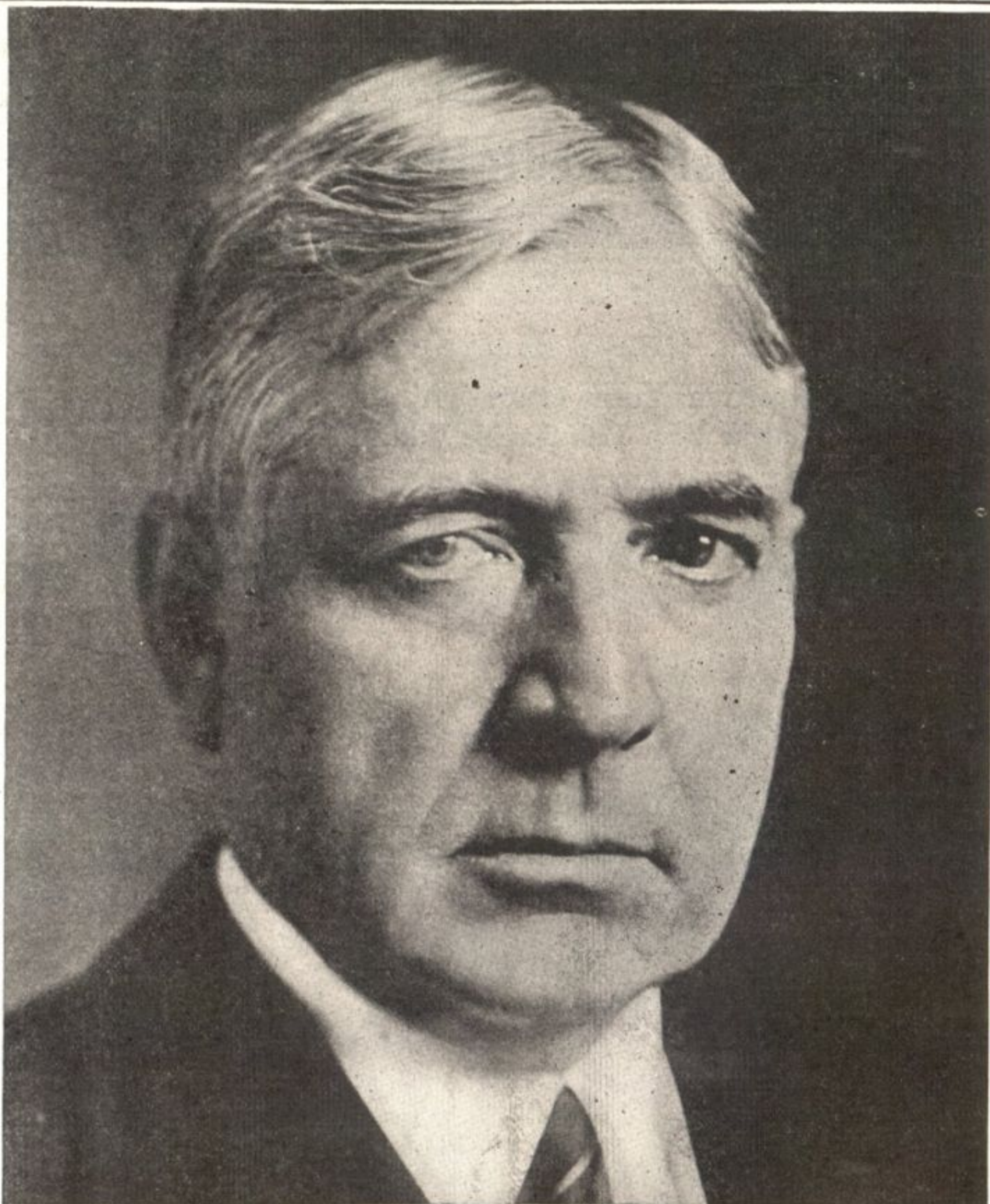


FIFTEEN CENTS

TIME

The Weekly News-Magazine



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VOL. II NO. 7

FRANK O. LOWDEN
"Tact, moderation, scholarship"—
(See Page 3)

OCT. 15, 1923

"The Most Brilliant Speaker of the English Language in any Land on the Globe"

—Rev. Henry Ward Beecher

SOME OF HIS GREAT ARTICLES

Life
Some Mistakes of
Moses
Which Way?
The Truth
The Foundations of
Faith
Superstition
The Devil
Progress
What is Religion?
About the Holy Bible
My Reviewers Re-
viewed
The Limitations of
Toleration
A Christian Sermon
Is Suicide a Sin?
Is Avarice Trium-
phant?
Orthodoxy
Myth and Miracle
The Christian Re-
ligion
Is Divorce Wrong?
Shakespeare
Robert Burns
Abraham Lincoln
The Great Infidels
Liberty in
Literature
Some Reasons
Why

Henry Ward Beecher said of him, "He is the most brilliant speaker of the English tongue in any land on the globe." Moncure D. Conway said, "No man of his ability was ever President of the United States. His life is as striking a chapter in American history as the life of Abraham Lincoln." President Garfield called him "Royal Bob." Mark Twain said of him, "His was a great and beautiful spirit . . . my reverence for him was deep and genuine. I prized his affection for me and returned it with usury." James G. Blaine telegraphed to him, "New York can be carried for Hayes, and no man can aid in the good work so greatly as yourself. Throw everything aside and complete here the work you began in Maine." James A. Garfield wrote him, "You are called for every-where, but I think among your various duties you ought to find time to make a speech in Delaware." At another time he wrote, "No man was ever so royally defended as I have been by you."

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TIME

The Weekly News-Magazine

Vol. II, No. 7

Oct. 15, 1923

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

THE PRESIDENCY

Mr. Coolidge's Week

The President:

¶ Celebrated (together with Mrs. Coolidge) the 18th anniversary of their marriage, which took place at Burlington, Vt., Oct. 4, 1905.

¶ Wrote to the Western Tariff Association meeting at Denver, Colo.: "I think it can fairly be said that there has never been a period in our country's history when so little of sectional interest entered into the consideration of this question [the tariff]. The obvious necessity for maintaining a proper measure of protection to American industry and production in the face of chaotic industrial conditions following the War has unquestionably brought us nearer to a national solidarity on this issue."

¶ Received tickets to the World Series baseball games in New York City, which Secretary Slomp acknowledged with thanks, but with no intimation that Mr. Coolidge would attend.

¶ Addressed delegates of the World's Dairy Congress from the south portico of the White House, saying: "We read that even in the days of Abraham the keeping and tending of flocks and herds was not new, but was well established. Your presence here indicates especially the importance that this industry has attained. . . ." As the President spoke Laddie Buck and Peter Pan, Presidential terriers, sent up a duet of yelps from their kennels immediately beneath the south portico. William Jackson, Negro kennel master, silenced one of them, but the other continued his serenade.

¶ Invited to lunch at the White House the Legislative Committee of the American Farm Bureau Federation and heard their desires: no Federal price fixing; no extra session of Congress; an excess profits tax, if more revenue is needed; Muscle Shoals for Henry Ford and fertilizer.

¶ Held his first military review as Commander-in-Chief of the armed forces of the U. S. when the Fifth Regiment of Marines marched through the White House grounds following the annual maneuvers of the East Coast Expeditionary Force.

¶ Called a conference of Governors to meet on Oct. 20 at the White House. The Attorney General and the Secretaries of the Treasury and of Labor will explain to the Governors their views on coöperation in enforcement of the prohibition, immigration and anti-narcotic laws. Since Oct. 20 is a Saturday and the Governors will first meet the President at lunch, it is not expected that the conference will last more than half a day or that any elaborate plans will be undertaken.

¶ Gave out word that he was opposed

to the cancellation of Allied War Debts to the U. S., but favored settlement on easy terms similar to those accorded to Great Britain.

¶ Received a call from Senator Magnus Johnson from Minnesota, after which the Senator was quoted as having told reporters: "Now boys, I ain't got anything much to say to you now. President Coolidge, he made a fine impression with me. And that's about all I got to say."

¶ Took a Saturday afternoon cruise on the Potomac aboard the *Mayflower*, accompanied by Mrs. Coolidge, Mrs. Capper (wife of the Senator from Kansas), Mrs. Gann (sister of Senator Curtis, also of Kansas) and Charles G. Washburn, a former Representative from Massachusetts.

Sons

In recent issues of TIME (Sept. 24, Oct. 1) appeared accounts of the activities of various living sons of Presidents of the U. S. From Jacksonville, Fla., Farris Davis of the *Florida Times-Union* writes:

"You did not mention Major James Edward Monroe, youngest son of ex-President Monroe. This quaint old man says that he was born July 4, 1815, in King George County, Va. He fought in the Mexican War under General Scott. He came to Florida in 1862 and lives alone in a house boat at the foot of Godwin St., Jacksonville.

"Several stories about him have appeared in local papers. His claim has never been disproved, and his statement as to his age and ancestry have been generally accepted here."

President Monroe married Miss Eliza Kortwright of New York. This was his only marriage.

"There were two children of this marriage, Eliza, who married Judge Hay of Virginia, and Maria, who married Samuel L. Gouverneur of New York."—James Monroe by Daniel Coit Gilman.

The *Encyclopedia Britannica* concurs.

