evidently seeking out the Kluxers. But large sections of the press and Oklahoma's legislators rose up to fight the Governor. Though a military censorship was placed on several newspapers, the legislators were not so easily controlled. They began moves to assemble the Legislature in order to impeach the Governor for usurpation of authority. Governor Walton threatened to jail them if they met.

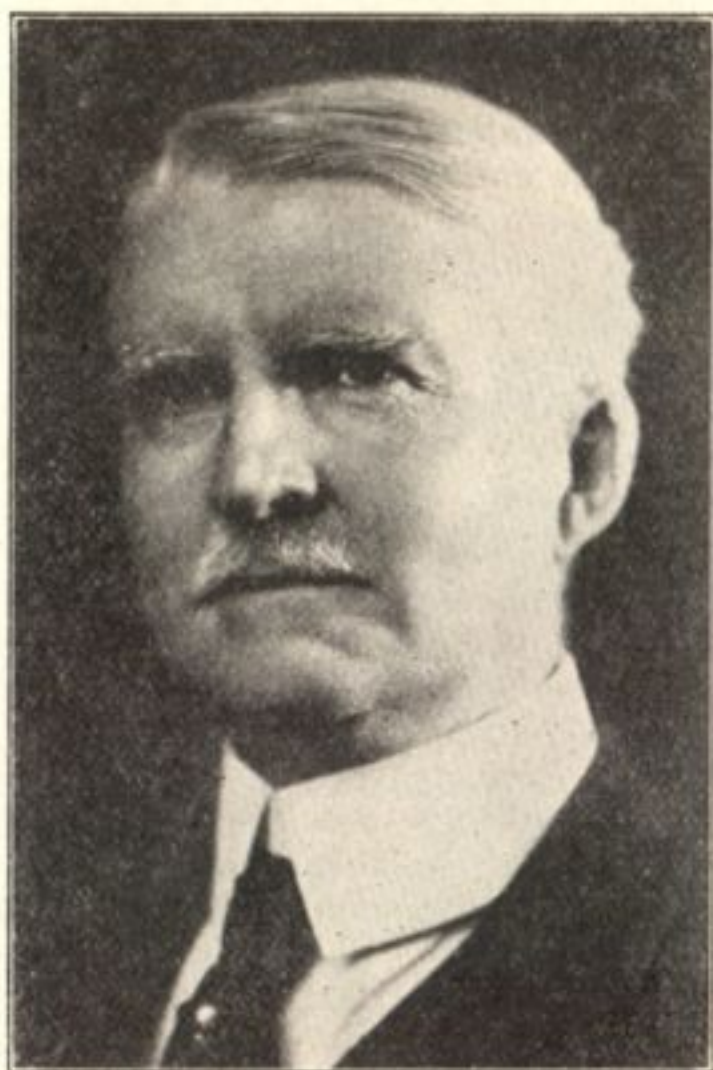
It was said that if the Legislature succeeded in meeting it would have a sufficient K. K. K. majority to impeach Mr. Walton. He was in a ticklish position for all his six-foot, well-built frame. Oklahoma vibrated with the war drum.

Senator Pat Harrison of Mississippi, who views most things with alarm, issued from the White House. "The President," he asseverated, "is in fine fettle and he is a fine fellow. We just talked about things in general!"

"Woodrow Wilson is one of the greatest men the world has ever produced. He was a great President. . . ."

His high place in history is secure and the adulation and mouthings of weaklings and demagogues can add nothing to or detract nothing from it.—Senator John Knight Shields of Tennessee, who (with only two other Democrats†) voted against the League of Nations and the Versailles Treaty in the Senate.

"Judas kissed Christ before he betrayed Him. Shields praises Wil-



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GENERAL TYSON

"Judas kissed Christ before he betrayed Him"

son after Shields' betrayal of the greatest man of our time."—General Lawrence D. Tyson of Knoxville, one of three Democrats who are preparing to contest Mr. Shields' renomination in 1924.

In a letter to W. A. S. Furlow of Bristol, Tenn., Woodrow Wilson himself added: "I do not feel at liberty to say more than this: That I regarded Mr. Shields during my administration as one of the least trustworthy of my professed supporters."

The Harding Memorial Committee of San Francisco announced that, as a memorial to the late President, there will be built at a cost of \$100,000 a new municipal golf course and club house.

Republican office-holders are none

† Reed of Missouri and Walsh of Massachusetts.

too popular in the Democratic South. From West Point, Va., came the report that a Republican appointed as Postmaster there was the recipient of undesirable attention from his customers. They bought large quantities of special delivery stamps and flooded the office with letters which the postmaster had to spend most of the night delivering.

William E. Borah quit Idaho where he has been speech-making and hand-shaking, mounted a train for Washington. Before he left he telegraphed orders to "have Jester" brought back to the stables."

Mr. William E. Borah dined with Mr. Coolidge at the White House. There was no reason why he should not. But political quidnuncs whispered that the very independent Senator from Idaho is not averse to a little free transportation on the conservative Administration band wagon.

The Round Table, universally respected British Quarterly, exclaimed of the United States in its September number:

"What does it all mean—this story of a revolt in the Middle West; panic among politicians; Henry Ford in the public eye; Congress in a state of chaos? And those other things which have not been mentioned: the Stock Exchange treading as cautiously as a cat; industry seeing shadows on the wall at every turn; the Protestant churches in a fine fury over the appearance of theological doctrines which are already antiquated abroad; skirmishes off the New Jersey coast with rum-running ships; 25 persons killed in motor accidents on a single Sunday; a lynching in Missouri attended by high school girls; the Ku Klux Klan moving unchecked over the face of the country. . . . And, in the State of Minnesota, one lone man saying: 'I got a pretty good farm; and I got good size mortgage on it; and I got a wife and children. . . . Is it Magnus Johnson's doctrine that sounds so radical, or is it his terrible simplicity?'"

"It means this: that the labor of consolidating the United States into a nation is far from finished. . . ."

* Jester is Mr. Borah's eight-year-old, three-fourths thoroughbred sorrel horse. Jester has a blazed face and two white feet. All Summer he has been in pasture. Mr. Borah rides in Rock Creek Park before most Washingtonians have breakfasted.

FOREIGN NEWS

THE RUHR

Surrender?

Premiers Baldwin of Britain and Poincaré of France met in conclave at Paris. It was reported that they had not decided upon any definite solution of the Ruhr problem but that they "had agreed upon a common policy." As a result the Entente Cordiale is said to be closer than it has been for months. The Allies wait for the official end of passive resistance, which Chancellor Stresemann was reported to have "announced," following a five-hour conference with 300 representative spokesmen from the Ruhr and Rhineland at which it was "unanimously agreed that further opposition was futile."

GRECO-ITALIAN

Chopin

The Italo-Greek dispute (caused by the murder of General Tellini and three other Italian members of the Greco-Albanian Boundary Commission near Janina in the Epirus on Aug. 27, and protracted by the subsequent occupation of Corfu and adjacent islands by Italian forces) hung fire while waiting for the report of the Council of Ambassadors' Inquiry Mission at Janina.

Meanwhile, the Greeks having paid full homage, as requested by the Italians, to the remains of General Tellini and his three comrades, the bodies arrived in Rome on a special train draped in black and were met by representatives of the King and many prominent officials. The city was in mourning, flags were at half-mast, manifestoes bordered in black were to be seen throughout the capital, shops were closed, large silent crowds assembled to see the cortège pass through the streets. The bodies were taken to the Church of the Holy Apostles, over the door of which was a message dictated by Premier Mussolini:

"The mother country salutes with sorrow and pride her children, who fell for her, raising her once more into the divine atmosphere of glory."

THE LEAGUE

More Business

During the past week's session of the Fourth Assembly of the League of Nations the following business was enacted or came up for discussion:

Mutual Defense. The committee appointed to examine the Treaty for

Mutual Defense adopted articles which provide for mutual guarantees between Members of the League according to their geographical position (TIME, Aug. 20). Dr. Benes of Czecho-Slovakia and M. Léon Jonhau of France pointed out that "such treaties did actually enable States to reduce their armaments."

Opium. The Assembly suggested that two conferences be held to discuss the opium problem. The first would comprise representatives of countries having Far Eastern possessions, such as France, Portugal, Britain, Japan, Holland, India; it would be entirely concerned with the suppression of opium smoking. The second would be concerned with the limitation of the use of manufactured drugs such as morphine and cocaine. One or both of the conferences would be held in Washington.

Article X. A resolution affecting Article X was passed by the Assembly of the League by 26 votes to four. The resolution stated that the Council of the League should take account of the "special conditions" of all States when it recommends application of military measures against a nation transgressing the Covenant; that each State should determine the extent of its obligation to the League; that all Members should consider the recommendation of the League as "of the highest importance."

BRITISH EMPIRE

"Is It Peace?"

Ex-Premier David Lloyd George, now en route to the U. S., published a book in London called *Is It Peace?*

The work is distinctly pessimistic about the progress of peace since he went out of office, and is little more than an amplification of the newspaper articles which he has been contributing to the Hearst press. He is convinced that peace "has gone back perceptibly and unmistakably." "The present year," says he, "has been one of growing gloom and menace; the international temper is distinctly worse all around."

The 300-page book is written with characteristic Lloyd Georgian vigor and is full of sonorous metaphor. The Ruhr gets attention. Says he: "If Poincaré is out for reparation, his policy will inevitably fail in comparison with that which he so rashly threw over; but if he is out for trouble it has been a great success and in the future it will be an even

greater triumph for his statesmanship. The permanent garrison in the Ruhr has possibilities of mischief which it does not require any special vision to foresee."

The concluding lines of the preface: "Peace can only be restored by full recognition of the equities as well as the humanities — of the humanities as well as the equities. I have sought in these pages to deal fairly with both."

The ex-Premier was invited to call on the President at the White House during his visit this month to U. S. cities. Mr. Coolidge and Mr. Lloyd George have this in common: each of them had a humble village cobbler as his earliest political adviser. Mr. Lloyd George's cobbler happened also to be his uncle and his acting father. Mr. Coolidge's cobbler is, as everyone knows, James Lucey of Northampton, Mass.

Steamers

The Cunard and White Star lines agreed to amalgamate for the Winter months. From November to March each Company will supply one steamer on alternate weeks for the Southampton to New York route. During those months the *Mauretania* will be retubed, the *Homer* will be converted to use oil fuel, the *Olympic* will be thoroughly overhauled. The *Majestic*, *Berengaria*, *Aquitania* will continue in service.

Farmers

The Farmers' Union decided to send a deputation to Premier Baldwin to lay before him the "deplorable state of British agriculture." It is hoped that the Government will aid in the work of rehabilitation. Farmers are faced with heavy losses on arable cultivation—losses which they cannot sustain unless the Government helps, said the President of the Union.

Cost of Living

The cost of living rose two points in August, making the index figure 73 above pre-War prices. This is the first increase since January, 1921, when the cost of living was 169 points above the pre-War level. Railwaymen will receive an extra shilling a week to offset the increase.

Metal

Signs are that the British metal industries are recovering. A Colombian order for water-works and an

Foreign News—[Continued]

electric plant valued at about \$500,000 was received by one firm. Another received an order for the electrification of the Campos de Jordao Railway in Brazil. The Beardmore Co. of Glasgow reported more orders for locomotives from India. Heavy orders are expected from Japan.

Imperial Conference

A conference of the Prime Ministers of Great Britain, Canada, Newfoundland, Irish Free State, Northern Ireland, Union of South Africa, Australia, New Zealand, probably Southern Rhodesia and the Secretary of State for India will start its deliberations this week. These heads of States comprise what is known as the Imperial Conference (TIME, May 5). The Conference will probably remain in session for six weeks. The Premiers will be invited by the King to a banquet in Buckingham Palace.

On the agenda: discussion of the economic conditions of the British Commonwealth of Nations, including Imperial Preference and emigration; review and discussion of the Commonwealth's foreign policy; debate of questions affecting the military, naval and air defenses, including the naval base at Singapore; consideration of Imperial communications; examination of plans to ensure permanent participation by all the Commonwealth nations in the Empire's foreign policy.

Premier Baldwin of Great Britain will preside over the Conference. The overseas Premiers are accompanied by a large body of experts, who will discuss most of the economic questions in separate conferences before they are brought up before the Imperial body.

This is the first meeting of the Conference since 1921.

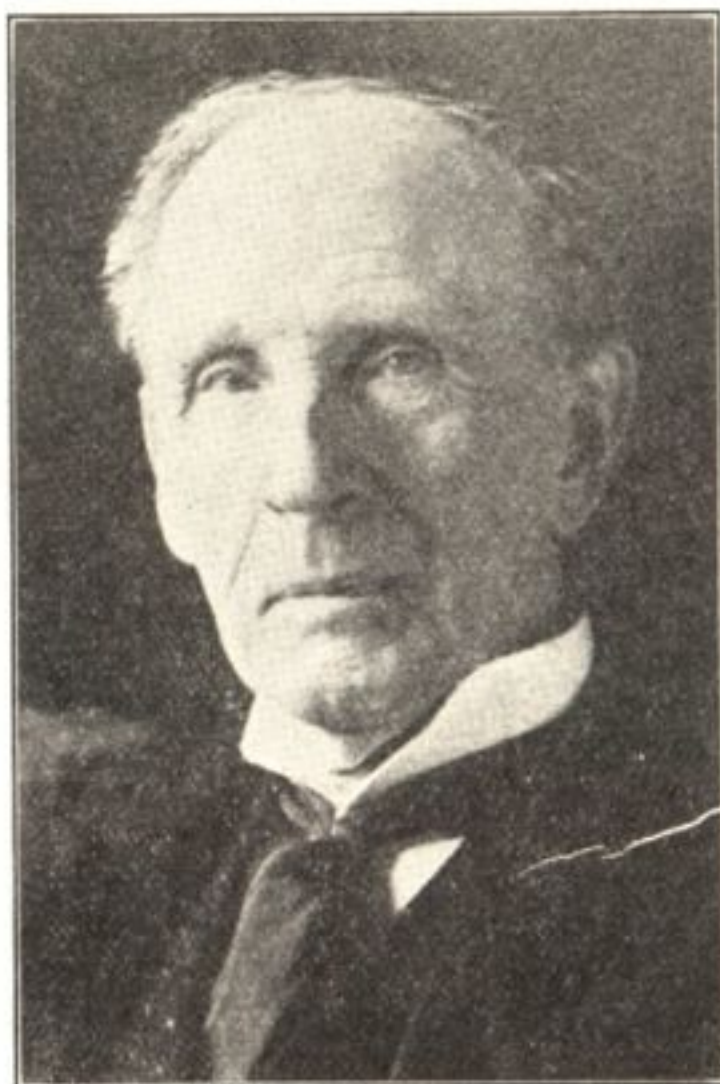
Death of Morley

Viscount Morley of Blackburn, better known as John Morley, the philosopher-statesman friend of Gladstone, died last week at the age of 84 from heart failure.

Morley's chief fame rests on a literary basis. Educated at Cheltenham College and Lincoln College, Oxford, he became a professed Liberal in politics, a die-hard Conservative in his writings. His volumes on Voltaire and Rousseau are typical examples of this literary conservatism. In these books he is nothing

if not thorough, he scrupulously avoids equivocation but he deals only in the straight and narrow paths of inquiry. Probably his chief d'oeuvre is the remarkable biography of Gladstone, *Life of Gladstone*.

His political career started in 1883 when he was elected to Parliament on a bye-election for Newcastle-on-Tyne. He held several Cabinet posts: Chief Secretary of Ireland twice, 1886, 1892-5; Secretary of State for India, 1905-10; Lord President of the Privy Council, 1910-14. He resigned the last named post at the outbreak of the War, because, although a Liberal, he was in



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JOHN MORLEY
He is with his chief

reality a reactionary at heart. In his *Recollections* he said: "The War and our action in it led to my retirement from public office. The world is traveling under formidable omens into a new era, very unlike the times in which my lot was cast. . . ."

The reactionary propensity was brought out in his earlier years when he opposed the eight-hour day for labor—an attitude which cost him his seat in Parliament for Newcastle. From 1896 to 1908 he represented Montrose Burghs. Then came the triumph of his conservative soul: he was elevated to the Peerage as Viscount Morley of Blackburn. Other Liberals have become Peers, but Lord Morley had been previously opposed to the power of the Lords; it was an institution which should

be "mended or ended." He continued, however, to support the Veto Bill, which finally curbed the power of the Lords.

In reality he was not a political anomaly. He was more a liberal Conservative than a conservative Liberal.

Society

¶ The London season is to have an early start. The marriage of Lady Louise Mountbatten to the Crown Prince of Sweden is to take place Nov. 3 in the Chapel Royal at St. James' Palace. Gustaf, King of Sweden, will be present. With the Crown Prince he will be entertained at Buckingham Palace for several days before the event by George and Mary.

¶ On Nov. 12, Princess Maud, daughter of the Princess Royal (King George's sister) will be married to Lord Carnegie, eldest son of the Earl of Southesk.

¶ London society will have a new hostess in the person of the Duchess of York. Her Royal Highness was prevented from making her debut as a hostess last season owing to her indisposition from whooping cough.

Dail's Week

With the Republican members conspicuous by their absence (they refused to take an oath of allegiance to George V and therefore cannot sit), the new Dail Eireann (Irish Chamber of Deputies) met for the first time.

The only business transacted was the re-election by acclamation of William T. Cosgrave as President of the Executive Council of the Irish Free State (Prime Minister of the Free State). Michael Hayes was chosen Speaker.

The Opposition sitting in the Dail (Farmers, Labor and Independent Parties) asked the Government to release Republican prisoners in order to enable them to meet and discuss their future policy. President Cosgrave refused and the Dail sustained him without proceeding to a division.

On the following day the Dail re-assembled and the President announced the membership of the Executive Council (Cabinet):

President.....William T. Cosgrave
Home Affairs.....Kevin O'Higgins

Foreign News—[Continued]

Foreign Affairs.....Desmond Fitzgerald
Education.....Eoin MacNeill
Finance.....Ernest Blythe
Defense.....General Richard Mulcahy

The Ministers of Local Government and Industries and Commerce were not announced. With the exception that President Cosgrave sheds the portfolio of Minister of Defense, which now devolves on Ernest Blythe, formerly Minister of Local Government, the Council remains the same as the last one. The Dail gave the necessary approval to the President's selections.

GERMANY

Finance

The indefatigable Herr Rudolf Hilferding, Minister of Finance for the Reich, outlined a grand scheme of radical finance reform, which made provision for three different currencies:

Geldwertmark or bodenmark, meaning "gold-value mark." The Reichsbank is to be the only source of issue for new paper currency that will probably be secured by 40% to 50% of gold coverage instead of the original legal one-third.

Sachwertnoten, meaning "real-value notes," which are to be secured by a real-value capital levy of 5%.

Nichtswerthpapiermark, meaning worthless paper mark, which continued as legal tender at .00000060 cents to the mark, or 166,666,666 marks to the dollar. It seemed certain that Herr Hilferding's bill would be passed by the Reich.

The Allies—France and Belgium—swooped down upon unsuspecting Germans at Essen, Recklinghausen, Dortmund and dragged away 1,700,000,000,000 marks. It did not matter; the Reichsbank has more than 1,182,038,536,000,000 more paper marks, and at the present rate they may even reach the impossible figure of a quintillion, i.e., 1,000,000,000,000,000,000 marks.

Berlin police began a search for foreign currency, principally dollars and pounds. On the Friedrichstrasse and the Kurfürstendam, 27 raids took place and vast quantities of real money was confiscated. Foreigners were treated like nationals, except when they could prove that they were in transit, when they were allowed to keep their money. All persons received the privilege of calling at the police station after two days to receive the value of their money in marks.

Because of the proposed heavy burden of taxation, *Die Rote Fahne* (Red Flag), Berlin Communist daily, published a proclamation: "We are the organized power, but we can conquer only when every Communist is filled with sacred, tireless zeal for the revolution!"

In South Baden, Communists called a general strike against "new tax burdens." Three deaths were caused and hundreds of arrests were made. The strike continued. Switzerland strengthened the frontier guard and the Government of Baden proclaimed a *notfallzustand* (state of emergency) with a curfew at 10 p. m.

The postage stamp was abolished in Germany, owing to the cost of printing being greater than the face value of the stamps. Hereafter German letters will bear a cancellation indicating that postage has been paid. The lightest letter from Germany costs, at the present rate of exchange, 200,000 marks to deliver in the U. S.

Wiedfeldt Out?

Dr. Otto Wiedfeldt, German Ambassador to the U. S., left on board the steamship *Bremen* for Berlin, to which city he was officially summoned. Ad interim the German Embassy in Washington is under the direction of a Chargé d'Affaires, Dr. H. H. Dieckhoff. It was said that Dr. Wiedfeldt would be absent for only a month; but it was also said that he would not return; that Herr Cuno, now in the U. S., would be asked to take his place in Washington.

Prussian Faith

Generalfeldmarschall von Hindenburg's valedictory advice in Munich to General Ludendorff and all Bavaria: "Don't secede from the Empire, not even temporarily, but preserve the true Prussian Faith." After the usual chorus of "hoch's" the great, grim monster of Germany returned to his native Hanover.

FRANCE

M. Herriot

Edouard Herriot, for 18 years Mayor of Lyons ("the French Chicago"), Socialist, member of the Finance Committee of the Chamber of Deputies, arrived in Manhattan on board the French liner *France*. While in the U. S., M. Herriot will be the guest of the Brooklyn

Chamber of Commerce. The principal object of his American trip is to induce business men to exhibit at the annual fair at Lyons, which was first organized by him in 1914 as a rival to the German fair at Leipzig. The 1924 fair will be held the first two weeks in March in the new exhibition palace, which is a kilometer in length. M. Herriot's visit includes stops in Manhattan, Washington, Pittsburgh, Chicago, Montreal, Buffalo.

M. Herriot is famed for his radical social views, holding, however, in common with most Latins, that the family rather than the individual is the unit of society. His political opinions are free of the stamp of the propaganda factory. He believes that business men should be given charge of international relations. He contends that M. Poincaré, whom he does not believe an imperialist, made a mistake in invading the Ruhr, and asserts that a customs frontier along the already occupied Rhineland would have secured reparations cash without arousing the nationalist feelings of Germany; that, for all French protestations, France is in a far more stable economic condition than England, despite the fiscal disparity.

This genial little Frenchman from the Midi goes where he likes, even into Soviet Russia, says what he thinks, does as he pleases. He is a thorn in the side of the Quai d'Orsay.

ITALY

Fiume

The tension between Italy and Yugo-Slavia over Fiume (*TIME*, Sept. 3, Sept. 24) slackened considerably, and negotiations between the two countries were reported as proceeding smoothly.

The latest proposals emanating from Italy were that Italy be allowed to annex Italian Fiume, in return for which Italy would allow Yugo-Slavia to annex the Slav section of the Free State. It is suggested that the administration of the ports of Fiume and Porto Barros shall be under a single mixed commission. It is understood that Signor Mussolini, Italian Premier, made urgent representations to M. Pashitch, Yugo-Slavian Premier, that the whole question of Fiume be settled once and for all, pointing out that the ports had been inactive since the end of the War and that all the commerce, which at one time centered in those

Foreign News—[Continued]

ports, had been diverted to other parts of the world.

Premier Pashitch is believed to be willing to accept the Italian proposals. He is, however, in a different position from Signor Mussolini. The Italian Premier enjoys almost universal popularity in Italy, but the Yugo-Slavian Government is in a shaky position, owing chiefly to the hostility of the Croats. Thus the chances of an immediate settlement are considered somewhat tenuous.

In Fiume itself, conditions were quiet, the only notable event being the expulsion of 4,000 unemployed by order of the new Military Governor, the Italian General Gaetano Giardino. This was done in order to save money. No citizens of Fiume were expelled.

"Mussolini's Brother"

At Coucy-le-Château, near Noyon, lives an Italian who much resembles the physical Dr. Benito Mussolini. He says he is Mussolini's brother. Asked how it happened that he was not occupying an important post in the Italian Government, he replied: "Italy has given herself to Benito. But she has not married the whole Mussolini family! My brother is not the man to put his influence to that kind of use!"

NETHERLANDS

A Queen's Salary

Her Majesty Queen Wilhelmina, 25 years a Queen, intimated to the Minister of Finance, Jonkheer Dr. R. J. de Geer, that she and her mother, Dowager Queen Emma (65) will share in a proposed cut in the salaries of State officials. The Queen receives 600,000 guilders (\$241,200) from the civil list and an allowance of 50,000 guilders (\$20,100) for the maintenance of the Royal palaces, as well as the revenue from her private estates, and the income from the large private fortune of the House of Orange.

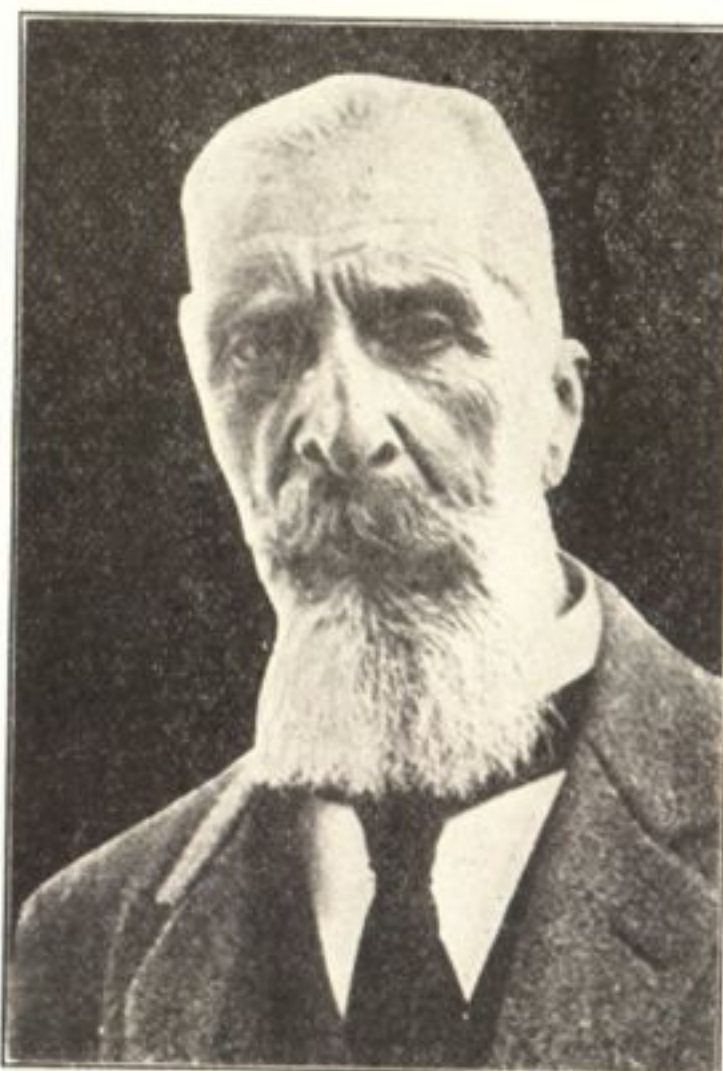
HUNGARY

Kossuth's Disciple

Count Albert Apponyi, veteran statesman of Hungary, accompanied by his daughter, Countess Mary, who will act as his secretary, was reported on his way to visit the U. S. His

object is to give a series of lectures, the first of which is to be delivered at New York University.