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National Affairs—[Continued]

THE CABINET

Crowell's Conspiracy

Mr. Benedict Crowell of Cleveland, O., is a builder and contractor of large consequence. He was Assistant Secretary of War from 1917 to 1920. He supervised the construction of training camps and engaged in the work of supplying the Army with arms, munitions and equipment. In January of this year he (with six of his associates) was suddenly and unexpectedly indicted for conspiracy to defraud the Government on contracts for construction of war camps. The charge declared that in the awarding of cost plus contracts Mr. Crowell had been interested in one of the companies which had done some of the work. Mr. Crowell pleaded not guilty and entered a vigorous denial of all the alleged misdeeds.

He said at that time:

"The facts are that I never profited one cent by the trust reposed in me by the country. . . . It is not in human nature that a man given the opportunities for service that were given to me in the time of the country's need could have devoted those two years in cold blood to cheating and wounding the nation for his own miserable profit."

The case came up for trial in Washington last week and Mr. Crowell's attorneys moved for a dismissal of the indictment. Although Mr. Crowell was a member of the Democratic Administration, he is defended by two prominent Republican lawyers, Frank J. Hogan, one time Quartermaster General of the Army, a member of the Progressive National Committee in 1912 and a delegate to the Republican National Conventions in 1916 and 1920, and Henry L. Stimson, Secretary of War under President Taft.

In arguing for the dismissal of the case these two gentlemen made rhetorical mince-meat of the present Department of Justice.

Said Mr. Hogan:

"Inasmuch as this [cost plus] system was approved by Newton D. Baker, Secretary of War, and must have been known to and approved by Woodrow Wilson, President of the United States, there was no possible justification for indicting Mr. Crowell and his associates without naming those who appointed them to office and approved their policies step by step.

"But the officials of this Administration knew they would be laughed out of court should they attempt such

preposterous outrage, so they contented themselves with covertly referring to Messrs. Wilson and Baker as 'other conspirators'."

Said Mr. Stimson:

"This is an attempt on the part of the present Administration to trans-



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BENEDICT CROWELL

His rivals rallied to his defense

form a political difference of opinion into a criminal prosecution. If the indictments are upheld no President would ever be free to exercise his functions as Commander-in-Chief of the Army and Navy."

Ambassadors

The first great change under the Coolidge Administration, the first major operation since 1921 on the State Department's corps of diplomats, is forecast. The State Department announced the forthcoming retirement of Colonel George Harvey from the post of Ambassador to the Court of St. James, and of Richard Washburn Child as Ambassador to Italy.

The Causes. As is nearly always the case, the underlying causes of such events are carefully concealed from the public eye. The assigned reasons for these two retirements seem sufficiently motivated under the general terms of the official account to render superfluous any resort to hypothesis.

The State Department announced that both Ambassadors will retire at

their own earnest solicitation. It was vigorously denied that they had had any disagreement with the Administration. Ambassador Harvey declared his intention of resigning to President Harding last Spring. It is understood that both wish to retire for personal reasons—to attend to their private affairs and to escape the financial burdens of their posts.

The last consideration may be assumed to weigh heavily. Their salaries are \$17,500 a year. The expenses of Colonel Harvey during his time at London have been well over \$100,000 in excess of his salary. Mr. Child's expenses have doubtless been somewhat less, but burdensome, nevertheless.

The Retirements. Colonel Harvey is expected to sail for this country in November. His resignation will become effective on Jan. 1. The only comments that he made on the official announcement of his resignation were: "I cannot say anything whatever about it" and "I am not at all interested in the statement."

Ambassador Child was reported to have started for this country on leave of absence from which he will not return.

Millionaires

The retirement of Messrs. Harvey and Child leaves vacancies in two major ambassadorial posts. In their order of importance the leading embassies are usually rated as London, Paris, Tokyo, Rome. The post at London as well as being the most important has also the greatest historical interest, for it has been occupied by James Monroe, John Quincy Adams, Washington Irving, Martin Van Buren, James Buchanan, Charles Francis Adams, James Russell Lowell and, in more recent years, by Robert Todd Lincoln, Thomas F. Bayard, John Hay, Joseph H. Choate, Whitelaw Reid, Walter Hines Page, John W. Davis. Now a successor to these men must be chosen, as well as an Ambassador to Rome.

The Qualifications. An ambassador ought to be a diplomat. More than that, he has to be a millionaire—especially at the Court of St. James. It is probably a moderate estimate that the occupant of that post must spend \$50,000 a year in excess of his salary as Ambassador. This limits the possible candidates very materially. Judging by income tax returns there are only 10,000 or 15,000 millionaires in the country. Of this number probably half must be de-

National Affairs—[Continued]

ducted for lack of proper education, a third of the rest for being Democrats, and nine-tenths of the remainder for obvious reasons, including lack of interest, poor personality, etc.

Another qualification has usually been an extensive record of party service. Colonel Harvey helped to engineer the coup by which Mr. Harding was nominated at the Republican Convention in 1920. It was in his rooms in Chicago, hot and filled with tobacco smoke, that at three a. m. on a June morning the agreement was made which produced the nomination. Similarly Ambassador Child spent the Summer of 1920 in Marion editing Senator Harding's speeches. Similar services were rendered by Myron T. Herrick, Ambassador to France, and by Charles B. Warren, Ambassador (since resigned) to Tokyo. President Coolidge has not the ties of such services to bind him to the men he chooses as Ambassadors, but it is presumed that political considerations will not be entirely lacking. It is understood that the President would like to name a Westerner to London, since only three such have ever held the post, Robert C. Shenck of Ohio, Robert T. Lincoln of Illinois, John Hay of Ohio.

The Possibilities. In spite of the limitations on the President's choice there are some 15 names prominently mentioned for the London post. There is no guarantee that any of them will be appointed. President Coolidge is expected to take his time, and not make his intentions known until after Congress convenes on Dec. 3. But the heads of the list rank as major probabilities from what is now known:

Henry P. Fletcher of Greencastle, Pa., present Ambassador to Belgium, promoted to that post from Under Secretary of State, a lawyer by training. During the Spanish War he served as a private in the Rough Riders. Since 1902 he has held one diplomatic post after another, reaching the rank of Ambassador in 1914, with which authority he served in Chile and Mexico.

Charles B. Warren of Detroit, a lawyer, who served as counsel for the Government in various international disputes, became a member of the Republican National Committee in 1912, and Ambassador to Japan in 1921. He resigned from that post last Spring and during the Summer conducted (with John Barton Payne) the negotiations for the recognition of Mexico. His diplomatic record, although brief, is considered able.

Frank O. Lowden of Oregon, Ill., former Governor of his state (1917-1921) and an outstanding candidate for the Republican Presidential nomination in 1920. From a law practice in Chicago he branched into society and politics. He married Florence Pullman, daughter of George M. Pullman (sleeping cars). McKinley offered to make him Assistant Postmaster General but he declined. He lost the Gubernatorial nomination in 1904. Three years later he was elected to Congress and served for about five years. In the Republican split of 1912 he stood by Taft, but not in the rock-ribbed Republican group. His stand was such that in 1916 Roosevelt called upon him "to assume a position of leadership" and to help align the Republican and Progressive forces. That year he was elected Governor and made a creditable record in office, reorganizing the executive department of the state from 128 bureaus into nine departments, reducing the tax rate.

The interest which attaches to the possible appointment of Mr. Lowden to Great Britain is that he is looked upon as possible candidate for the Republican Presidential nomination next year. To become Ambassador he must sacrifice the other possibility. He can hope for the Presidential nomination only in the case of an open fight, in which his sound but not reactionary record would make him readily available as a compromise candidate. He is not the kind of a man to make a spectacular fight for the nomination. From the standpoint of President Coolidge, the appointment of Mr. Lowden would remove a possible rival. But this fact is publicly known and such an appointment would bear the stigma of a political move. In White House councils this fact may militate against Mr. Lowden's other qualifications—tact, moderation and no mean amount of classical scholarship, a thing not unvalued by the English. If Mr. Lowden has the choice, will he prefer a home in the American Embassy at No. 4, Grosvenor Gardens, London, or a chance at the white-fronted residence on Pennsylvania Ave., Washington?

John Hays Hammond of Gloucester and Washington, Chairman of the U. S. Coal Commission. He has had a unique career in mining engineering and finance. For a time he was in South Africa and led the reform movement in the Transvaal. During the Boer War he was sentenced to death, later committed to

life imprisonment and finally released on payment of a fine of \$125,000. He attended the coronation of George V as special Ambassador and Representative of President Taft.

Paul D. Cravath of Manhattan, lawyer. He was a member of the Inter-Allied War Conference in 1917 and won the D. S. M., Legion of Honor, etc.

Myron T. Herrick of Cleveland, present Ambassador to France, lawyer, banker, politician. He was Governor of Ohio, 1903-1906, and Ambassador to France, 1912-1914. President Harding reappointed him to that post.

James M. Beck of Washington, Solicitor General of the U. S.

Frederick H. Gillett of Springfield, Mass., Speaker of the House. He is an Amherst graduate, class of '74. He has served in Congress continuously since 1893.

Frank B. Kellogg of St. Paul, former Senator from Minnesota, but defeated by Hendrik Shipstead in the last election.

Frank A. Munsey of Manhattan, publisher of three Republican newspapers in New York City and of several magazines.