Count Apponyi, 77 years of age, is over six feet high. He is characterized by a prominent nose, deep-set eyes, a resonant voice and a military bearing. He is the son of Count Georges Apponyi, late Chief Justice of Hungary. He speaks fluently



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COUNT APPONYI

He once addressed the Congress of the U. S.

Hungarian, German, French, Italian, English, and is conversant with Russian and several Slavic languages.

In politics he is a real follower of Kossuth in liberalism and democracy, and an ardent Royalist. For more than 50 years he was the leader of the Independent Kossuth Party and has been Speaker of the House of Representatives and Minister of Education. Although he belongs to the oldest Hungarian aristocracy, he gave up his seat in the House of Magnates in order to sit in the lower House.

His remarkable rhetorical power and his great diplomatic skill have won for him a high place in the opinion of the world. His great abilities were recognized at the Peace Conference in Paris, where he created a sensation by refusing to sign the Treaty of Trianon. Prior to the War he shared with two others—Lafayette and Kossuth—the honor of being the only foreigners to address the U. S. Congress. This he did in 1911.

SPAIN

The Dictators

The Directorate, appointed by King Alfonso after the bloodless revolution of a fortnight ago (TIME, Sept. 24), began to consolidate its position.

The following are points in the program of the Dictator, Captain General Primo Rivera: abolition of jury trial system; war on profiteers and high prices; offer to Province of Catalonia of partial Home Rule; strenuous prosecution of the Moroccan War; trial of members of the Alhucemas Government, "which shows the worst of vices."

A decree was issued imposing fines and sentences of imprisonment for persons who display any flag except the Spanish flag or use any language in public documents except the Spanish language. The measure is designed against the separatist movement in Catalonia. "One Kingdom, one flag, one language" is the policy of the Dictatorship.

The political situation is generally quiet, the Communist element being deprived of their leaders, who are in prison or on the other side of the borders of Spain. King Alfonso is reported to have been forced to accept the Dictatorship or abdicate. The Directorate is not unpopular in Spain and if it is successful in carrying out its reforms it will undoubtedly consolidate the Spanish Monarchy.

YUGO-SLAVIA

Balkan Bugaboo

Because of frequent raids on Serbian territory by the Bulgarian Comitadji*, Yugo-Slavia sent a stiff ultimatum to Bulgaria, declaring that unless these raids ceased Yugo-Slavia would cross the frontier. A war was thought to be averted by the prompt mediation of Premier Poincaré of France, who suggested a conference for this week to settle the question. Both Governments agreed.

BULGARIA

Revolution

Communists and Agrarians, by separate revolt, tried to overthrow the Government. The Army defeated Communist insurrections at Stara

* The Bulgarian Comitadji are militant bodies of Macedonian Irredentists under the leadership of one Todor Alexandrof. The Sofia Government is unable to control them owing to their bases being situated in mountain fastnesses.

Foreign News—[Continued]

Zagora and Nova Zagora; but the Communists called a strike and engaged in wholesale sabotage of communications. Some 100,000 Agrarians were reported marching on Sofia, capital of Bulgaria. Troops halted them with rifle fire.

King Boris presided over the Cabinet, which he reconstructed; he dissolved Parliament—an empty proceeding because it had not met since Stambulski's murder (TIME, June 18, June 25); he proclaimed a state of siege. If the revolt is suppressed, the King is expected to call for a general election some time in November.

Owing to the strict censorship exercised in Bulgaria, little authentic news was received; many rumors were, however, current, which probably exaggerated the importance of the unrest.

JAPAN

Reconstruction

The work of clearing up the debris, caused by the great earthquake (TIME, Sept. 10, Sept. 17, Sept. 24), is now well under way. All the refugees are under temporary cover, but Tokyo has 530,000 homeless persons for whom to provide more permanent quarters before the Winter.

U. S. Relief. The American Red Cross brought the total of its drive on behalf of the Japanese Fund up to \$9,527,700, or nearly double the figure originally set. Donations were still pouring in. Of the total collected about \$4,000,000 was expended on behalf of Japan.

Reconstruction. Tokyo is to be rebuilt "quakeproof and fireproof." The Japanese Government proposes to raise a billion-dollar loan for reconstruction purposes, part of which will be raised in the U. S.

Silk Industry. U. S. Ambassador Woods confirmed the report that Japan's silk industry was not seriously affected. The silk filatures were practically uninjured, and the area of production escaped altogether, although 42,000 bales of silk were destroyed in Yokohama.

Naval Loss. Admiral Takarabe, Minister of the Navy, estimated the Japanese naval loss by the earthquake at \$50,000,000.

U. S. Navy. It was reported that the Japanese Navy denied permission to proceed through the fortified zone between Yokohama and Tokyo. A U. S. Destroyer replied: "We have come to evacuate our nationals and are going to do so. If further visits are necessary we will keep coming

until all are rescued." And they did, although British, French and Italian ships held off.

CHINA

Szeming and Dedie

Madame S. K. Alfred Sze, wife of the Chinese Minister to the U. S., left for England on board the U. S.



© Wide World

SZEMING

"With shining morning face—"

Line steamship *President Harding* with her sons Szeming (15) and Dedie (11), whom she is sending to an English school. Mme. Sze expects to remain abroad for a month.

Political Chaos

Relative to any solution of the Chinese enigma (TIME, Sept. 17, Sept. 24), the political situation is unchanged. The Peking Parliament is a myth; the Cabinet only just functions; the Tuchuns (War Lords) quarrel among themselves as to which shall be the next President; all is utter confusion and the election of a new President in succession to Li Yuan-Hung seems as far off as ever.

The Chinese Government submitted to the Diplomatic Corps in Peking a plan for the policing by Chinese of the principal railways. It is expected that the Diplomatic Corps will accept the plan, providing that the Chinese Government will accept foreign officers as overseers.

LATIN AMERICA

Free Love

The New Orleans Item gave an account of a Bolshevik "marriage" in Mexico City:

"... Pretty Señorita Maria Moreno and Juan Heredia stood up in meeting and solemnly swore to be faithful to each other as long as the system worked, or 'until such time as we agree to part.'

"That was the wedding ritual. No minister tied the knot, no justice of the peace earned a fee, no sermon was preached over the free-loving pair, and no license was obtained, except an authorization from the Mexican Federation of Labor to wed by the Bolshevik formula."

Mexican Notes

President Obregon was taken ill. He was unable to transact any official business, but his condition was reported "not serious."

Krupps (German munition works) was reported to have closed a deal for the Monterey Iron and Steel Co., an important concern situated in Monterey, State of Nuevo Leon, 100 miles from the Texas border. The objective of the German concern was said to be the invasion of the South American market with "cut-price steel products."

Irrepressible

The permanent revolution in the Southern Brazilian State of Rio Grande do Sul was more active than usual. Brazilian rebels to the number of 1,500 crossed the border into Uruguay and captured the town of Zuarahy. Seven men were killed, 27 wounded.

Argentine Navy

Allegedly as an answer to the Brazilian shipbuilding program, the Argentine Congress approved a bill authorizing the expenditure of 9,500,000 gold pesos (\$9,353,700) for modernizing the battleships *Rivadavia* and *Moreno*, built in the U. S. ten years ago, and four scout ships. A naval commission is to go to New York to arrange for U. S. shipyards to renovate the battleships. The scout ships are to be modernized in Argentina, but the materials will be bought in the U. S.

A R T

Painter vs. Draughtsman *The Future of Painting—What Ingres Said*

Willard Huntington Wright, American esthete and critic, offers an ingenious interpretation and forecast of modern art, in his latest pamphlet.*

His thesis is that modernist painting, about which both laity and the profession rage, is not painting at all. It is "the art of color" and has developed by a historical accident through the medium of oil, pigment and canvas, to which it bears no essential relation. The true, traditional painting is pictorial draughtsmanship. Its tools are line and mass, black, white and gray. Its function is decoration in public and private buildings. It reached its apex in Rubens (1577-1640), and since then no fundamental advances have been made—merely improvements in method, conquests of technical problems, emotionally impotent. To the great masters of the Renaissance, says Wright, color was incidental—laid on after the design was structurally complete. Their works are as intelligible in black and white reproductions as in the original.

But Turner in England, Delacroix in France, reacted against the orthodox tradition. They were dimly aware of the uses of color, and, though they probably would not recognize their spiritual descendants, they fathered the long line of impressionists, neo-impressionists, pointillists, post-impressionists, cubists, orphists, synchromists and what not, whom the 19th and 20th Centuries spawned. Modernist art is not yet aware of itself. The academic painters are in it only an insolent and half-baked challenge in their own medium. The modernists think they are destined to supplant the older school entirely. Neither is right, and when a true understanding of their respective purposes is spread abroad, the antagonism will vanish.

The color art of the future will abandon pigment and concern itself exclusively with light and vibration. It will bear a closer relation to music and drama than to painting. It will be a highly stimulating, spectacular and temporary species of entertainment, responding to the intenser physiological and emotional needs of the modern machine-age. The color organ experiments of Wallace Rimington, Scriabine and Thomas Wilfred are partial, but limited, steps in this direction.

* THE FUTURE OF PAINTING—Willard Huntington Wright—Huebsch (\$1.00).

Mr. Wright's argument is cleverly sustained, though at times loose and mystical in diction. Like all large generalizations, it is too much simplified, and some pertinent questions might well be asked. What would Titian, Hals, Vermeer, Velasquez—colorists extraordinary—have said to the charge that color was only an incident to their art? Probably they would have replied in words not dissimilar to those of Ingres, when a visitor to his studio asked: "Does M. Ingres, the celebrated draughtsman, live here?" "M. Ingres, the celebrated painter, lives here!" shouted the great man as he slammed the door.

...

In San Francisco

Mrs. Adolph Bernard Spreckels, wife of one of the sugar-gas-transit-charity dispensers of San Francisco, was Alma De Bretteville, great-granddaughter of a French Marquis, Colonel in Louis XVI's Swiss Hundred. A lover of things French, she conceived and carried out the idea of duplicating in marble the French pavilion at the San Francisco Exposition of 1915, a reproduction by Henri Guillaume, French architect, of the Palace of the Legion of Honor, Paris, which was built in 1786 for the Prince Salm-Salm, from designs by Rousseau (not Jean Jacques). It is a small but charmingly graceful and dignified structure. The city of San Francisco donated the site in Golden Gate Park. The building will house a permanent art collection, chiefly of French art. Rodin, before he died, selected for it 30 sculptures including two of his own. The California sculptor, Arthur Putnam, is generously represented. Gobelin tapestries and Sèvres vases were contributed by the French Government, and the Queens of Rumania, Yugoslavia and Greece sent examples of their respective national arts. Marshal Joffre laid the cornerstone; Marshal Foch planted a tree in the garden of the "palace."

...

A Collector

Newest of Russian cynosures is David Burliuk, exhibiting with other refugees from Sovietland at the Art Center, Manhattan. The eye was taken not simply by Burliuk's canvasses (modern transcriptions of Japan, where he lived for two years), but rather by Burliuk proper.

He is easily the world's greatest waistcoat collector. He had 110 in Russia before the revolution. The cataclysm reduced him to 25—ravishing rainbows, hollyhocks, birds of paradise blindingly embroidered. He will never give them up, "even if the Bolsheviki reach New York."

M U S I C

\$3 Per Seat

The San Carlo Opera Company, which has opened its annual season with a five-week stay at the Century Theatre, Manhattan, charges three dollars for an orchestra seat. The Metropolitan and the Chicago Company charge seven; standard plays and musical spectacles in New York charge from two and three-quarters dollars to eleven.

The costs of producing opera are much greater than those of producing other theatrical exhibits. For the usual Italian works, besides at least passable principals, a large and good orchestra is required, a sonorous chorus and usually a ballet. As against that, operas play in large houses before large crowds.

The San Carlo Company now has played for more than two weeks, and has given ample demonstration of its capabilities. Its principals are better this season than last. It retains most of its stars, some of these of wide reputation—Anna Fitziu, Alice True Gentle, Marie Rappold, Sophie Charlebois, Bianca Saroya, Manuel Salazar, Taki Miura. It has made some noteworthy additions—the tenors Tommasini and O'Moore, the soprano Consuelo Escobar. Its productions are generally "good"—voices, orchestra, chorus.

The chief fault comes from a lack of rehearsals. A singer will not agree with the orchestra about the tempo. Ensembles will not move along together, with a resultant flagging of gait. The action, too, is apt to be unsynchronized. It is perhaps over much to expect that a troupe charging a modest fee shall go in extravagantly for such expensive things as rehearsals.

In Mexico

Consuelo Escobar, who (with the San Carlo Company) has demonstrated a small, but pretty and very flexible soprano voice, is a native of Mexico, where she has sung with success. This success, she says, is the more praiseworthy because the Mexicans are biased against Mexican artists. Like natives of the U. S., they will patronize a foreign troupe enthusiastically, while a local company gain small patronage and less applause.

The Obregon Government is trying to correct this. It has under way an ambitious program for encouraging music. It subsidizes music schools, composers, orchestras, opera companies. It is determined to demonstrate to Mexicans that Mexicans, too, may have some merit in art.