William M. Collier of Auburn, N. Y., Ambassador to Chile. He is an expert on International Law and was President of George Washington University for four years prior to his appointment to Santiago in 1921.

Frank W. Stearns of Boston, dry goods merchant and personal friend of the President, Amherst '78.

Marion L. Burton of Ann Arbor, President of the University of Michigan, former President of Smith College and of the University of Minnesota.

John Bassett Moore of Manhattan, expert on international law, twice Assistant Secretary of State, a member of the Permanent Court of Arbitration at The Hague and judge of the Permanent Court of International Justice (World Court).

Elihu Root of Manhattan, Secretary of War under McKinley, Secretary of State under Roosevelt, Senator from New York, 1909-1915. His diplomatic and political record is unequalled by any of the candidates, but he would probably be unwilling to accept the post at London, since he is understood to have refused it when approached by President Harding in 1921.

National Affairs—[Continued]

Insular Politics

The hot air of Philippine politics was somewhat cooled by a Senatorial by-election in the Manila district. The results of the election were much more favorable to Governor General Wood than was expected and will probably set at rest any doubts at the War Department of the Governor's ability to handle the situation. In the election, in which some 90,000 votes were cast, Ramon Fernandes (Collectivista candidate) defeated Juan Sumulong (Democratic candidate) by a plurality of "between 10,000 and 15,000."

The Collectivista or Coalition Party, headed by Señors Quezon and Osmena, based its campaign on its attack on General Wood, saying with all manner of diatribe that he was trying to deprive the Filipinos of their legal rights of self-government.

The Democratic (or minority) Party took a more moderate position. It stands for Philippine independence, which is too popular among the people to bear opposition. But it assails the Quezon-Osmena bosses as grossly corrupt, and is eager to stand behind the Governor in any disclosures he can make of the mismanagement and private ambition of the Quezon group. It is demanding an investigation of expenditures from the Independence Fund which, it is claimed, Quezon and others have misused. In brief, the Democrats regard Quezon as a greater evil than Wood. In the election they lost the city of Manila by only about 3,300 votes out of 34,500, and claim that the loss had been less had the voting been more honest.

In spite of the attacks on him, Governor Wood observed a studious neutrality during the election. Because of the Collectivista appeal to racial prejudice, it is considered that the outcome is no very great defeat for the Governor.

On the evening before the election Manuel Quezon was ill, but Osmena was campaigning in the San Nicolas district. About eight o'clock Osmena and several speakers of his party mounted a platform to address a crowd. The audience was mostly Democratic and howled them down. They had dinner on the platform and continued their unsuccessful efforts to speak all through the night. Not until seven o'clock next morning did they give up.

Following the election, the Democrats had a mass meeting in the



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GOVERNOR PARKER

"Our law-makers overlook—"

Olympic Stadium at Manila, attended by 10,000 people. Resolutions were passed, one of them for a boycott on the pro-Quezon newspapers—*The Herald*, *El Debat*, *Vanguardia*, *Taliba* and *Watawat*. One speaker said that if the Collectivista leaders did not reform their abuses there was no remedy but the bolo knife. Another declared that he had had to refuse permission to one of his followers in Cebu who wanted to assassinate Osmena. "If it were not for me," he asserted, "Osmena would be dead now."

Following the meeting the crowd went to pay its respects to Señor Sumulong, the defeated candidate. On the way it stoned the Carambola Club, where the Collectivista leaders were dining and injured Quezon's secretary. Next it stoned the National University, compelling a suspension of the evening classes. Then it discovered President Camilo Osias (Collectivista) of the University and a Quezon Senator riding in an automobile. The windshield of the car was broken, but the two men were saved by the police. Finally at the Sampoloo Church, Señor Sumulong thanked his supporters for their votes.

The Collectivista announced a boycott policy toward any measures General Wood urges at the convening of the Legislature, Oct. 16.

TARIFF

Protection

For the formation of a permanent association, for an attempt to take the tariff out of politics, for supporting the present tariff act, the Western Tariff Association met in Denver. The association's object is to prick, when necessary, the sides of President, Congress and Tariff Commission with the spur of Western tariff desires. Mr. Coolidge wrote to the association (see page 1), sending the assurance of his "sympathetic interest."

One of the major addresses was by John Milliken Parker, Governor of Louisiana. Governor Parker now ranks as a Democrat. In 1916 he was a Progressive, a nominee for Vice President on the Progressive ticket, but the Party passed away before the election. In private life Mr. Parker is a cotton factor. He declared:

"The tariff question is more important than ever before in our history and should not be made a football for designing politicians. . . . I am a protectionist. I believe in the tariff. . . . I believe in my soul that the American man on equal terms can work with anyone, but he cannot possibly compete with those nations which wear practically no clothes, whose wants are limited, whose only hopes are for existence and who have few ideals. . . ."

"Our law-makers overlook the fact that the greatest assets today in America are our farmers and our farming people, as they have furnished in both peace and war, the able, virile Americans who are the backbone of our nation."

LABOR

"Be It Resolved"

The American Federation of Labor, holding its annual convention at Portland, Ore. (TIME, Oct. 8) proceeded to the business of grinding out resolutions. This is the main function of the convention. Literally scores of resolutions were proposed and referred to committees—95 in the first five days alone. Some of the more important resolutions proposed:

- ¶ For a Constitutional Amendment prohibiting child labor.
- ¶ For removal of all restrictions now preventing disabled war veterans from becoming apprentices in organized trades.
- ¶ For investigation of the American

National Affairs—[Continued]

Bell Telephone Co. by the Federal Trade Commission, as a monopoly, taking monopoly profits.

¶ For election of Federal judges by the people for terms of four years.

¶ For the establishment of a National Labor College.

¶ For giving Porto Rico the status of a state.

¶ For radio broadcasting stations operated by trade unions in their own interest.

¶ For the abolition of motion picture censorship as a danger to free speech.

¶ For the prohibition of useful labor at penal institutions.

¶ For condemnation of Fascisti organizations (presented by the Cigar-makers' International Union, of which Samuel Gompers is a delegate).

¶ For aid by the Federation in organizing steel workers, textile operatives in the South, teachers, packing house employees, bank clerks, and female office workers of New York City. (This resolution was among the first reported out of committee, with a favorable recommendation, and was passed.)

A group of resolutions was also offered by the radicals, which have small chance of being successful. Some of them immediately fared ill in committee. They included resolutions:

¶ For recognition of Soviet Russia.

¶ For one big union of all trades.

¶ For celebration of Labor Day not in September, but on May 1, as is done by the Communists abroad.

¶ For a separate political party for labor.

¶ For pardon of Thomas J. Mooney and W. K. Billings, imprisoned in California, convicted of bombing.

Delegate William F. Dunne, blue-shirted Communist leader from the Silver Bow Labor Council of Butte, Mont., indicted associate of W. Z. Foster, was expelled from the Convention, without any Gompersian steam-rolling, 27,838 votes to 130. Dunne was charged with destructive designs upon trade unionism, on the strength of a speech he made in Portland ridiculing the Convention and its leaders.

Boston and El Paso both issued invitations for the next Convention of the Federation.

FARMERS

Mr. Meyer's Plan

President Coolidge continued his innumerable conferences with almost everyone who thought he knew what was the trouble of the wheat farmer. The first signs of action on the President's part developed. Such action is still in its initial stages.

The Program. The idea which produced the sign of action from the



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EUGENE MEYER, JR.
He understands

White House was suggested, it is understood, by Eugene Meyer, Jr., Managing Director of the War Finance Corporation. As far as announcements go, it is still rather nebulous. But its main feature is the organization of coöperative societies among the farmers which, availing themselves of the credit facilities supplied by the last Congress, will undertake the orderly marketing of the wheat crop, especially abroad. Mr. Meyer studied the situation abroad some time ago and reported that whereas before the War European merchants financed wheat marketing, buying grain continuously and storing it until the consumers were ready to eat—on account of unsettled conditions abroad this is no longer the case.

Mr. Meyer would like to have American credit undertake this function at present. Just how far he would have Government agencies enter into and control this business is not evident. But apparently he be-

lieves that coöperative associations among the farmers can assume the major financial responsibility.

In order to get these coöperative associations under way Mr. Meyer and Frank W. Mondell will make a tour of the Northwest, examining conditions. They have an intimate knowledge of coöperation as practiced by tobacco, rice and cotton growers and the fruit raisers of the Pacific. They can at least explain the necessities of such plans, and may initiate the first steps.

The Men. Eugene Meyer, Jr., is a banker who during the War served as advisor to the War Industries Board and on the Council for National Defense. In April, 1919, President Wilson appointed him a Director of the War Finance Corporation. A year later he became Managing Director, and at the expiration of his four-year term in 1921, Mr. Harding reappointed him.

Frank Wheeler Mondell served for 26 years as Wyoming's sole Congressman. He was Republican floor leader in the last two Congresses and was recently appointed a Director of the War Finance Corporation.

The Significance. In so far as Mr. Meyer's plan, if put into practice, will make for more orderly marketing of the wheat crop and prevent dumping on markets where there is small demand, it will aid the farmer. It cannot, however, increase prices by creating a demand where there is none nor reduce the high cost of production as compared to market prices.

RADICALS

Mr. Debs' Heart

Eugene V. Debs, arch-Socialist, went to San Francisco and addressed a meeting of the Socialist Party at the Exposition Auditorium. Before leaving the city, he went to San Quentin prison to visit Tom Mooney.*

Said Mr. Debs to Mr. Mooney: "There is no such thing as a degenerate human being. The most hardened are, under the skin, the tenderest. They melt when they are handled with kindness. Every bit you are paying now, Tom, will come back to you with usury. I'd give you the shirt off my back, Tom, or the last crumb in my cupboard. I've given you my heart—you know that."

As they parted Mr. Debs gave Mr.

* Mooney—an obscure anarchist at the time—was jailed as result of his connection with a bomb-throwing that killed ten, wounded five, in a San Francisco preparedness parade in 1916.

National Affairs—[Continued]

Mooney (according to the Socialist New York *Leader*) a "big hug" and a "long kiss on the cheek."

POLITICAL NOTES

Somewhat of New York's old community spirit was visible in a movement set afoot by Joseph P. Day (realtor) to capture the Democratic National Convention of 1924. In all its history Manhattan has had but one such gathering, and that 50 years ago.

Aside from their deep political interest in the project, Mr. Day and his co-promoters realized: 1) The convention would bring 400,000 persons and \$25,000,000 to their city; 2) Delegates from other states would "see New York and meet her people and learn that our city is generous and wholesome, warm-hearted and beautiful, and not the soulless monstrosity it has been painted by those who know it not."

Mr. Day and his nucleus invited the butcher, baker, the candlestick-maker to be "citizen aids" on a general committee whose object would be the raising of \$250,000 for the expense of the convention.

They asked Hotel-Keepers L. M. Boomer and John McE. Bowman and the Hotel Association promised to save between 10,000 and 15,000 rooms without raising rates.

They asked Storekeepers Fitch (sporting goods), Van Raalte (silks), Huyler and Loft (candy), Macy and Wanamaker (all things), Truly Warner (hats).

They called in Publishers Ochs, Munsey, Reid, Nast and Journalists Finley, Cobb, Van Anda, Gay, Brisbane.

They did not forget Bankers Cromwell, Gibson, Grace, Kahn, Lamont, Mitchell, Morrow, Buckner Sabin, Sisson, Stettinius, Vanderlip, Warburg, Wiggin.

In addition they invited Republicans Charles D. Hilles, Nicholas Murray Butler, George W. Wickersham and many of their friends.

Others: Colyumists Adams and Broun, Archbishop Hayes, Rabbi Wise, Bishop Manning, Attorneys Cravath and Elkins, Shipowner Franklin, Railroader Rea, Producers Cohan and Woods.

Cordell Hull, Chairman of the Democratic National Committee, asserted that five cities have already

announced their intention of asking for the Democratic Convention in 1924: New York, Louisville, Atlanta, Cleveland and San Francisco.

It seems surer and surer that Frederic W. Upham (of Chicago, Treasurer of the Republican National Committee) has pocketed enough votes in the Republican National Committee to bring the Republican Convention as usual to Chicago. It was reported that \$125,000 will be guaranteed for the expenses of another Convention at the Coliseum.

The old guard is back, according to Mr. Hull, in the stronghold of the Republican Party. Said he: "Conditions have changed for the worse since Taft's time. In fact, they are five-fold worse than they were then. This is the group that does the financing of the Republican Party. If Roosevelt were alive, no doubt he would be after it hammer and tongs, and denouncing its members for the political porch-climbers and second-story men that they are."

Brigadier General C. E. Sawyer, M. D. to President Harding, laid low a baseless rumor: "Stories that Warren G. Harding belonged to the Ku Klux Klan and that an initiation was held in the state dining-room of the White House are, in my opinion, baseless. They are taking advantage of a man when he can no longer speak for himself."

Dr. Otto Wiedfeldt, German Ambassador to Washington (now vacationing abroad), went motoring a few weeks ago with various officials of the German Embassy. They exceeded the speed limit and were halted by the Law in the town of Bolivar, W. Va. Dr. Wiedfeldt explained his diplomatic immunities, but the justice of Bolivar was unimpressed. The Ambassador paid \$5.60 rather than go to jail.

When he returned to Washington, Dr. Wiedfeldt wrote a note to Secretary Hughes asking the return of \$5.60. The Secretary of State wrote to the Governor of West Virginia: the Governor wrote to the Road Commissioner; the Road Commissioner wrote to the Mayor of Bolivar in order that diplomatic usage and \$5.60 might be restored.

Senator Johnson of Minnesota completed his grand tour of the East. He made:

☐ A visit to Philadelphia.

☐ A visit to his office in the Senate building at Washington.

☐ A call at the Senate disbursing office to draw his pay.

☐ A visit to the President. (See page 1.)

☐ A speech to the Executives' Club in Chicago.

☐ A safe return to Minneapolis.

He said:

☐ Of newspapers which make fun of his accent: "Their ridicule is a slap at every immigrant. If I had come to this country when I was ten years old instead of 20, I probably could have overcome my foreign accent."

☐ Of the question: "Is President Coolidge a Progressive?" "I don't know. He may be. He hasn't had time to turn around yet. Let's give him a chance to do the turning."

☐ Of the lawn before the Capitol: "I like grass. Now, if I only had a few sheep to put out there, I'd be happy."

☐ To Senator Harrell of Oklahoma, a Republican: "What state are you from? What are your politics? How did you get a majority to elect a Republican in that state?"

☐ To the Executives' Club of Chicago: "Let us reason together and cooperate together. I believe in the golden rule as taught by the lowly Nazarene."

☐ To Minneapolitans about Washington: "Sure, I can take care of myself all right down there."

☐ Of an extra session of Congress: "It is too late."

Oklahoma continued her fireworks (TIME, Sept. 24, Oct. 1, Oct. 8). The Legislature wanted to meet to impeach Governor Walton. The Governor shouted his desire to strangle the Ku Klux Klan, at the same time using both hands to hold off the Legislature. He could not do both.

At a special election the Legislature secured the right to meet. Then Mr. Walton, seeing resistance vain, went the Legislators one better—he ordered them to meet, but specified that it was to devote its power-to-annoy exclusively to the Ku Klux Klan. At any rate, the Legislature was called for Oct. 11, with the Governor preparing to fight for his place in the halls of the law givers and the courts of the law definers.

FOREIGN NEWS

THE RUHR

"Passive Assistance"

In the words of Lord Curzon to the Imperial Conference in London, passive resistance in the Ruhr has been supplanted by passive assistance. The towns of Düsseldorf, Essen, Dortmund, Witten, Hörde, Bochum, however, recognized the legality of the Ruhr occupation by agreeing to pay their quota of the occupational costs to France and Belgium. In other places expulsion by the French of resisting population continued.

The French Government declined to make any move toward opening negotiations with the Germans until passive resistance stops throughout the Rhineland and until payments in kind from Germany "have resumed their regular movement." Meanwhile, the whole of Europe is hung in a state of alarmed suspense.

M. Poincaré stated that France will not interfere in the internal affairs of Germany, neither will she attempt "any permanent domination of territories detached from Germany." Her entire conduct is actuated by the single desire to obtain payment of reparations.

The situation in the Ruhr seems likely to remain stationary until such time as the internal conditions in Germany are ameliorated, because the Berlin Government cannot effectively enforce the cessation of passive resistance while surrounded by enemies both within and without the Reich.

BRITISH EMPIRE

Hail! Caesar

Ex-Premier David Lloyd George, accompanied by Dame Lloyd George and Miss Megan Lloyd George, arrived in the U. S. for the first time in his life.

It was difficult to determine whether Mr. George or the U. S. was the more impressed. Said the ex-Premier: "I want to see how you are solving your problems. We have our troubles in Europe—great troubles. You seem to have overcome them here. I'd like to know how."

The people of the U. S. made up for Mr. George's simple eloquence by the volume and intensity of their welcome—thousands of cheering citizens lined the streets of Manhattan to do homage to Britain's War-time Premier, one of the Big Four who directed the "War for Peace" after

the 1918 armistices. The press extended a welcome that will never be forgotten by the ex-Premier; J. Butler Wright, Third Assistant Secretary of State, welcomed him to the U. S. in the name of President Coolidge.

On the afternoon of his arrival the Board of Directors of the United



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NEWTON D. BAKER

"England had Lloyd George—"

Press Associations tendered Mr. George a luncheon. Roy W. Howard, Chairman of the United Press, presiding, introduced the guest of honor, claiming him (in Mr. George's words) "as a very recent recruit to journalism."

Then Newton D. Baker, Secretary of War under the Wilson administration, arose to deliver a very able speech of welcome. Mr. Baker recalled the indefatigable energy with which Premier Lloyd George conducted his post during the War. Said he: "Great minds are needed for great matters, and history will always acknowledge the debt of civilization to the fact that England had Lloyd George and France had Clemenceau and Italy had Orlando and the U. S. had Woodrow Wilson at that time."

His speech was excellent in that it gave a good idea of the magnitude of the great man's mind; it was restrained and sober in that it avoided exaggeration and yet paid admirable tribute to a man whose greatness cannot fairly be contested even by his greatest enemies. Adapting what Shakespeare said of Cleo-

patra to David Lloyd George, Mr. Baker said:

"Age cannot wither him, nor custom stale

His infinite variety."

Concluding, the ex-Secretary of War turned to the ex-Premier and said: "You are welcome, sir, to the United States!"