BOOKS

A Lost Lady*

Miss Cather Reconstructs the West of the Railroad Kings

The Story. Some 40 years ago—in the days of the railroad aristocracy, when life was more spacious—the Forrester place at Sweet Water was known from Omaha to Denver for its hospitality and a certain charm of atmosphere. There lived Captain Daniel Forrester, pioneer-hearted, a man whose age was the age of a strong pine, and Marian, his second wife, 25 years younger than himself. It was from her that the charm of the house proceeded—that delightful and airy lady, vivid as her garnet ear-rings. Niel Herbert, young friend of the Forresters, grew up with the touch of that charm upon him—it is through his adolescent eyes that we see the story of her tragic decline.

One of the greatest shocks of Niel's life was when he discovered Marian Forrester's intermittent liaison with dashing Frank Ellinger. He could not understand it—nor Marian—nor Captain Forrester, who seemed to know all, and yet to continue his trust and love for his wife. The great days passed—the Forrester fortune evaporated—Captain Forrester, crippled by a fall, spent years in dying—the pride of the house was brought down—yet Marian seemed to face Fate with a light, inflexible courage. She only broke down once, when Frank Ellinger threw her over and married—till Captain Forrester's death. Then (he had been her balance wheel), inscrutably weak as she was inscrutably strong, she lost poise—let her charm stoop pitifully to attract such men as the hard, sly, bumptious Ivy Peters. She passed out of Niel's life, leaving him full of sorrow and anger that so inimitable a creature should come to such base uses. Later he heard she had married again—a rich, cranky old Englishman, who lived in South America—and in that marriage recovered for a few years before she died a little of the luxury and spaciousness that seemed to belong to her. And Niel was glad. For, as he came to middle age, he realized that though he had known many women, he had never known one like her and that, though he still failed to comprehend her entirely, to him she had and always would have the power of suggesting his youth and the great days and

things much lovelier than herself, "as the perfume of a single flower may call up the whole sweetness of Spring."

The Significance. This brief novel, told with perfect simplicity and skill, creates at least three characters as living as any in our fiction, and summons up a ghost—the ghost, the soul, of an entire period in our national life—when the West was the West of the railroad kings. It



WILLA CATHER
She finds herself in "A Lost Lady"

establishes Miss Cather firmly as among the very first of our novelists.

The Critics. Fanny Butcher in the *Chicago Daily Tribune*: "A delicate, lovely, fragile piece of literature . . . that very rare thing, a perfect thing in parvo."

The Bookman: "More novelette than novel, but it is almost perfect of its kind."

The Author. Willa (Sibert) Cather was born December 7, 1876. Virginian by birth she is Middle-Western by adoption and bringing-up. She is a graduate of the University of Nebraska, was once employed on the *Pittsburgh Daily Leader* and later became associate editor of *McClure's Magazine*. For some years she has devoted herself entirely to writing, and is at present living in France. Her works include *Alexander's Bridge*, *O Pioneers*, *My Antonia* (her best work till the appearance of *A Lost Lady*), *The Song of the Lark*, *One of Ours* (Pulitzer Prize-winner for 1922).

Officer! He's in Again! *One Wonders What Lawrence Would Do With Mother Goose*

In *Studies in Classic American Literature*,* D. H. Lawrence, red-bearded British apostle of the ultra-moderns, discusses such revered literary figures of America's past as Franklin, Cooper, Poe, Melville, Whitman.

In the first place, Mr. Lawrence does not think much of the present advertised American Literary Renaissance. At present, he considers, "all that is visible to the naked European eye, in America, is a sort of recreant European." But with Hawthorne, Poe, etc., American literature came to "a real verge." "It's high time now that someone came to life out of the swaddled infant of truth that America spawned some time back," he remarks with naïve condescension. So he fires away 264 pages of verbosity, besprinkled with large capitals, cryptic exhortations, capital I's.

"Old Daddy Franklin . . . set up the first dummy American."

"Two monsters loomed on Cooper's horizon."

"MRS. COOPER MY WORK
"MY WORK MY WIFE
"MY WIFE MY WORK
"THE DEAR CHILDREN
"MY WORK!!

"There you have the essential keyboard of Cooper's soul."

"That blue-eyed darling, Nathaniel [Hawthorne] knew disagreeable things in his inner soul."

"Poe — doomed — died wanting more love and love killed him. A ghastly disease, love."

Such are a few of Mr. Lawrence's more consecutive pronouncements. He proclaims with some justice Melville's *Moby Dick* the greatest book of the sea ever written. But he says of Whitman: "Walt's great poems are really huge, fat tomb-plants, great, rank, graveyard growths"; and then: "Whitman was the first heroic seer to seize the soul by the scruff of her neck and plant her down among the potsherds." He is even able to read the darkness of acute sensual passion into the *Leatherstocking Series*.

An almost incredible performance by an author who has written one superb novel† and done work that is both interesting and fine in other literary fields—very nearly the most puerile book pretending to deal with America yet written by a visiting European. S. V. B.

* Seltzer (\$3.00).
† *Sons and Lovers*.

* *A LOST LADY*—Willa Cather—Knopf (\$1.75).

Stephen Vincent Benét *He Carries About Gum, Candy, Some Books*

This drizzly day, when the weather quarrels with Autumn and Winter and does not know to which it shall pay allegiance, I scarcely know what author to pick down from the shelves. As a matter of fact, I have been reading *Midwinter*, by John Buchan. What a rollicking tale! Of Bonnie Prince Charlie and Brobdingnagian Dr. Sam Johnson. But I have never met John Buchan. Who is there in America who can spin such a romance? George Barr McCutcheon? Robert W. Chambers? John Marquand? Some day when Stephen Vincent Benét turns his hand to romancing, perhaps he will do it.

Now, there seems no reason why I should not write a few words concerning my friend and collaborator, Stephen Vincent Benét. Log-rolling? If you wish, you may call it that. I've often told the story of our first meeting at Yale, when he was a Freshman and I was a Sophomore, and I sought him out in the top floor of a gloomy dormitory where he was gayly pitching pennies of a Winter afternoon. Shortly after that, S. V. B. published his first book of poems. Since then he has published two others and three novels. Until his latest novel, *Jean Huguenot*, I had thought him more poet than novelist. In *Jean*, however, he has drawn a character of charm and power.

Stephen Benét has a large head, indefinite hair, wears huge glasses, carries an entire desk-full of papers, gum, candy, cigarettes and a book or two constantly about his person. His military ancestors, among them a Chief of Ordnance, have not given him precision of movement.

His second novel, *Young People's Pride*, was written so that he might marry and depart for a honeymoon in France. This he accomplished.

He is exceedingly fond of his poet-editor brother, William Rose Benét.

Stephen Benét has read constantly and rapidly from cradle days. He has assembled to his mind an extraordinary array of facts and fancies. His poetry bristles with them. Simple, honest, retiring, he is a phenomenon not often encountered among the literary young men of our time. He is a contributor to these pages.

I just called him on the telephone to see what his next novel would be like. "I don't know," he answered. "Only one thing—it's going to be exceedingly long!" Which, after all, is a perfectly safe plan for a novel, isn't it?

J. F.

Good Books

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

DOCTOR NYE—Joseph C. Lincoln—*Appleton* (\$2.00). When Doctor Nye came back to North Ostable his return and the reasons for it offered a perennial *bonne bouche* for all the gossips of Cape Cod. Why, the man had embezzled a church fund and gone to jail for it (and it was lucky his poor wife had died just before he was found out). How Doctor Nye rehabilitated himself against heavy odds—how he protected two young star-crossed lovers in spite of their warring families—how he finally established his innocence even in the eyes of his pompous brother-in-law—is told through some 400 leisurely and amusing pages, spiced with the particular brand of Cape Cod humor that has made Mr. Lincoln a best-seller. The happy ending is just as it ought to be.

EMILY OF NEW MOON—L. M. Montgomery—*Stokes* (\$2.00). There is good pollyanity and bad pollyanity. This is good pollyanity—at least one can read it without wishing to rush out instantaneously and murder the first quaint child one sees. We have with us again the precocious girl orphan who confides in her diary and longs to be an author—the unsympathetic relatives who are won over by her shy independence—the Great Family Secret—the letters to Father in Paradise—etc., etc. But the peppermint sticks are tastier than the run of such literary peppermint sticks; the author knows her locale, Prince Edward Island, and writes of it with some intelligence. All in all it is a wonderful book to give that old-fashioned aunt. But be sure to include a box of handkerchiefs, too—for it's the sort of glad book that calls for a good, long cry.

THE END OF THE HOUSE OF ALARD—Sheila Kaye-Smith—*Dutton* (\$2.00). Here is another lengthy, careful study of the decay of an English county family by the author of *Joanna Godden*. The Alards were land-poor and stubborn with pride—they could afford to keep two cars for the sake of their position but they could not afford the most necessary repairs on their farms. As a matter of economic fact they cumbered the ground, and the slow pressure of economic facts at last destroyed them. A thorough, complete dissection of an acute problem in present-day England—well worth reading.

CINEMA

The New Pictures

Potash and Perlmutter. Abe and Mawruss—in anything that might be called the silent drama? Abe and Mawruss—toned down to the flat black-and-whiteness of the screen? It sounds as mournful as a sixth class French funeral, doesn't it? But, strangely enough, it isn't. Even shorn of actual speech Abe and Mawruss remain uproariously funny—the same vulgar, unctuous incredible immortals they were when they first sprang twin-Minervas of the cloak-and-suit trade from the brain of Montague Glass. The plot more or less follows the outline of the first Potash and Perlmutter play. Rosie is there—and Feldman the unscrupulous lawyer—and Irma Potash's love affair with Boris Anndrieff. Barney Bernard and Alexander Carr score heavily as the irresistible partners—even the subtitles are unusually laughable. For an evening of intensive, uncultured enjoyment, *Potash and Perlmutter* should satisfy any audience that hasn't forgotten how to laugh.

The Call of the Wild. Jack London's story of Buck, the heroic husky of the North, who gave complete devotion to the master who rescued him from other men's brutality, is graphically and convincingly treated in this film version. Jack Mulhall as the kindly miner never leaves one in doubt as to the heart of gold that throbs beneath his mackinaw. And Walter Long, the would-be oppressor of the helpless, is villainous enough for anyone's taste. There isn't too much snow and for once, for a wonder, the dog-hero, though highly talented, doesn't make one wish for an all-canine cast.

Monna Vanna. The Middle Ages, the ages of picturesqueness, make good movie copy. So Maeterlinck's play of the days of the warring Italian city-states has all the advantages of armor, battle and the full trappings of romance. Lee Perry plays the beautiful Monna Vanna to a knight's taste and all that a curious, if bloodthirsty, audience could ask in addition would be more scenes of the heat of battle.

Note

The Shooting of Dan McGrew (Robert W. Service's poem) is soon to be cinematized. Barbara La Marr will appear as "the lady known as Lou."

THE THEATRE

New Plays

The Lullaby has a prologue and an epilogue which try to make a moral discourse out of a good play; it is sketchy, as must be any play with four acts and eleven scenes covering a span of 63 years; it might well be called *Prostitute's Progress*—every male character is a predatory weakling with the exception of two old men (one of them a priest), an organ grinder, "various Arabs" and other extras against whom nothing is proved.

The play begins a little creakily in a Norman village, where Florence Reed, a country Madelon of 17, is innocently undone by her young lover. As the play gains headway the creaks disappear. Miss Reed carries it on through the poverty and the fleshpots of Paris and the rural beauty of Barbizon to final disaster in colorful Tunis. But in her expert hands it is not the sordid story of the gilded lady nor the implausible tale of innocence defiled. Driven on by the necessity of providing for the child of her first misfortune, she gradually descends the ladder, innocence and chastity lost but the integrity of her personality maintained, until finally in the last act even that is sacrificed. A tragedy, yes. Terrible, yes. But sordid, no; for the audience carries away neither drooping despondency nor stiff self-righteousness. The art of Miss Reed's acting and the art of Edward Knoblock's play carry the day. The finest scene of all is the ultimate crash. It is the second* good play to reach Broadway this season.

New York Evening Post: "Strong drama . . . capital acting by Florence Reed."

Charles Darnton: "Mawkish and tedious. . . . All the characters are repulsive, and, worse still, uninteresting."

The Changelings. Mr. Alderoft was a conventional husband with a radical wife. Mr. Faber was a new-fangled husband with an old-fashioned wife. So when Kay Faber, the Alderofts' daughter and the Fabers' daughter-in-law, attempted to elope with a villainous novelist, the Faber-Alderoft family relation got snarled and snarled, and the conversation began to sputter with epigrams. The radical pair and the conventional one almost broke the usual traces to

sympathize with each other; the state of marriage was dissected with a mordant scalpel. But finally all parties were reconciled, the young couple presented their respective parents with a grandson, and the author consoled his characters with Talleyrand's "Plus ça change—plus. C'est la même chose." Brilliant, intelligent



MR. MILLER AND MISS CHATTERTON
They sputter in epigrams

comedy by Lee Wilson Dodd with an all-star cast, including Henry Miller, Blanche Bates, Reginald Mason, Laura Hope Crews, Geoffrey Kerr, Ruth Chatterton.

Alexander Woolcott: "A wise, good-humored comedy, which, after a provocative first act, becomes reduced to a formula and takes on the manner of farce."

. . .

Peter Weston. Peter Weston, self-made millionaire, tried to run his children as he had run his business—by domination. He forced one son, a would-be painter, to go into the family pump-works, another away from idleness into advertising, and broke up his daughter's love-affair with her poor but honest sweetie on financial grounds. Of course, after that, things had to go wrong and they did. Son John was electrocuted for killing daughter Jessie's lover. Son James became an alcoholic; and daughter Jessie, though unwed, began sewing on tiny garments. So Peter was left a deserted, broken old man, to realize that pride goes before a fall.