Laying down his cigar Mr. Lloyd George arose. Standing with his pince-nez poised in his left hand and describing himself as a "plain European," the ex-Premier said he was a very old journalist—once he was associated with *The Trumpet of Freedom*, which had a circulation of 500 a week, "except on fair-days, when it reached 1,000." He went on to give thanks for his splendid welcome, stating that "no Britisher talks of Americans as foreigners" and that "the real founder of the British Empire as we know it was George Washington." He then outlined the troubles of Europe and professed himself confident that the dark clouds would roll by.

The day following the ex-Premier and his party left for Montreal.

Questions and Answers:

Q. *What can you say of conditions in Europe?*

L. G. "Conditions in Europe are not very good—are they?"

Q. *Will you call upon Mr. Woodrow Wilson when you reach Washington?*

L. G. "I certainly will. I worked with him in perfect amity and cordiality for five or six months in Europe. I am very anxious to meet him again."

Q. *Is there any one feature that you consider of supreme importance in the settlement of the chaotic affairs of Europe?*

L. G. "I think acceptance of the proposal made by Mr. Secretary Hughes in his speech at New Haven earlier this year would have helped matters in Europe very greatly."*

Q. *Are the Communists gaining over there?*

L. G. "Well, the Communists—I don't think they are formidable. They are noisy, but they are not formidable."

Q. *Have you picked up any American slang as yet?*

* Mr. Hughes suggested, in his New Haven speech, that an international committee be appointed to determine Germany's capacity to pay reparations.

Foreign Affairs—[Continued]

L. G. "Oh, I've got a full month to do that. I've been reading some of your novels, though—*Babbitts* and *Main Streets*. I think they are brilliant works, but, of course, I don't know if they accurately reflect conditions and people."

Q. *How long will Mr. Baldwin's Ministry last?*

L. G. "Ha! ha! I don't think that I am prepared to answer that!"

Remarks by Lloyd George.

To Mr. Schwab. "So you are the man who built ships for us during the War and did so much to help us win. I have always wanted to meet you and I am very glad to have had the opportunity."

About Golf. "I rather think I shall play some golf. But I shall take jolly good care that the press is not there to see me at it."

About Marshal Foch. "I remember Marshal Foch, that great soldier, that brilliant soldier, that great man, who, in a military sense, was the savior of the situation—I remember his telling me that the German Army that marched across the frontier of Belgium and Luxemburg in August, 1914, was the most powerful military machine the world had ever seen, in equipment, in numbers, in organization, in training, in preparation. That was the machine we were called upon to fight."

Remarks on Lloyd George.

His Accent. "He speaks the English of the West End of London plus a very slight stressing of terminal sibilants, which is the only trace we could discern of the tongue of his youth and early manhood, the old Welsh language, in which he even now converses fluently among his own people. He talks like Cyril Maude, except that his 'yes' might be spelled 'yess.'" (*N. Y. Tribune.*)

"Lloyd George sits bent forward, mumbling drowsily, 'Hear, hear,' as all Britons do. Unlike many Britons, Lloyd George knows that the letter 'r' is part of the word 'hear' and he pronounces that letter. He could run for office here and be understood when he talked." (*A. Brisbane.*)

His Appearance. "What does he look like? Like a composite picture of Michael Angelo, Moses, and a two-year-old baby. . . ."

"He is short, not more than five feet six, and about 60 years old. . . . Unusual are Lloyd George's eyebrows and arms. His stubby little white moustache ought not to be there. He

should shave all of that face. His long, wavy white hair, stopping just short of his coat collar, is a duplicate of Henry Ward Beecher's. His eyebrows don't go with his almost cherubic face. . . ."

"And his arms. You have seen none so short in proportion to height since Lillian Russell died." (*A. Brisbane.*)

His Greatness. "This nation has not seen so great a man since Lincoln died." (*A. Brisbane.*)

A Philistine

Israel Zangwill, British man of letters, "third Jew in the world" (*TIME*, Sept. 17), arrived in Manhattan on his first visit to the U. S. since 1908. Said he:

"My object in coming to New York at a time of great stress for me is to take advantage of my friend Dr. Stephen Wise's flattering invitation to address the American Jewish Congress,* presided over by the universally beloved Nathan Straus. I expect to deliver at Carnegie Hall a somewhat lengthy address, entitled *Watchman, What of the Night?* It will deal with the whole Jewish problem in the setting of the larger world problem. As the only Zionist now left in the world, I shall naturally include the situation that has arisen in Palestine from the failure of Balfour and Lloyd George to see their big idea through."

He spoke at length about his literary activities and deplored the fact that the best literary genius of America is gone. He knew nothing of Booth Tarkington's works and the name of Eugene O'Neill was an enigma to him. "I am a Philistine," he said. "I do not like modern things—art, music, books and what not. There is nothing in them to like!"

He also remarked: "I have had to refuse generous proposals to lecture. The American standard of lecturing is too low. Your public expects impromptu lectures and I have no time to prepare them—up to my own standard."

"Yes, I have never even heard broadcasting." . . .

Imperial Conference

During the past week the Imperial Conference (which is a meeting at London of the Prime Ministers of

the British Dominions, the representative of India and the members of the Home Government) discussed the following business. No definite decisions were arrived at.

Imperial Preference. Imperial Preference is (roughly) the granting of a preferential tariff on imports within the Empire. Sir Philip Lloyd Graeme, President of the Board of Trade, said that if the Dominions and the mother country worked together they would be able to realize a development throughout the Empire comparable to that which had taken place in America. Subsidiary subjects to Imperial Preference discussed: settlement and adjustment of the population, industrially and agriculturally, financial coöperation within the Empire. General Jan Smuts, Premier of the Union of South Africa, basing his speech on the necessity of providing for the American debt, urged that Africa be developed, stating that it was capable of supplying all the raw materials necessary to the Empire.

Twelve Mile Limit. U. S. Secretary of State Hughes' proposal to extend the three miles of territorial waters to twelve miles came up for discussion. Dominion Premiers were favorably disposed to the project and it seemed likely to receive endorsement by the Conference.

Foreign Policy. The greatest event in the week was the three-hour detailed report by Lord Curzon, Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, on foreign policy, part of which was not published by order of Premier Baldwin. The published part of his speech concerned mainly a review of the Ruhr problem and of the Treaty of Lausanne (*TIME*, Aug. 6). He doubted that Germany would be able to pull through her present chronic ailment and said that "the internal disruption of Germany which we had all along feared, but which we had consistently been told to regard as a bogey . . . is not merely an ominous political symptom; it has pre-tentious economic significance, for it means the ultimate disappearance of the debtor himself." The tenor of his speech was distinctly anti-French, a fact which caused Lloyd George's heart to rejoice and M. Poincaré's hair to rise in anger. He said that Britain awaited French proposals relative to a common policy to be pursued against Germany, because Britain cannot be ignored on a future settlement of reparations. Concerning the late Turkish troubles he complained bitterly of the French attitude to British policy.

* The Congress opens in Manhattan, Oct. 14.

Foreign News—[Continued]

tude to British policy.

Fuller debate of all these questions was scheduled to take place later.

Irish Parliament

After Senators and Deputies had attended religious services in the Catholic and Protestant Cathedrals, Governor General Timothy Michael Healy, emphasizing the fact that he was acting for King George, addressed a joint session of the Irish Free State Parliament.

His speech contained no reference to the boundary problem between the Free State and Ulster. He said, however, that bonds "issued in America and Ireland in support of the Republican movement which led to the establishment of the Free State" would be redeemed by the Free State. Reference was made to the Republican prisoners held and the Governor General expressed the hope that the "majority" would soon be released. His use of the word majority was interpreted as indicating that the Republican leaders would be held. Development of agriculture, the unemployment question, local government, temperance legislation, each received a mention in the address. He concluded with an appeal for "economy in public and private expenditure."

An official announcement shows that 230 Republican prisoners were released in June, 360 in July, 700 in August, 900 in September; total 2,190.

FRANCE

A Mighty Gale

A terrific storm raged off the French coast for 36 hours. At times the wind developed into a hurricane, uprooting trees, causing loss of life, sinking ships (nine), seriously impeding shipping.

At Cherbourg the *Majestic*, *Minnedosa*, *Empress of Britain* were obliged to heave to outside the roadstead for 24 hours. The Dover-Calais and Folkestone-Boulogne Channel services were held up for a day. The wireless installation at L'orient, Brittany, was smashed to pieces and two gargoyles of the famous Gothic courthouse at Rouen were torn off by the wind and hurled to the street.

British Protest

Lord Crewe, British Ambassador to France, protested to the Quai d'Orsay (French Foreign Office) against a certain scene in a new re-

vue at the Perchoir Theatre, Paris. The scene ridiculed Britain's attitude on reparations in unparliamentary language and accused her of acting from sheer cupidity and of forgetting for what purpose the War had been fought.

Premier Poincaré, who is also Foreign Minister, sent police to view the



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LORD CREWE

He could not bear Britain ridiculed

offending scene, which was later suppressed to the great comfort of the British Ambassador but to the equally great discomfort of the Parisians who had found the scene extremely droll.

Reconstruction

M. Reibel, Minister of the Liberated Regions, issued an official report dealing extensively with the progress of reconstruction work in the ten departments invaded and devastated by the German armies in the War. The information falls mainly into three chronological divisions: 1) 1914; 2) the armistice; 3) July, 1923.

Population. In 1914, 4,690,000; armistice 2,075,000; July, 1923, 4,207,000.

Housing. Over 56% of the houses existing in 1914 were destroyed or badly damaged by the German invasion. In 1922, 335,479 houses had

been repaired and 140,299 provisional dwellings had been erected. By July of this year the number of buildings repaired was brought up to 430,864 and 4,299 temporary buildings were pulled down. New houses built, 21,556.

Land Reclaimed. Area devastated, 8,242,390 acres. Area restored, as on July 1, 1923, 7,746,555 acres.

Live-Stock. Total live-stock in the devastated area in 1914, including sheep, goats, pigs, donkeys, mules, horses and cattle, 2,618,135 head; taken by the Germans, 2,418,758 head; in the area on July 1, 1923, 1,431,402 head.

Industry. Factories rebuilt or repaired, 7,771, of which all are working. Personnel employed is 70.9% of the pre-War number.

Mines. Pits: in 1914 there were 290 in existence, all of which were destroyed in the War. The number of pits now being operated is 205.

Coal galleries. Length destroyed or badly damaged, 1,903 miles; length rebuilt and in use, 822 miles.

Coal. Production in 1913, 1,515,750 metric tons; in 1923, 951,103 metric tons, or 62% of the pre-War figure.

Schools. Before the War there were 7,395 schools; there are now 7,178.

Hospitals. In 1914, approximately 200; there are now 193.

Charitable Institutions. In 1914, 2,834; at July there were 2,894.

Communications. All principal roads and railways have been repaired, involving the repair and rebuilding of 35,397 miles of roads and 1,588 miles of railway. A number of canals also had to be repaired and made navigable.

Finance. Total sum expended by the French Government in relieving refugees, giving temporary assistance to the returned population, etc., 1,181,199,567 francs or \$69,927,014. The Ministry received 2,998,795 claims for damages and indemnification having a value of 119,551,796,000 francs (\$7,077,466,323). Of these claims 90% have been investigated and over 45,000,000,000 francs have been paid on account of recognized claims, or about \$2,664,000,000.

Bolsheviks Sentenced

M. Marcel Cachin, member of the Chamber of Deputies and leader of the French Communist Party, together with M. Vaillant-Couturier, another Communist Deputy, was sentenced to six months' imprisonment

Foreign News—[Continued]

and a fine of 2,000 francs (\$118.40) for inciting soldiers to disobedience. M. Cachin was absent in Russia when he heard that his case was to be brought to trial. He hurried back, doing the last stage of his journey from Berlin to Paris in an aeroplane, but arrived in Court only in time to hear his sentence. Both Deputies declared that they would appeal and if necessary would carry their case on to the Court of Cassation, which is the highest Court in France and sits at Paris.

Feminism

La doctoresse Pelletier, ardent feminist, created a sensation at the Faubourg Club in Paris by stating that women are as brave and as enduring as men and should be soldiers. Her suggestion was voted down with cries of: "Yes, we have no red trousers today."

La doctoresse Pelletier is the author of *La Femme en Lutte pour ses Droits*; *Dieu, La Morale, La Patrie*; *L'Emancipation Sexuelle de la Femme*; *Philosophie Sociale*; *Mon Voyage Aventureux en Russie Communiste*.

A description of her records that "Two round eyes light up her face, equally round and ruddy, which the blobber-lipped mouth does not embellish. Evidently the fairies presiding at the birth of the doctress did not give her beauty of body."

When she went to Berlin to arrange for a trip to Russia, she said:

"*Là-bas!* Enthusiasm grips me! Is it truly a superior life that I shall find there? I hope it, since I go, but I am not sure. . . . If the true indeed is there, what matter money losses? Fatigue, even danger, are nothing. I feel ready to brave all to go and receive, in the New Rome, the revolutionary baptism."

She was called Mme. Capoutchevitch and took with her two pretended sons, who were seeking a refuge in Russia. One was only five years younger than she.

When she returned from Russia she was furious at being lodged in a "refuge." "Me, a propagandist, who comes to visit Russia with but one object—to serve her. *Par exemple!* Really, anti-Bolshevists, had they arranged my trip in order to give me a horror of communistic Russia, would not have done better."

GERMANY

Dark Days

The political situation in Germany

was extremely obscure. As is usual in such circumstances, rumor succeeded rumor with startling rapidity, in incomprehensible order and with confused contradictions.

Dictators. Herr Doktor Otto Gessler, Military Dictator for the entire German Reich, was unable to exercise to any appreciable extent the powers conferred upon him by the Stresemann Government (TIME, Oct. 8). This was due to the great opposition to the Government displayed by Nationalists and Communists alike. Herr Doktor von Kahr, the Bavarian Dictator, was able to consolidate considerably his position and secured much popularity among the workers by reducing the price of beer by 20%. He denied that Bavaria had any intention of seceding from the Reich. On analysis of the Bavarian situation it appears that Bavaria is trying to secure a predominant position in the German State such as was enjoyed by Prussia before the War.

Stresemann Out and In. When the Social Democrat members of the Reichstag held a caucus and voted to withdraw from the Coalition Government (Stresemann Cabinet), Chancellor Stresemann forthwith presented his and the Cabinet's resignations to Herr Friedrich Ebert, President of the German Republic. The President accepted the resignations, but charged Herr Stresemann with forming a new Cabinet. The following Cabinet was chosen:

Chancellor—Dr. Gustav Stresemann.
Minister of Interior—Wilhelm Sollmann.
Finance—Dr. Hans Luther.
Labor—Heinrich Brauns.
Public Economy—Dr. Koeth.
Justice—Gustav Redbruch.
Reichswehr—Dr. Otto Gessler.
Posts—Herr Hoefe.
Communications—Rudolph Oeser.
Occupied Regions—Johannes Fuchs.
Reconstruction—Robert Schmidt.

Government's Position. The position of the Government was precarious in the extreme. It was considered that it could not possibly last longer than a few weeks. From the Right and from the Left Chancellor Stresemann was assailed chiefly on account of his Ruhr policy, but he succeeded in obtaining a vote of confidence in the Reichstag against both Monarchists and Communists. It was expected that he would obtain dictatorial powers for the Cabinet by giving a sop to the Socialists—a promise not to interfere with the eight-hour working day. How far the Chancellor will be able to exercise dictatorial powers is problematical.

Monarchists. On the arrival of a courier from Munich, capital of Bavaria, Prince Wilhelm of Hohenzol-

lern, former Crown Prince, scurried away from Wieringen, his Dutch island home, bound for an unknown destination. Bavaria is virtually a Monarchy and Prince Rupprecht is hailed everywhere as King. The need for a real leader in Germany was said to be getting greater every day and it seems that a restoration of the Monarchy is not an impossible feat. Moreover, it appears that Great Britain and Italy would be willing to recognize a Monarchy in Germany, providing that a Hohenzollern were not chosen.

Stinnes. The great, black, mysterious figure of Herr Hugo Stinnes appeared once more and proved itself the most potent factor in that area of pandemonium known as Germany. Of all men to make a settlement with the Allies, Stinnes is preëminently competent. He practically controls the real wealth of Germany, and he is ready to finance a settlement with France—but he must have a commission and still more political power. At present he is drawing closer and closer to the Monarchists. His wholehearted support of the Monarchical cause would be decisive at such a time. He is still "Master of Coke," hard and unfeeling, dark and unbending.

PORTUGAL

An Inauguration

Dr. Manuel Teixeira Gomes, recently elected President of the Portuguese Republic in succession to Dr. Antonio José de Almeida, whose term of office had expired (TIME, Aug. 20), arrived in Lisbon and was inaugurated President of Portugal.

On the eve of his arrival, Conservative opposition celebrated by throwing bombs in Lisbon and Oporto. A general strike was called on the Southern and South-eastern railways; communications were suspended. Then the Republican Army appeared on the scene and restored order.

RUSSIA

Notes

Leon Trotzky, Lord of the 'Red Army, was reported to have said: "As long as private property exists in America, American interests in Russia will be respected and all engagements entered into with the Soviets will be scrupulously kept. Any other action will be suicidal."

According to reports, U. S. Senator Robert M. LaFollette of Wisconsin

Foreign News—[Continued]

has lost "much of his intense admiration for the Bolsheviki." The change of attitude was ascribed to the fact that the Soviet authorities had not proffered to him "the usual Senatorial courtesies," and that as a result he had been obliged to travel in a box-car.

It was reported from Moscow that an "Extraordinary Three," composed of MM. Dzerzhinsky, Trotzky and Stalin, had been appointed to deal with extreme Bolsheviki. The same despatch said that one Biloborodov, ex-Chairman of the Ekaterinburg Executive Committee, at present "Commissar of the Interior," who assisted in planning the murder of the Tzar and the Tzarina and their children, has been placed at the "disposal" of the triumvirate.

In a Kiev synagogue the congregation stampeded because the lights were suddenly extinguished and cries of fire raised. Sixty persons were crushed to death.

TURKEY

The Allies Go Home

The Allied occupation of Constantinople, which has existed for nearly five years, officially came to an end when the last troops were evacuated from Turkish territory.