A forceful melodrama, smoothly played, starring Frank Keenan and displaying Judith Anderson as one of our best younger actresses.

Percy Hammond: "A brisk old-timer with modern frills."

Heywood Brown: "We don't think a play has any right to be as gloomy as *Peter Weston* without being a good deal better."

. . .

Chains. Three mountainous acts labor and bring forth the mouse-like aphorism: "I wonder if, after all, morality isn't just a matter of viewpoint?" A nice mother's heart is lacerated and a slavish father's pocket-book insultingly proffered when their son's wild oat comes to light. The heroine, backed by an open-space brother of the slavish father, carries the day for righteousness with a fine mixture of scorn, patience, idealism. Few of the multitudinous lines are unfamiliar, yet Author Jules Goodman insists on driving the lot home with dogged repetition. Helen Gahagan is courageous under her heavy load. Katherine Alexander, as a young sister of the oat-sower, furnishes a few waking moments by some realistic flapping.

Percy Hammond: "You can attend *Chains* and not feel that your intelligence has been dishonored. . . . By far the squarest of this season's American plays."

The New York Call: "A platitudinous play as passé in subject as a speech on woman suffrage."

. . .

Music Box Revue. Another gorgeous spectacle—another moving curtain, this time a mermaid—one—much color—much beauty—only occasional lapses in taste—Grace Moore's voice—Florence O'Denishawn's dancing—Frank Tinney—Joseph Santley—John Steel—Florence Moore. And this time, praises be, a revue with at least three uproariously funny interjections: R. C. Benchley's inimitable reading of the treasurer's report; a skit entitled *If Men Played Cards as Women Do*; an operatic rendering of *Yess, We Have No Bananas!* In many ways easily the best of all the revues.

. . .

Greenwich Village Follies. A spirited, sumptuous display of color and talent with a good deal of extraordinary dancing to paprika it—two mirthful comic acrobats, the Mandells, Daphne Pollard, the laugh-provoking vaudevillian of the piece, some lavishly-staged song numbers, good voices, splendid direction, noteworthy speed. Not quite as laughable in its high spots as the *Music Box*.

* The first was *Mary, Mary, Quite Contrary* (Mrs. Fiske).

EDUCATION

The Best Plays

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

Drama

CHILDREN OF THE MOON—Magnificently morbid demonstration of the dramatic values of insanity. The second act is the severest emotional test of the year.

RAIN—Jeanne Eagels in the highly sexed South Seas. Rather like a vigorous nightmare, with the sky dripping steadily on the tin roof overhead.

SUN UP—Hard characters and harder language softened by the casualty list from the Argonne and by the drawl of the Carolina mountains.

THE DEVIL'S DISCIPLE—Bernard Shaw, in an early play, awkwardly trying to treat the Revolutionary War as nonchalantly as he does morality. Roland Young as General Burgoyne carries off the play by his ability to say bitter things lightly.

Comedy

AREN'T WE ALL?—Engaging irreverence toward what is inaccurately known as the holy state of matrimony. Cyril Maude is chief among the irreconcilables.

IN LOVE WITH LOVE—One of those plays which leave nothing for discussion in the homing taxi but the acting. Lynn Fontanne does most of it.

LITTLE MISS BLUEBEARD—No respectable young woman would have been allowed to see it 30 years ago. Irene Bordoni, Avery Hopwood, beds, etc.

MARY, MARY, QUITE CONTRARY—The bewildering charm of Mrs. Fiske let loose on a high comedy by St. John Ervine. Produced by David Belasco.

THE MARIONETTES—The Teatro dei Piccoli of Rome presenting an odd novelty. Said to be "the best since Hector was a puppet."

MERTON OF THE MOVIES—Glenn Hunter still performing a national service by dissociating youth and the camera complex.

SEVENTH HEAVEN—Helen Menken injects a great thrill into the slums of Paris with aid of a depraved sister, a romantic sewer diver, and Eloise, a taxi-cab with three cylinders in the grave.

TWEEDLES—If you thought *Seventeen* was funny, wander in. The same author, the same treatment, the same players. All wear well.

Musical Shows

Prescribed for set-to-music savants are the following diversions: *Music Box Revue*, *Greenwich Village Follies*, *Scandals*, *Poppy*, *Chauve Souris*.

At Antioch

An essay* on Antioch College has been written by its President, Arthur E. Morgan. Sound physical health is so fundamental, says President Morgan, that "we say no Antioch student can remain with us unless he will give reasonable attention to his physical condition."

But the healthy undergraduate who would continue to breathe the air of Antioch must also be partially self-supporting. "Until one has learned how to discharge his obligations (economic) to society, he does not know how to live. For we must all work or steal, howsoever we name our stealing." And since most people must acquire the art of existing in limited financial circumstances, every Antioch Freshman takes a course in personal finance. He is taught to live by budget. His budget is discussed in class, and, every ten weeks, is reviewed by the head of the accounting department.

It is, further, impossible to remain at Antioch without learning to earn a living. But Antioch differs from a trade or technical school in its insistence that all students effectively expose themselves to cultural interests. Two years at literature, five at history, the social and the other sciences precede the degree. No self-made Antioch man will exhibit the ignorance of a Princeton trustee who asked: "Who is John Calvin?"

Antioch (Yellow Spring, O.) was established in 1852. Horace Mann was its first president. Long unable to compete with state universities because of its small endowment, the college was reorganized in 1921, two years after Arthur Morgan became a trustee.

The new curriculum requires a six-year course. Equipment includes factories on the college grounds. The students, numbering about 500, work in the college plants. Work and study is alternated in five-week shifts, half the student body composing each shift. This arrangement enables students to pay their own way through and also to carry the overhead of the institution. Antioch knows not the regular college holiday periods.

Associated with Mr. Morgan on Antioch's staff: C. F. Kettering, Consulting Engineer of the General Motors; George Verity, President of the American Rolling Mill Co.; Wil-

liam Mayo, Chief Engineer of the Ford Motor Co.; Ellery Sedgwick, Editor of *The Atlantic Monthly*; E. F. Gay, President of the *New York Evening Post*; Henry S. Dennison, President of the Dennison Manufacturing Co.

A Surtax

Hindus, Chinese, Siberians and other foreigners desiring instruction from the University of California must henceforth pay a \$50 fee over and above the \$150 demanded of all students who are not California citizens.

Residents of one state who study at a state university in another state are frequently charged extra, but the surtax on foreign students is a comparatively new departure, which has been subjected to hostile criticism on the ground that it is detrimental to America's international influence and associations.

Lies!

The prevailing nonchalance of Washingtonians (D. C.) was disturbed by the discovery that 20,000 of their children were being supplied with hand-me-down text-books in history and geography, which described Germany as an Empire surmounted by the Kaiser, and St. Petersburg as the home of Tsar Nicholas, the Tsarina and Tsarevitch.

The schools of Washington are, of course, dependent upon Congress for guidance and nurture, and it appears that that busy body has been neglectful.

Some educators are, however, well pleased. An opportunity is afforded them to convince their pupils that all that is written—even in text-books—is not true.

New Amherst

Clerical difficulties in rearranging the curriculum schedules of the students delayed Amherst's opening.

After the departure of President Meiklejohn (*TIME*, June 25, July 2), new professors and new courses were substituted.

English, recently the weakest subject, is classed as the strongest, largely attributable to the return of Robert Frost, poet (*TIME*, Sept. 17). Economics, one of the most popular subjects under President Meiklejohn, retains its vogue. Labor classes in Springfield and Holyoke will be discontinued.

* *The Century Magazine* for October.

LAW

The Ward Case Bitterness—An Able Judge —“Men Are Equal”

The so-called Ward case has succeeded in attracting national attention. A summary of the facts:

Over 16 months ago an impotent sailor, Clarence Peters, was shot by Walter S. Ward, a son of the millionaire baking magnate (Ward's Bread), on a lonely road near Rye, in Westchester County, New York. Ward confessed, through his counsel, that he shot Peters, but claimed that he shot in self-defense and that Peters was an accomplice of a desperate band of blackmailers, who wanted Ward's money or his life. A first indictment was dismissed by Supreme Court Justice Seeger.

Governor Smith, of New York, then appointed Justice Wagner to preside over an extraordinary session of the Supreme Court, whose duties should be thoroughly to investigate the crime. The Attorney General's office superseded the local District Attorney. The wheels of justice were promptly set in motion. The prosecution secured another indictment from the new Grand Jury, on the theory that Peters was a poor boy, slain for some sinister reason by Ward, who was pictured as a wanton, wealthy wastrel.

Though a desperate attempt was made by Ward's counsel to secure a dismissal of the new indictment, it failed and the case was finally reached for trial this month.

The chief counsel for Ward is ex-Justice Isaac N. Mills, formerly of the Appellate Division of the New York Supreme Court. He is perhaps the most respected member of the Westchester County Bar.

While the bitterness of counsel has been almost unparalleled, Justice Wagner has been able to hold the bucking legal broncos well in hand. He is the calm, confident, dominating figure of the court room. He handles the lawyers much as a school teacher would handle unruly primary children. While authoritative in his manner, he is not autocratic or haughty. His main endeavor is to preserve order and obedience, and to have the proceedings possess the dignity of a trial rather than resemble the wranglings in a barroom.

At one point in the trial, leaning forward from the bench, Justice Wagner emphatically pointed his finger at a man in the front row of spectators.

“Outside,” said the Justice sharply, his finger kept pointed at the man, “That gentleman right there.

Leave the room!” Without a word the man scrambled to his feet and hurried from the court. Justice Wagner refused to enlighten reporters as to his reasons.

Whatever the outcome of the case, one thing is sure—it is being proved that a man, no matter how rich, no matter how influential, no matter how generously endowed with astute counsel, must bow to the yoke of the Law. Over the portals of the court house where the case is being tried, appears: “To no man will we sell, delay or deny justice.”

...

Attorney-General?

Dwight W. Morrow was a classmate of President Coolidge at Am-



© Keystone

DWIGHT W. MORROW
He could fill Mr. Mellon's hat

herst (1895). He then attended Columbia Law School, made a brilliant record as a student, was honored with selection to the editorial board of the *Columbia Law Review*, and, after a varied but uniformly notable career in private practice, became a member of the banking firm of J. P. Morgan & Co.

Gossip is now heard on all sides that Mr. Morrow is soon to become a member of the President's Cabinet. If Mr. Mellon should retire as Secretary of the Treasury, which, however, is unlikely, Mr. Morrow could fill his hat as well as his shoes. It is more probable, however, that he will become Attorney General, as it is quite generally understood that Mr. Daugherty desires to retire.

Who's Best?

William E. Borah, lawyer-Senator from Idaho, is contributing a series of articles (political) to the Hearst press. Boasts Mr. Hearst's Sunday editor: “Borah is the foremost lawyer in the U. S. Senate.”

That Mr. Borah is an able lawyer, few will deny. But there are many lawyers in the U. S. Senate. Hiram Johnson,* for one. And La Follette and Lodge and Heflin and Owen and Pepper. Other lawyers: Ashurst, Brandegee, Broussard, Bruce, Caraway, Colt, Cummins, Curtis, Dial, Dill, Dillingham, Ernst, Fletcher, George, Gerry, Hale, Harrell, Harrison, both Jones', King, Lenroot, Mayfield, McLean, McNary, Neely, Norris, Overman, Pittman, Ralston, Ransdell, both Reed's, Robinson, Shortridge, Shields, Simmons, Spencer, Stanley, Stephens, Sterling, Swanson, Trammell, Underwood, both Walsh's, Watson, Wheeler, Willis.

To many, George Wharton Pepper of Pennsylvania appears to be the most able lawyer in the Senate. Mr. Pepper has been one of the most noted practitioners at the Philadelphia Bar. He served as Algernon Sydney Biddle Professor of Law at the University of Pennsylvania from 1893 till 1910. In 1915 he was the Lyman Beecher Lecturer at Yale. His appellate arguments are surpassed by those of nobody at the entire American Bar. He is in a class with men like John W. Davis, Louis Marshall, William D. Guthrie. He brings to the Senate, in addition to a profound knowledge of the law, a decided talent for convincing logical oratory, merciless in its precision and directness. He has received honorary degrees from Yale, Pennsylvania, Trinity, Pittsburgh. In addition to being a lawyer and statesman, Senator Pepper is also the author of several legal treatises of merit, and is actively interested in athletics, particularly baseball.

A Parley

The intolerable delay of justice has at last aroused the American Bench and Bar. In most jurisdictions under ordinary conditions, it takes almost two years to bring a big case to trial. Nobody has realized the shocking condition of affairs more keenly than William H. Taft. On Sept. 26 the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of the U. S. called a meeting in Washington of all the senior Federal Circuit Judges “to discuss court conditions.”

* Mr. Johnson is Mr. Hearst's good friend.

RELIGION

Unfairness

The Summer has been comparatively calm. Now the war on heretics begins again.

FUNDAMENTALIST	MODERNIST
1. The Bible is the Word of God.	1. The Bible CONTAINS the Word of God.
2. Jesus Christ is THE Son of God in a sense in which NO other is.	2. Jesus Christ is A Son of God in the sense that ALL men are.
3. The birth of Jesus was SUPERNATURAL.	3. The birth of Jesus was NATURAL.
4. The death of Jesus was EXPIATORY.	4. The death of Jesus was EXEMPLARY.
5. Man is the product of SPECIAL CREATION.	5. Man is the product of EVOLUTION.
6. Man is a SINNER, fallen from original righteousness, and apart from God's redeeming grace, hopelessly lost.	6. Man is the unfortunate VICTIM of environment, but through self culture can make good.
7. Man is justified by FAITH in the atoning blood of Christ. Result, supernatural regeneration from ABOVE.	7. Man is justified by WORKS in following Christ's example. Result, Natural development from WITHIN.