The ceremony in itself was extremely spectacular and characterized by friendliness. Detachments of British, French, Italian and Turkish troops marched into the big square opposite the Dolma Bagtche Palace amid tumultuous cheers from the populace. The Allies saluted the Turkish flag and the Turks saluted the Allies' flags. The appearance of General Harington, Allied Generalissimo, who, more than any other man, is responsible for having maintained the peace under the most difficult of circumstances, was a signal for a prodigious outburst of enthusiasm from the Turks. When he saluted the Turkish flag and gripped the hand of Salah-Ed-Din Adil Pasha, Military Governor of Constantinople, the crowd broke through the cordon of police and followed the departing Allies to the quay. There was a farewell luncheon party on board the transport *Arabic*; then the Allies were gone. Later, Turkish troops marched triumphantly into the late capital through streets gay with Turkish flags and strewn with

flowers. Religious rites were also solemnized. Turkey belongs to Turkey.

Res Publica

It was reported from Constantinople that the long-expected Constitution will proclaim Turkey a Republic. Thus will appear the formal death-warrant of the House of Osman, whose place will now be taken by Mustapha Kemal Pasha as first President of the Turkish Republic.

Under the new Constitution, the Grand National Assembly at Angora, capital of Turkey, will have legislative power only; the executive power being entrusted to a Cabinet responsible to the Assembly. There will be no Upper House, but its place will be taken by a Council of State, which will perform the same functions. The members of this Council will be appointed by the President.

The proclamation of a Turkish Republic will not change materially the present form of government, which has, in effect, come as close to the Western interpretation of a republic as an Eastern country without any previous experience in popular government could be expected to do. The Constitution, as understood, debars a member of the Royal House from holding either military or civil office, and the State is separated from the Church. The National Assembly is shorn of its direct executive authority, but the Cabinet, which transplants the Council of Commissioners, will be directly responsible, not individually as Commissioners, but collectively as a Cabinet, to the Assembly. The only innovation is the State Council to be appointed by the President.

LATIN AMERICA

Mexico vs. Venezuela

The U. S. State Department received official confirmation that Mexico and Venezuela had broken off diplomatic relations, long strained. It was said that the refusal by Venezuela to permit the landing of a Mexican opera troupe was looked upon as the final incident in creating the break.

A Fracas

During a session of the Mexican House of Representatives, Congressman Mena Cordova of Campeche State drew a revolver and fired three shots at Lieutenant Rueda de Leon; one bullet lodged in his leg. The

echoes of the shots were drowned in cries of "Viva General Calles!" "Viva de la Huerta!" Then Congressman Santa Ana engaged a "comrade" in the art of fisticuffs. The session was suspended.

Although this ignoble scene was said to have been caused by personal enmity, observers have it that the rumpus was a sinister forerunner of bloodshed in next year's Presidential campaign.

A Statesman Dead

Dr. Estanislao S. Zeballos died at Liverpool while on his way to preside over the conference of the International Law Association in London. This news comes within a few weeks of his visit (last August) to the U. S., when he lectured at the Institute of Politics at Williamstown and before the American Bar Association at Minneapolis.

After Firpo, the boxer, Dr. Zeballos is probably the best known Argentinian in the world. He was a man of many parts. Starting as a lawyer he branched off into journalism and eventually became editor of *La Prensa* (Buenos Aires)—one of the two best dailies in Latin America. Subsequently he entered politics, became Speaker of the Lower House, was noted for his oratorical ability. In 1893 he was sent as Ambassador to Washington, a post he held for two years. During his political career he has held the post of Foreign Minister on several occasions. In 1910 he was elected a member of the old Hague Tribunal. He was also an author and an explorer.

It was, however, in the world of law that he was best known, and it is as a great Latin-American jurist-statesman that his name will live.

JAPAN

More Post-Quake Facts

The following news relative to the recent earthquake which partially destroyed Tokyo and Yokohama was received.

Official Figures. The Japanese Foreign Offices estimated the number of killed by earthquake at 103,000; injured, 125,000; missing, 235,000. The population of Tokyo decreased from 2,498,000 people to 1,430,000. Some 634,000 houses were destroyed by quake, fire or water.

Naval Denial. The Japanese Embassy in Washington issued a denial of the report (TIME, Oct. 1) that

U. S. and other foreign warships were refused admittance to proceed through the fortified zone between Yokohama and Tokyo. It was stated that the Japanese authorities were "deeply appreciative of the spirit which prompted the commanders of the American ships to offer their services."

Retrenchment. The Treasury announced that it would keep expenditure for the coming year within \$500,000,000. The War Department decided to reduce its budget by \$2,500,000 for the current year, and to reduce next year's budget by \$5,000,000. The Naval Department also "expected to save money."

CHINA

New President

With oriental swiftness that might well stagger the Western World, the Parliament of China reassembled on the overnight decision of party managers to elect a President. Peking was gaily decorated; soldiers paraded the streets; the very air was alight with hope.

As on a former occasion when the election was attempted (TIME, Sept. 24), it was found that the Members of Parliament present were short of the quorum necessary to elect a President. The day was saved, however, by the arrival of a train from Tientsin bearing 38 additional members, more than enough to make up the quorum, who received great ovations from their fellow members. The combined 590 Senators and Members trooped into the Assembly Hall of Parliament and were ceremoniously "locked in." The election had begun.

Marshal Tsao-Kun, Chihli Tuchun (War Lord), was elected President of China in succession to Li Yuan-Hung, who fled to Tientsin three months ago (TIME, June 25). He received 50 votes more than the statutory minimum required. It was reported that he won the election by bribing Members to the extent of "5,000 pieces of silver" each.

Marshal Tsao-Kun is a powerful militarist and if he succeeds in enlisting the services of General Wu Pei-Fu (Tuchun of the Yang-tsze Valley), his position will be rendered impregnable from a military point of view. On the other hand he is a man of little political ability and lacks force of character; moreover he is reputed to be surrounded by "evil counselors."

Sixty years of age, Tsao-Kun started life as a private soldier, but displayed such qualities of leadership that he attracted the attention



PRESIDENT TSAO-KUN
His counselors are reputed evil

of an officer who sent him to a military school. There he made excellent progress and later became an instructor.

The first matter on the agenda will be a stiff test of the new President's power. The accredited Ministers to China resident in Peking protested last week against Foreign Secretary Wellington Koo's reply to their note of last August (TIME, Aug. 20, Oct. 8), wherein he stated that the bandit episode of last May was not directed primarily against foreigners. The Diplomats renewed their demands on the Chinese Government and stated:

"It is irrefutably established by facts that the outrage was directed against foreigners. The instigators declared on many occasions their purpose was to capture foreigners and use their nationality as a means of bringing pressure on the legations charged with the protection of the hostages and, through the legations, on the Government. This purpose the bandits succeeded in accomplishing. . . . Every foreigner may fear and does fear the same fate."

An attempt to meet the demands of the Diplomatic Corps at Peking will bring President Tsao-Kun directly up against corrupt local authorities and, no doubt, against many of the Tuchuns. If he puts down brigandage effectively he will have also put down to a large extent a corrupt civil administrative system and will have gone a long way toward crushing the power of the Tuchuns and reunifying China. Observers have it, however, that the President will be no more than a figurehead and that little will be done to alter conditions now prevalent.

A R T

Rembrandt Mêlée

Dr. Van Dyke Flouts the Unanimous Opinion of the World

The reputation of Rembrandt Harmensz van Rijn (1606-1669), long ranked as the greatest painter of the Dutch school and among the half-dozen greatest of the world, received a severe jolt when, in a large, expensive book, *Rembrandt and His School*,* Dr. John Charles Van Dyke, Professor of the History of Art at Rutgers College, attacked the alleged Rembrandt myth, assiduously fostered by critics, collectors and the public, which has ascribed over 800 paintings of varying merit to the master. He finished by conceding authenticity to a scant 35. The rest of the works commonly attributed to Rembrandt, he claims, are by Eeckhout, Bol, Kolnick, Horst, Fabritius, Backer, de Gelder and other pupils, copyists, or imitators of Rembrandt, and since the great Hollander's vogue became so high in the last century, they have been assigned to him through motives of cupidity, pride, national interest or pure habit.

Among Professor Van Dyke's "35 genuine Rembrandts" is included not a single one in any American gallery. He rejects the 18 in the Metropolitan (Manhattan), the *Portrait of a Girl* in the Chicago Art Institute, two in the Widener collection, which he thinks are Vermeers, and those in the Byers collection (Pittsburgh), the Evans and Gardiner collections (Boston), the Walters collection (Baltimore). The chief Metropolitan Rembrandts are the group of 13 bequeathed by Benjamin Altman in 1913, including the *Old Woman Cutting Her Nails*, *Pilate Washing His Hands*, *Toilet of Bathsheba*, one of the many self-portraits of the artist, and portraits of Hendrickje Stoffels, Rembrandt's housekeeper, mistress and second wife, and of Titus, his son by his first wife, Saskia van Uylenburg. There are also the *Man with a Beard* and the *Portrait of a Man*, of the Marquand collection, the *Oriental*, given by Mr. Vanderbilt, and two portraits lent by J. P. Morgan. Practically all of these are signed "Rembrandt f." (abbreviation for *fecit*—made), with the dates, ranging from 1633 to 1665. Most of them were listed by Dr. Wilhelm Bode, famed Berlin critic and director of the Kaiser Friedrich Mu-

* REMBRANDT AND HIS SCHOOL — John Charles Van Dyke—Scribner (\$12.00)—Limited edition, 1,200 copies, 187 illustrations.

seum, in his exhaustive catalogue of Rembrandt's works.