The above (illustrated) is being sent out to thousands of church folk by a propagandist agency known as the Church News Association. It purports to be the first fair statement of the difference between Conservative Protestants and Progressive Protestants, or between Fundamentalists and Liberals. It was distributed under the auspices of certain Fundamentalists, including the Moody Bible Institute (Chicago), the Wylie School of Bible Training (Manhattan), and various individual Baptists, Presbyterians, Episcopalians, Disciples.

Perhaps it is impossible for a Fundamentalist to state fairly the Liberal position. Probably, if he could state it, he would not so militantly oppose it.

In stating the Modernist position above, the Fundamentalists completely ignore the main point in all the Modernist attitude. For example, the Modernist does *not* say that the birth of Jesus was NATURAL.* He says he does not know that it was supernatural. "But," says he, "whether Jesus was or was not the natural son of Joseph, matters less than that Jesus' followers should seek and do the will of God as Jesus did." Thus, the Modernist believes himself more fundamental than the Fundamentalist.

Another illustration of unfairness is in the seventh clause. In arrogating to themselves a monopoly of FAITH, the Fundamentalists scarcely make adequate compensation when they allow to Modernists the virtue of (supposedly good) WORKS.

But the absurdity of any such

* Modernists do not ordinarily express themselves in the oracular or in the oratorical manner of capital letters.

alignment of differences is that the Fundamentalists are not even fair to themselves. The strength of the Fundamentalist appeal, like the appeal of the Roman Catholic Church, is in assertion and not in argument. The Fundamentalist triumphs by simply stating his simple faith. That is enough. But when the Fundamentalist begins to argue, he denies his faith, for his faith is either self-evident or it is not evident at all. No man was ever argued into being a Fundamentalist.

And yet, curiously (and unfortunately for his spiritual health), the Fundamentalist is the first to rush into argument. He is the aggressor because he feels, with considerable justification, that the Modernist should get out of the old church; but he can only be ousted by being haled before an ecclesiastical court.

Certain of the Fundamentalists, armed with the Gospel armor, have already entrenched themselves behind the left-hand column printed above. Between the left and right-hand, they say there is no middle ground, no compromise.

The Modernist does not seek compromise; he seeks tolerance.

Anglican Assembly

A new supplication has been written into the Litany of the Anglican Church. It is for the safety (and presumably for the success) of the forces of the King "by land, sea and air." The 20th Century also makes its dent on the Litany by the addition of supplications for "all who serve mankind by labor, commerce and learning"; also, for "miners and those who labor in other dangerous occupations."

These additions were sanctioned by the House of Clergy at the Church National Assembly at Westminster (London). Democracy was recognized by altering the prayer for "the lords of the council and all the nobility" to "the high court of Parliament and all the King's councilors."

In the House of the Laity nothing changed. In the interest of women much was proposed, but nothing granted. Only women who will promise to "obey" can be church-married. The Tenth Commandment also remains intact. It still reads: "Thou shalt not covet thy neighbor's house, thou shalt not covet thy neighbor's wife, nor his servant, nor his maid, nor his ox, nor his ass, nor anything that is his." Miss Maude Royden, persistent feminist agitator, endeavored to have "wife" eliminated. "Women dislike to be categoried with a man's ox or his ass!"

MEDICINE

Cheaper Radium

The richest source of radium in the world is believed to have been discovered in Turkestan by a Russian Government expedition. An American syndicate, which includes Dr. C. Everett Field, President of the Radium Research Corporation, and Washington B. Vanderlip, chronic Soviet concession hunter, with four New York philanthropists as "angels," is planning to produce and distribute radium from this field at cost price. Radium manufactured from carnotite deposits in Colorado costs from \$85 to \$110 a milligram, or approximately \$50,000,000 a pound. This has been reduced in the last two years to \$70 a milligram by the exploitation of much richer ore veins in the Belgian Congo. The Turkestan samples of pitchblende (the main source of radium) run almost twice as high in radium content as the Congo ores, and will make possible its distribution in America at \$35 to \$40 a milligram. The total amount of radium in use in the world is only eight ounces, of which three are in America and a little more in England. In the U. S. there is only enough to treat 5% of cases which need it, and this is concentrated in large cities. A great deal of radium is being used for commercial purposes. Twelve million watch dials have been treated with a weak solution of radium and a sulphate at a cost of twelve cents apiece. In the mass this subtracts materially from the quantity available for medicinal purposes, and the new syndicate is trying to conserve the supply for medical use.

Health Is Purchasable

Fifty-one and six-tenths cents per capita is what the average American city of 100,000 population or more spends on health—that is, for strictly defined health services, and not including hospitals, morgues, sewerage and sewage disposal, garbage and refuse disposal.* It lavishes \$6.11 on education, \$1.88 on highways, \$1.56 on fire prevention, \$1.28 on police protection. And this expenditure for health purposes, parsimonious though it looks, increased 95% on

* These functions are, of course, essential to public welfare, but should not legitimately be charged against a modern health department. Its activities should embrace control of communicable diseases, tuberculosis, and venereal diseases, infant welfare, school hygiene, public health nursing, laboratories, food inspection, sanitary inspection, vital statistics, public health education and administration. The organization of these activities varies with different cities. School health supervision, for instance, is administered by the boards of education in many cities.

S C I E N C E

the average between 1910 and 1920, according to a 10-year analysis of the health department budgets of 83 cities (including the 68 with a population of over 100,000, 1920 census, and a few below), just completed as part of the report of the Committee on Municipal Health Department Practice, of the American Public Health Association.

The work of this committee is financed by the Metropolitan Life Insurance Co., a corporation which knows how to mix altruism and business. The committee is composed of such nationally known sanitarians as Dr. Charles-Edward A. Winslow, Chairman, Dr. Charles V. Chapin, Dr. Haven Emerson, Dr. Donald B. Armstrong, Dr. Wade H. Frost, Dr. Allen W. Freeman, Dr. Lewis R. Thompson.

The survey of health department expenditures showed that every city in the list increased its budget between 1910 and 1920. In 24 cities the increase was over 100%. In Milwaukee it was 343%. The greatest average increase was made by cities of 250,000 to 500,000. The per capita expenditures for 1920 ranged from 104.9 cents (Bridgeport) to 11.9 (Scranton). One-half of the cities spent less than 43.9 cents per capita. Twenty-seven cities spent more than the average. They were:

Bridgeport	104.9	Memphis	64.7
Yonkers	93.9	Seattle	63.4
Flint	88.2	Rochester	62.9
Pittsburgh	81.3	Grand Rapids	61.5
Savannah	76.3	San Diego	61.2
Jacksonville	74.8	Dallas	59.2
Salt Lake City	73.4	Akron	58.2
Detroit	72.3	Schenectady	57.8
Buffalo	71.4	New Bedford	54.5
Milwaukee	69.8	Baltimore	53.1
New York	69.0	Toledo	52.9
Newark	67.3	Tacoma	52.3
Syracuse	66.3	Los Angeles	52.2
Jersey City	65.5		

Deadly Wall Street

C. E. Curtis, Vice President of the Bank of America, and Dr. Eugene Lyman Fisk, Medical Director of the Life Extension Institute, agree that the banking institutions of Wall Street are breeding-places for tuberculosis, anemia and other disease conditions among their women employees. There is not a bank in the "Street" that is not supporting one or more tuberculous employees in hospitals or sanitariums, says Mr. Curtis. The rapid, artificial, neurasthenic life; the poor physical standards of clerical workers; unhygienic clothes; the feminist cigarette are among the culprits blamed for these conditions. The Federal Reserve Bank has an efficient medical department with six nurses and five doctors, and provides six months' leave on salary for employees who need it. Other banks are reticent, but admit the presence of the problem.

Martyrs

A hermetically sealed concrete room with air pressure reduced to that of high altitudes; an airplane engine running under actual flying conditions; a mixture of gasoline and air; a leak, a stray spark, a short-circuited wire—who knows? and four young scientists of the U. S. Bureau of Standards were blown into Nirvana. Others were injured but will recover. The dead: Lauer, 23 years old, a Ph.D., preparing for a professorship in mathematics; Kendig, 26, an electrical engineer; Cook, 30; Lee,



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HERBERT C. HOOVER

"These men were martyrs—"

35 (a survivor of the Knickerbocker Theatre disaster of last year). Theirs were the salaries of Government employees—none over \$2,000. Some of their families may receive \$50 a month from the Government; a voluntary relief fund was started by the Bureau staff. Said Herbert C. Hoover, in whose Department the Bureau is: "These men were martyrs to the experimental work through which science finds its advances toward public usefulness." Director George K. Burgess appointed a committee to make a minute investigation.

The victims were engaged in experiments to test the amount of evaporation in an airplane engine. Government experts estimate that 500,000,000 gallons of gasoline may be saved yearly if the experiments prove successful. In the same laboratory but a few weeks ago the engines of

the Navy's great dirigible, ZR-1, received their final tests.

Our Unstable Globe

The gist of a dissertation* recently prepared for *Nature* (London) by Professor W. de Sitter of the University of Leyden, Netherlands:

It has long been suspected that the rotation of the earth is gradually slowing down. But lately other doubts have arisen. As a matter of fact, it is not the rotation of the earth, but of a definite point on the earth—the Greenwich or some other observatory—that is used as our standard. Comparison of wireless time signals has revealed slight discrepancies from different observatories. While these may be due to errors in instruments, it is quite possible that the earth does not rotate as a rigid body, but that some parts of its surface are moving in relation to other parts. Similar irregularities have been observed in the moon's rotation, and even in Mercury, Venus and the sun, for which no explanation has been found. In short, there is distinct evidence of slow and continuous changes, imperceptible to the human senses, due to the sliding of the earth's crust over its core. Instead of being on a solid ball, as we had supposed, we may really be on a shimmying, jelly-like globe!

In California

David Starr Jordan, ichthyologist, peace advocate, useful citizen, and President Emeritus of Leland Stanford, Jr., University, was elected President of the Pacific Division of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, meeting at the University of Southern California, Los Angeles. The recent solar eclipse, protection of the fishing industry, seismic disturbances were the chief topics of interest.

* *Problems of Fundamental Astronomy.*

TIME, the Weekly News-Magazine. Editors—Britton Hadden and Henry R. Luce. Associates—Manfred Gottfried, John S. Martin, Thomas J. C. Martyn. Weekly Contributors—Stephen V. Benet, Prosper Buranelli, John Farrar, Nancy Ford, Kenneth M. Gould, Willard T. Ingalls, Alexander Klemm, Archibald MacLeish, Wells C. Root, Rev. Theodore L. Safford, Prof. I. Maurice Wormser. Published by TIME, Inc., B. Hadden, Pres.; J. S. Martin, Vice-Pres.; H. R. Luce, Sec'y-Treas., 236 E. 39th St., New York City. Subscription rates, per year, postpaid: In the United States and Mexico, \$5.00; in Canada, \$5.50; elsewhere, \$6.00. For advertising rates address: Robert L. Johnson, Advertising Manager, TIME, 236 E. 39th St., New York; New England representatives, Sweeney & Price, 127 Federal St., Boston, Mass.; Circulation Manager, Roy E. Larsen. Vol. II. No. 5.

SPORT

National Amateur Golf

Posted on the scoreboard at Flossmoor (Chicago) were the scores of 32 qualifiers in the national amateur golf championship. Topping the list:

Charles Evans, Jr., Chicago... *	75	74	149
(Amateur Champion 1916, 1920)			
R. T. Jones, Jr., Atlanta.....	75	74	149
S. D. Herron, Chicago.....	77	74	151
(Amateur Champion 1919)			
W. C. Fownes, Pittsburgh.....	78	74	152
(Amateur Champion 1910)			
F. D. Ouimet, Boston.....	80	73	153
(Amateur Champion 1914)			
George von Elm, Salt Lake City.	76	77	153
Albert Seckel, Chicago.....	76	78	154
Willie I. Hunter, Los Angeles...	79	75	154
(British Amateur Champ. 1921)			
Rudolph E. Knepper, Sioux City.	77	78	155
Robert A. Gardner, Chicago.....	74	82	156
(Amateur Champion 1909, 1915)			

Below, tied with four others for twelfth, came Jess Sweetser, Yale and Siwanoy, titleholder, 157. Tied with him, Maxwell R. Marston, Philadelphia. J. P. Guilford, Boston (Amateur Champion 1921), had 158. F. S. Douglas of New York, Amateur Champion in 1898, whose entry this year aroused interest, failed to qualify with 84, 86-170.

Squaring off for match play, Hunter deftly eliminated Evans. Jones (open titleholder), Cochran of Wichita Falls, Herron, Fownes, Ouimet, von Elm, Gardner did not falter. Sweetser swamped Seckel, a Chicagoan. Philadelphians were pleased because Marston advanced by scotching Simpson of Indianapolis.

Next day the galleries gibbered. Jones, who shot 70 in the morning, was only two up on Marston. Marston, 70 in the afternoon, put Jones out, 2 and 1. Gardner trimmed Fownes; Sweetser, Herron; Ouimet, Hunter.

Ouimet's 2-and-1 win from von Elm and Jones' 4-stroke margin over Evans (71 to 75) in the medal play-off, featured the third day.

Then more gibbering. Marston sighted 45 feet across the soggy 15th green, holed a two, ushered Ouimet out at the next hole. Sweetser eased into the finals by ousting Gardner.

Ding dong, up and down, Sweetser and Marston played to a mutual standstill in 36 holes. They walked over to the first tee and halved their 37th hole in the figure 5. They drove to the 38th, Marston on, Sweetser off. Sweetser chipped, Marston putted, and his fifth stymie of the day made Sweetser runner-up, Marston champion.

Had Sweetser retained his title it

* Par at Flossmoor is 74.

would have been the first such repetition since Travers' performance in 1912. And not since 1911 has there been an extra-hole event.

Sculls

Thumping along 40 strokes to the minute in his singles scull, W. E. Garrett Gilmore of Baltimore left Walter Hoover of Duluth sweating



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WALTER HOOVER

He received shabby treatment

four lengths astern after rowing a mile and a quarter down the St. Louis River. Gilmore stepped ashore and was handed the Philadelphia Challenge Cup, emblematic of the world's singles sculling championship.

Hoover, 1922 winner of England's Diamond Sculls, declared he will not row again for some time, and when he does it will not be under the colors of the Duluth Boat Club. Said he, enigmatically: "I received some pretty shabby treatment from them."

Canadian Women's

Unless there are Mexican and Alaskan tournaments, Glenna Collett of Providence is women's golf champion of North America. The little national champion crossed over into Canada with seven other American women, mixed with Britishers and Canadians, whirled through the lot to the Canadian women's open title. In beating Edith Leitch of

England, 5 and 4, Miss Collett ticked off the first nine in 37. In the semi-finals she disposed of Alexa Stirling, 3 and 2. Mrs. W. A. Gavin of England, defending titleholder, met her at the last, but Glenna received congratulations on the 34th green.

A Cleek

Bobby Cruickshank, Shackamaxon (N. J.) professional, who tied for open champion with Bobby Jones in July and later failed to qualify for the professional championship at Pelham, holed out on a 292-yd. hole (the twelfth, short course) at the Westchester-Biltmore (N. Y.) with a single blow of his cleek.

Wistful

The great yearning of Harry Wills, heavyweight Negro, to clamber into a ring with Champion Dempsey has almost been equaled in recent months by the yearning of a great portion of the fight public to see Wills do so. So far Dempsey's sagacious management has been able to sidestep. Wills and the public have waited wistfully.

For many moons Wills has not fought a fight. Next week in Long Island City he will fall upon hulking Homer Smith, Kalamazoo heavyweight, "the man Firpo failed to anaesthetize." Whatever pressure Wills can bring to bear on Smith will apply in direct ratio to the Dempsey management. The public will see to that.

Intersectional Tennis

At Forest Hills, L. I., only a tennis net separated the East and the West. With the intersectional title at stake, Williams, Tilden, Johnson, Richards of the East successfully bombarded Johnston, Griffin, the two Kinseys in singles. Johnston and Griffin took the West's one point in doubles play against Williams and Washburn (Harvard graduates). Match score: 4 to 1.

New World's Records

¶ Running broad jump for women: Mlle. Mejzlikova, Czecho-Slovakia, 540 centimeters (17 ft., 6 3-5 in.)

¶ Horseshoe pitching: C. C. Davis, Columbus, O., 46 ringers in 50 pitches, including 18 doubles, 79%.

¶ Safe hits (baseball): Paul Strand, Salt Lake Pacific Coast League Club, 290 in one season.

¶ Consecutive home run hitting: George Kelly, New York Nationals, three home runs in three times at bat, against Chicago.

BUSINESS & FINANCE

Current Situation

As the Fall season develops, there is evidence that the declining stock market last Spring forecast general conditions in trade with some accuracy. A more conservative attitude prevails in mercantile circles; some disappointment is being expressed by previous optimists concerning the Autumn outlook.

As far as the merchant is concerned, conditions are in general quite satisfactory without being wildly exciting. A rapidly developing complaint by the public against higher prices for merchandise may, however, reduce consumption this Fall, if merchants press their present advantageous position too far.

Irregularities continue to feature the movement of prices; cottons and silks are high but in an uncertain position. It is evident, however, that retailers are in most cases avoiding overstocking, for manufacturers quite generally complain of their delayed buying.

More cheerful news is now coming from abroad; it has contributed temporarily at least to firmer stock prices, but will probably not be a factor to our merchants or manufacturers for many months, even if a settlement of the crucial reparations question is really heralded.

Gasoline Surplus

The heavy production of petroleum has affected the prices for crude oil less than that of gasoline. The latter is now lower than at any time since 1915; crude oil sold in that year at 60¢ a barrel, and is now \$1.50 a barrel. This disparity results from the fine quality of oil produced in California and the mid-continent; it is light and easily refined, yielding 20% to 30% gasoline, compared with 15% previously obtained by producers. An important factor has also been the improvement of refining methods, whereby the proportion of gasoline obtained from crude oil is higher than previously.

Some experts claim that the California production has passed its peak, and statistics bear this out so far; the week ending Sept. 15 saw a decline in the daily average production of 5,750 barrels over the previous week. A cheerful view of the oil industry was taken by Harry F. Sinclair, who pointed out the undoubted increase in consumption, owing to the continued increase in the number of automobiles operated. Present difficulties in the oil business are not due to declining con-

sumption—that has steadily increased; it has been the sudden and excessive Western production that has increased stocks and driven down oil prices.

Thus far the oil companies have stood the gaff well, considering the burden thrown on them by declining prices and mounting stocks. Very few have required security financing so far.

Bankers

Nearly 2,200 bankers, from East, West, North, South, from the country, from the cities, convened at At-



© Paul Thompson
CHARLES E. MITCHELL
He spoke first

lantic City for the 49th annual session of the American Bankers' Association.

The city men were cheerful, said times are good, pointed gladly to extensive building, high wages, scarcity of skilled labor, slight unemployment, labor's big bank deposits, "more money in circulation than at any time since the War."

The country men were morose, talked gloomily of poor crops, unemployment, low farm prices, agricultural depression (particularly in the Southwest) the European situation, the "political rampage" of the Mid-West farmers. The country men expected, however, a swing of the pendulum. They sought no legislation.

Addresses, including a curtain-

raiser by Charles E. Mitchell, President of the National City Bank of New York, and the Association President's annual address by J. H. Puelicher of Milwaukee, dealt largely with domestic economic problems—in contrast to last year's international speculations at the conference in Manhattan.

Chief discussion topics: the Mid-West farmer revolt; sporadic distrust of bankers in general and the Street in particular; the attacks on the Federal Reserve system; the New York bucket shop exposé; the return of competition to world markets.

Autos

In the first eight months of 1923 the number of passenger cars produced in the U. S. was greater than the number produced for the entire year of either 1921 or 1922. Department of Commerce figures:

1923 (eight months ended Aug. 31) — Passenger cars, 2,431,063; trucks, 258,771.

1922 (entire year) — Passenger cars, 2,339,414; trucks, 244,882.

1921 (entire year) — Passenger cars 1,535,196; trucks, 147,168.

Oil-Burning Ships

Whatever the temporary merits of coal and oil as fuels on land, there is no doubt that petroleum is increasingly favored on the seas. A survey by the Department of Commerce shows that in 1922 there were 3,110 oil-burning steamships of a gross tonnage of 15,004,548 tons, compared with only 501 such vessels with a gross tonnage of 1,721,747 in 1914. The increase has been particularly marked in recent years of expensive coal: in 1920 there were 2,021 oil-burning vessels of 9,039,247 gross tonnage; in 1921, 2,848 vessels of 13,374,652 gross tonnage.

During the same period there was also a marked increase of oil tankers; from 366 tankers of 1,441,196 tons in 1914, these figures grew to 673 tankers of 3,068,130 tons in 1920; 840 tankers of 4,114,827 tons in 1921 and last year 950 tankers of 4,806,404 tons.

This development has occurred without any special effort by petroleum companies to stimulate it; the latter have apparently felt that their first duty lay in supplying gasoline for automotive consumption, and feared the inroads upon the supply needed for this purpose which would be caused by a sudden and excessive increase of oil-burning ships.

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THE PRESS

A Strike

Modern civilization in its complicated forms is built around the press. A city without newspapers is like a room without air, and the larger the gathering in the room, the less can air be dispensed with. Yet last week New York City underwent a pressmen's strike and still breathes. And this is the story:

The public went to their beds one night confident that next morning the sun would rise and their newspapers appear on the breakfast table. Next morning the sun rose. But it was not until three the next afternoon that their expected newspapers greeted them. And then in what form! Four-leaf, eight-page papers, bearing the heading COMBINED NEW YORK EVENING NEWS-PAPERS. The only other journals to be had were a few hastily rushed in out-of-town papers and the Socialist-Labor *Call*. On the following morning the "Combined New York Morning Papers" appeared in the same form. Most of the usual news was present, although in more or less condensed form. All the old newspapers were present in reduced quantity, wearing the "combined" head. Those who knew their favorite paper's type could usually find it—but it contained only a modicum of news and a somewhat diminished supply of comics and scandal. Heywood Broun, the famous wit, remarked: "Not within our time has there been a period in which a citizen might become embroiled in a scandal with less abashment."

The newspapers, on the same night that the public went confidently to bed, were confidently going to press. At midnight almost without warning, the pressmen suddenly abandoned the presses and "tore" off the "webs," destroying the evening's work. By the next afternoon enough men had been mustered to put out eight-page editions. The reporters functioned as usual; the editors then deleted most of what was written; the paper was set up in diminutive form and run off. The "combined" heads of ten morning papers and eleven evening papers were used as a joint protection so that if one shop failed to produce a paper, every newspaper would still technically appear. Just seven days after the strike began the newspapers achieved 16 page editions. (They are normally 32 or 40.)

The pressmen struck because of a long-standing grievance. It was, however, an outlaw strike in breach of contract. President Berry of the International Union dischartered the local, and made a new wage agreement on more liberal terms with the news-

papers. The outlawed union's members were invited to resume work as members of the International Union, but, thoroughly angered, refused. One man was killed working for the *New York Evening Journal* (Hearst). Reporters who tried to attend the strikers' meetings were roughly expelled.

Business went on as usual in offices and stock exchanges. The department stores were hardest hit, because most of their advertising was crowded out of the papers.

But the world rolled on.

AERONAUTICS

Storm

Near Brussels on a field converted by heavy rain into a morass, 11 balloons (entries in the James Gordon Bennett cup race) tugged and tore at their moorings, buffeted by a high wind. Weather bureaus warned that the tempest, which was accompanied by lightning, would continue. Officials sought to postpone the competition but found their rules inflexible.

An American balloon, constricted by her anchor rope, burst before the starting signal came. The remaining 10 cast themselves off upon the mercy of the furious elements.

Seven of the great bags were swept up, off, out of sight. Three were dashed to the ground, smashed or destroyed by lightning.

Dead. Lieut. Olmstead and Lieut. Choptaw of the U. S. Army Balloon S-6.

Lieuts. Von Gruningen and Wehren of the Swiss Balloon *Geneva*.

Penaranda Barca of the Spanish Balloon *Polar*.

Injured seriously. Gomez Guilamon, assistant to Barca in the *Polar*.

The storm continued lashing the North Sea. Only two craft were reported safely landed. Five remained missing.

Members of the Brussels Aero Club discussed changing the strict starting rule. Others favored abandoning the competition entirely.

Three-In-One

Take your three-wheeled automobile with 4½ horsepower out of the garage, and drive it briskly along the road at 20 miles an hour. When you reach a landing field, unfold quickly and easily wings with a total span of 15 feet and you can fly at 70 miles an hour. Pull up the wheels and land on the water and you will have a pleasant motor boat going some 10 miles an hour. Thus the latest product of an Augsburg, Saxony, aircraft factory makes you master at will of land, air and sea. Why bother with Aladdin's lamp?

IMAGINARY INTERVIEWS

John Philip Sousa, bandmaster: "I was elected an honorary member of the Philadelphia Camp Fire Girls. They named me 'Nawadaha.'"

Governor Fred H. Brown (Democrat) of New Hampshire: "An ignorant Manhattan picture company furnished TIME with a picture of ex-Governor Albert Oscar Brown, Republican, who retired last January, when the editor asked for my picture to publish (in the issue of Sept. 10) in connection with my remark: 'The people want coal—not resolutions.'"

Avery Hopwood ("bedroom man"): "A San Francisco police judge found a producer and nine actors guilty of presenting 'an indecent and obscene representation,' sentenced each to \$50 fine or 25 days in jail, on account of certain passages in *Getting Gertie's Garter*, farce-comedy written by me, played by them. Said the *San Francisco Chronicle*: 'The cry of "Unclean! Unclean!" was raised today.'"

Peter B. Kyne, writer of sea stories: "I instructed my attorneys to sue the Famous Players-Lasky Corporation for \$100,000, charging damage to my pen reputation in the film *Homeward Bound*, which the Corporation advertised as an 'adaptation' of my short story, *The Light to Leeward*. I called their film 'a picture for morons.' I called their perversion of my story a betrayal of the public. I added: 'Jesse L. Lasky wouldn't know ethics if he met them in his grog. I hazard the opinion that he never heard of the word until his partner, Adolph Zukor, heard some author use it.'"

James J. Jeffries, ex-world's champion heavyweight pugilist: "Interviewed at my California ranch about my announced evangelistic intentions, said I: 'I don't give a darn for preachers. . . . For heaven's sake don't tell anyone I'm to become a preacher. I might be a lecturer. . . . But a preacher?—O Lord, deliver me!'"

Miss Helen Wills, national women's tennis champion: "In an \$8,000,000 fire at Berkeley, Calif., where I live, 45 square blocks of the city's most beautiful homes were devastated and I was treated at the Emergency Hospital for blistered feet and a cinder in my eye."

Woodrow Wilson: "F. W. Wile, able Washington correspondent for many dailies, called attention to the fact that I was probably the only President of the U. S. who, while in office, wore the official shield of the Republic. A scarf pin shield was presented me by a Princeton jeweler. I put it on within a few moments after having taken the Presidential oath in 1912. It was seldom missing from my necktie while I occupied the White House."



Scott

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MILESTONES

Reported Engaged. Prince Umberto Nicola Tommaso Giovanni Maria, Prince of Piedmont and Heir Apparent to the Italian throne, 19, to Princess Marie José, only daughter of King Albert of Belgium, 17.

Divorced. Miss Gloria Swanson, cinema actress, by Herbert K. Sornborn, the second husband to charge her with desertion.

Died. Paul J. Rainey, 45, big game hunter, explorer, cinema photographer, on the S. S. *Saxon*, going from Southampton to Cape Town, of a stroke of paralysis. The first man to hunt lions with dogs, he once killed 27 lions in 35 days.

Died. Major Daniel D. Pullen, U. S. A., 38, All-American football tackle, member of the Class of 1910 at West Point, in Washington, after a long illness.

Died. Jacob L. Loose, 73, a founder (in 1902) and Chairman of the Board of Directors of the Loose-Wiles Biscuit Co., at Eastern Point, Mass., after a paralytic stroke.

Died. Viscount Morley, British author-statesman. (See page 9.)

MISCELLANY

"TIME brings all things"

At Oklahoma City, a father appeared at a hospital carrying his baby girl, weight 15 ounces, length nine inches, pillowed on a hot water bottle in a shoe box, whom he had rushed by automobile 100 miles over muddy roads in a vain effort to save her life.

At Chattanooga, an applicant for enlistment in the Navy was rejected because upon his arm he bore a tattooed "September Morn."

At Trieste, an insomnia contest prize of 1,000 lire was shared by a hairdresser and a bartender who stayed awake more than 97 hours.

At Florence, a man discovered asleep in a park on June 25 was reported to be "in a hospital, still sleeping."

At North Bergen, N. J., a man named P. Brannicangtuoanginy was granted the privilege of selling hot dogs at a political picnic.

In Berlin, a woman whose first and second husbands were respectively Protestant and Catholic married a Jew.

* The rules of the Navy bar from enlistment men with "obscene and indecent tattooing upon their bodies."

POINT with PRIDE

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

A chance for a wistful pugilist to prove his ability. (P. 21.)

"One kingdom, one flag, one language." (P. 11.)

Slackened tension along the Adriatic. (P. 10.)

Faithful service by a U. S. destroyer in a hectic harbor. (P. 12.)

Italy, once more in "the divine atmosphere of glory." (P. 8.)

A product from Saxony that travels by land, by air, by sea. (P. 24.)

The world's greatest cigar maker—not unlike a famed rabbit is he. (P. 5.)

Legal ability in the U. S. Senate. (P. 18.)

Three-dollar opera. (P. 13.)

Willa Cather's living reconstruction of the West that was. (P. 14.)

A Philadelphian. (P. 21.)

Four young martyrs to progress. (P. 20.)

The 111th annual meeting of the Supreme Council, Thirty-third degree, Ancient Accepted Scottish Rite. (P. 6.)

Poincaré, prompt mediator. (P. 11.)

The cheerful mien of city bankers. (P. 22.)

The "thrice blessed" Red Cross, mightiest in America. (P. 2.)

Poet Benét's chewing-gum and candy. (P. 15.)

Health and work—the two prerequisites of an education at Antioch College. (P. 17.)

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"So far as I can judge, there is no "bias" in the presentation of the news, except possibly a slight preference for taking a humorous view of solemn pretensions. This, upon the whole is rather a good thing, especially in a country where every small inventor imagines himself to be the discoverer of a new world and the founder of a new era. Such bubbles need to be pricked in order that we may see the landscape as it really is. The only way to get a serious view of life is to take into account the humorous element and discount it."

Courier-Journal Louisville, Kentucky

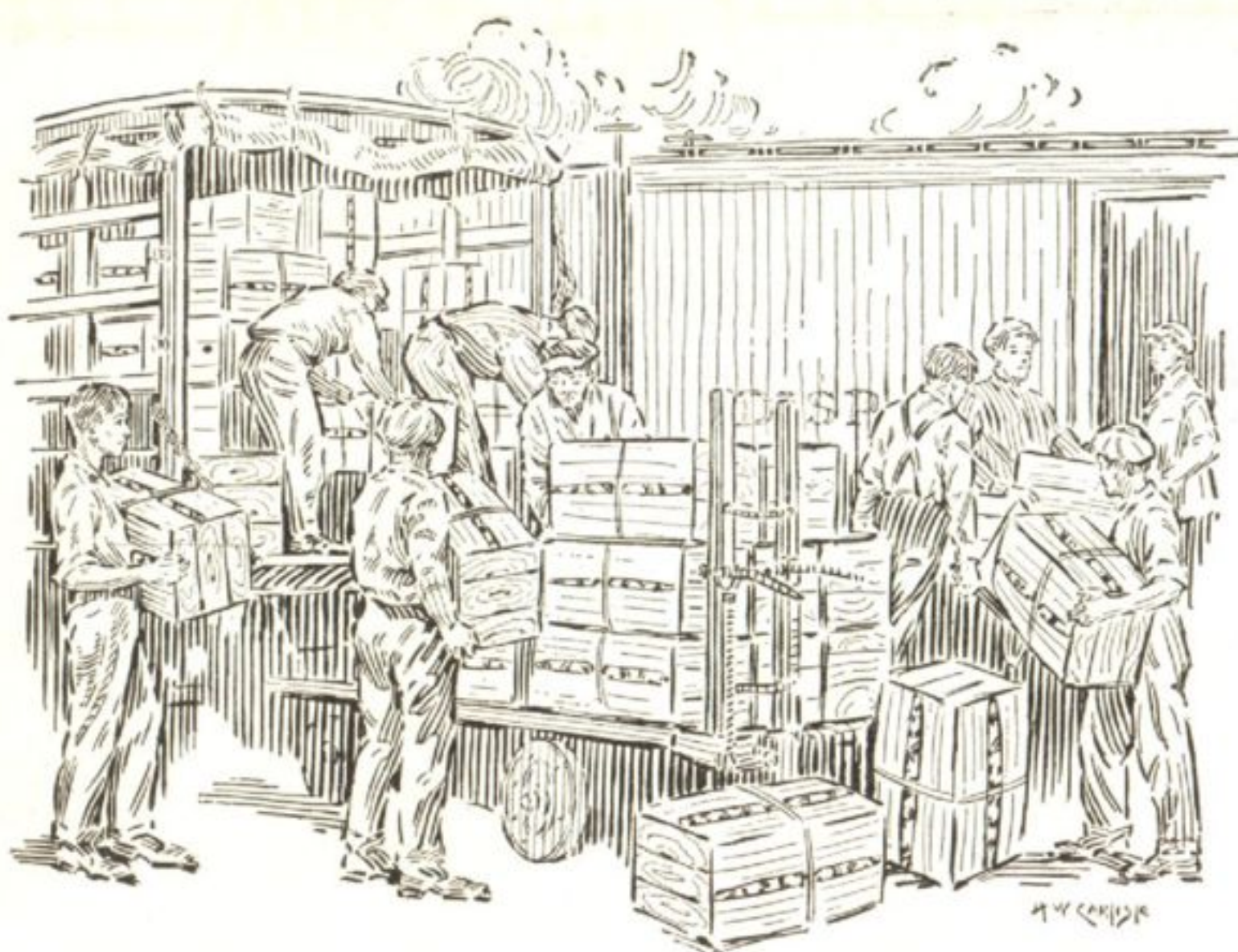
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VIEW with ALARM

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

The morose mien of country bankers. (P. 22.)

. . .

An \$8,000,000 fire that devastated 45 square blocks, blistered a champion's feet. (P. 25.)

. . .

A bitter murder trial that has attracted national attention. (P. 18.)

. . .

Obsolete text-books in the shadow of the Capitol. (P. 17.)

. . .

About face by a Senator from Tennessee. (P. 7.)

. . .

Krupp steel at cut prices. (P. 12.)

. . .

Nichtswerthpapiermark. (P. 10.)

. . .

An overflowing national wheat bin. (P. 3.)

. . .

Manhattan presses silenced by out-laws. (P. 24.)

. . .

Double revolution, wholesale sabotage in Bulgaria. (P. 11.)

. . .

The death of Gladstone's foremost biographer. (P. 9.)

. . .

Inflexible balloon-race rules—five dead. (P. 24.)

. . .

Callers whose statements the President will not waste time to deny. (P. 2.)

. . .

"Marriage a failure," according to a woman, in the Garden of the Gods. (P. 4.)

. . .

A waxing cost of living for J. Bull. (P. 8.)

. . .

Radio bearings that confuse the navigators of our western seas. (P. 4.)

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Madame Recamier

Contents for October

Mr. Poverty-Struck, Book Collector—Hugh Walpole
A Letter in Reply to a Young Gentleman of Yale University—Wm. McFee
Parody Outline of Literature: Hamlet—Floyd Dell
The Londoner—
A Fountain, A Bottle, A Donkey's Ears, and Some Books—Robert Frost
Opening the New Children's Books—Anne Carroll Moore
Spotlight—William Rose Benet
Sketch Book:
Confessions of A Blurb Writer—Anonymous
Le Petit Theatre Du Vieux Carre—Lucille Rutland
Denmark's Greatest—Robert Hillyer
To See or Not to See—J. F.
What's What Among the Season's Books—John Farrar
Paul Fort—Malcolm Cowley
A Bookshop's Night Adventure—Samuel Roth
Amelia Barr and The Novice—Kate D. Sweetser
The Bookman's Guide to Fiction
The Editor Recommends
The Poems of The Month—Genevieve Taggard
The Book of the Month: Life of The Scorpion—William Beebe
The Gossip Shop

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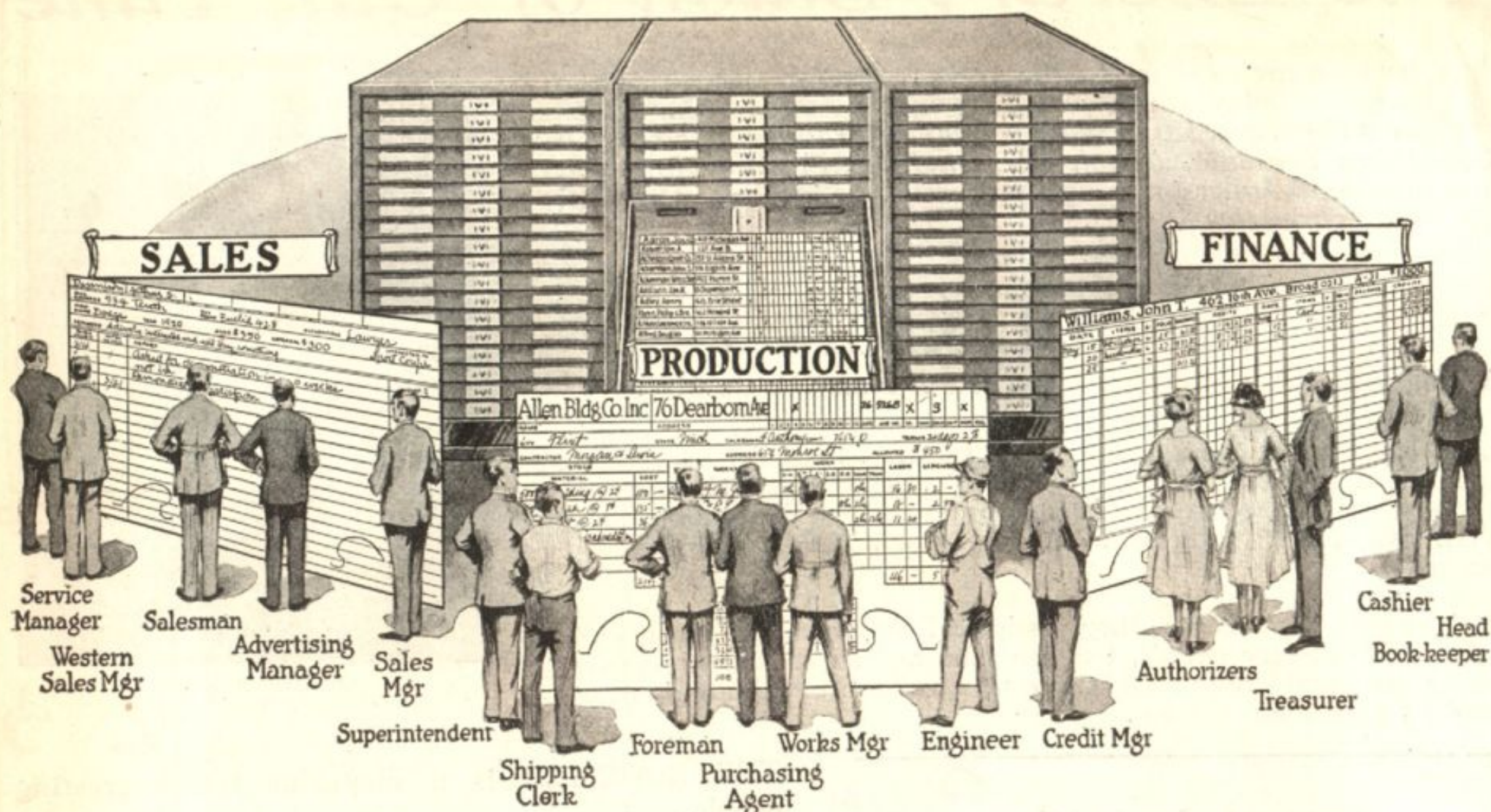
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