European galleries fare little better at Prof. Van Dyke's hands. Of the 23 Rembrandts in the Louvre, only four are genuine, he says; four out of 21 in the National Gallery, London; two out of 43 in the Hermitage, Petrograd; and three out of 26 in the Berlin gallery. Professor Van Dyke does not quarrel with the quality of many of the pictures he rejects. They are beautiful and representative works of arts, but not by Rembrandt. The *Old Woman Cutting Her Nails*, for instance, is an "early and violent example" of Nicholas Maes, who is esteemed for many genre works of humble people in similar vein, and using the same model.

Dr. Van Dyke's book has naturally provoked a chorus of opposition on the part of critics and museum directors. His views are flatly opposed not only to those of Bode, but of Valentiner, Muther, Bredius, De Groot, McColl and others who have made a life-long study of Rembrandt. The Metropolitan authorities, represented by Bryson Burroughs, curator of paintings, frankly deride his opinions, and believe their Rembrandts genuine. G. Frank Muller, E. M. Sperling, Raymond Henniker-Heaton, and other American experts are equally skeptical, though Joseph Pennell, the etcher, inclines to Van Dyke's side of the controversy. It is readily admitted that numerous pictures attributed to Rembrandt are "school" pieces, and many are catalogued as such. But the sweeping condemnation is denied.

Rembrandt, like many other painters, underwent an artistic evolution and painted in several styles at various times. He was an impractical man, a philosopher of paint, not popular in his own time, and his constant financial and personal tangles culminated in his bankruptcy in 1656, when an inventory listing more than 200 of his paintings was made a part of the court record. Van Dyke says he has overlooked none of these facts, but has based his argument on the internal testimony of the pictures themselves. He expected this opposition, and would have published his book long ago had he not felt it presumptuous to flout the almost unanimous opinion of the art world. It is not the first time, however, that the authenticity of many Rembrandts has been questioned, notably by Dr. Alfred von Wurzbach, of Vienna.

Dr. Van Dyke is 67 years old, has been on the Rutgers faculty since

1889, is no relation to Dr. Henry Van Dyke of Princeton. He is widely known for his lucid historical and critical writings on art, which include a first-class text on the *History of Painting* (1894), *Art for Art's Sake*, *The Meaning of Pictures*, *What Is Art?* and monographs on various schools. He is now working on a similar study of Rubens, of whom it is well known that many paintings signed by him were executed by his pupils from sketches by the master.

Outline of Orpen

The first volume of the much-heralded *Outline of Art** edited by Sir



SIR WILLIAM ORPEN
His outline is conventional

William Orpen, the latest unit in Messrs. Putnam's lucrative series† of "Outlines," attains neither the scientific authority of Prof. J. Arthur Thomson, nor the literary distinction of John Drinkwater. It is a frankly popular attempt to illumine the main peaks of painting in Western Europe from the Renaissance to the end of the 18th Century, covering the Italian, German, Dutch, Flemish, Spanish, French and British schools. Its chief aim is to reproduce several hundred of the world's recognized masterpieces and to say enough about them and their painters to give the layman some notion of why they are considered great. This it entertains.

* THE OUTLINE OF ART (2 vols.)—Sir William Orpen—Putnam (\$4.50, each vol.).

† THE OUTLINE OF SCIENCE (4 vols.), edited by Prof. J. Arthur Thomson.

THE OUTLINE OF LITERATURE (3 vols.), edited by John Drinkwater.

THE OUTLINE OF HISTORY, by H. G. Wells, was published by Macmillan in 1920.

Recently Little, Brown published THE OUTLINE OF EVERYTHING.

ingly does. The style is wordy with adjectives, descriptive rather than critical, anecdotal rather than illuminative of fundamental principles. It might almost have been written by Giorgio Vasari. As a revelation of the mind of one of the leaders of modern painting, the *Outline* is strangely conventional and uninspired.

Orpen's principal preoccupations appear to be draughtsmanship and "balance" of composition. Touching the non-graphic arts only in the sculpture of Donatello and Michelangelo and the reliefs of Ghiberti, the book scarcely fulfills its inclusive title. Orpen strives to be religiously impersonal in his praise, but his painter's predilections for Botticelli, Giorgione, Moroni, Lotto, Holbein, Hals, Velasquez, Vermeer, Chardin, Hogarth, Raeburn, Richard Wilson, shine through. Conspicuously omitted from mention is Andrea del Sarto.

Sir William was thought a radical in art for many years before he attained respectability by entering the R. A. But his radicalism is more of subject than of method. His many and unique self-portraits (like Rembrandt, he is his own best model), and his bizarre *Memorial to the Unknown Soldier* incurred their share of academic criticism. Born in Ireland in 1878, his style was formed in Dublin, the Slade School, and the New English Art Club group—a vigorous, sculptural *plein-air* tradition, intent on the solution of technical problems.

Birds

Frank Bond of Wyoming, chief clerk of the General Land Office in Washington, invented a means of reproducing the sheen on the wings of birds. Said he:

"My invention relates to a process reproducing in pictures the natural luster or sheen of the feathers of birds or other objects, so that such pictures not only will be faithful reproductions of the natural colorings of the birds but also of the luster of the plumage."

Mr. Bond's private exhibitions of brilliantly feathered bird pictures have attracted the attention of many artists. The difficult tracts, such as the throat and crown, especially of the humming bird, were brought out in their true resplendence.

This reproduction of the metallic tints in the feathers of birds is also regarded as a distinct but minor advance in ornithology. The process is based upon the utilization of light reflected through properly colored transparent media, upon which characteristic feathering is traced.

The Sun Field*

Obvious Care Is Lavished Upon an Advanced Specimen

The Story. George Wallace was a Yale man who wrote poetry. After college he went into newspaper work and grew properly ashamed of ever having versified—until he met Judith Winthrop. Judith's ancestors had chartered the *Mayflower* or something, but she was as advanced a specimen of our modern intelligentia as you could find. She had a Shaw-green room and a dozen pet paradoxes and wrote articles for *Tomorrow*, a journal of opinion, in forming the world that Charles S. Chaplin could act. George fell in love with her and she might have married him—he was such a good listener—until he spoiled his chances by taking her to a ball game. There she saw Tiny Tyler, the home-run kind, make an incredible catch, "as God might pick a comet." She insisted on meeting him. He wore diamond shirt studs in his evening clothes, but that didn't matter—the result of meeting was amorosity at first sight. Judith did her best to play Cleopatra to Tiny, but her ancestors were against her—she couldn't be a bad woman no matter how hard she tried. And besides Tiny respected her too much—so she simply had to marry him. Things went all right for a while, but then Tiny fell into a batting-slump and Judith refused to go to Cuba with him after the World's Series because she could not get a passport except in her married name. So Tiny painted Cuba pink in the company of a vaudeville soubrette, "Toots" Trimble, and grew fat and pasty. He returned to Judith at last, respectful and repentant, but Judith wasn't having any repentance today, and refused to have him respect her, so they quarreled and parted. Meantime Mr. Trimble named Tiny as a co-respondent and Poor George now did his best to win his beloved—he was even willing to sacrifice himself to make her a dishonest woman if she'd agree—but just then Miller Huggins stepped in and pled with her to make it up with Tiny for the sake of the Yankees and Tiny wired that he'd do his best not respect her if she came along. So she went down to the training camp where Tiny was perspiring and in one final scene with Tiny and George, she and Tiny discovered they really were in love with each other and George that he was just the other man who has the big scene in the third act. So Tiny and Judith stayed married—Tiny threw

out his arm and had to give up baseball for politics—Judith produced a novel that the rest of the intelligentia thought was better than Jurgens, and a baby who was to be a home-run-king when he grew—and George wrote *The Sun Field*.



HEYWOOD BROUN
"Vivid and unashamed"

The Significance. An interesting and amusing book, readable, vivid and unashamedly flavored with the author's own personality—though with a tendency to lapse into a rather mechanical cleverness. Sometimes the nifties come a little too fast, and Judith is, for the most part, a tedious nuisance, in spite of the obvious care lavished upon her. But Tiny and George are convincing throughout. A good novel—better than most—even if neither Judith nor the author have yet discovered, apparently, that radical preachiness can be just as dull as any other brand.

The Author. Heywood Campbell Broun was born in Brooklyn, December 7, 1888. He studied at Harvard (1906-1910), has been connected with the *Morning Telegraph* and *New York Tribune* as sports-writer, war correspondent, dramatic critic and columnist, and at the present time his column in the *New York World, It Seems To Me*, is unique in its field. He is the author of *Seeing Things at Night* and *Pieces of Hate* (books of short essays and sketches) and *The Boy Grew Older* (a novel).

In 1917 Mr. Broun married Miss Ruth Hale, a critic of books and motion pictures. She has been an active figure in the struggle for women's rights and for ethical freedom. She has been President of the Lucy Stone League, members of which do not believe in taking their husband's names.

Blackjack Fiction

When Does the Goose Creep Into the Flesh?

It was nearly half past three in the morning. Somewhere a clock tolled the hour—twelve long strokes. Down the shadow-shrouded stairway moved a skeleton, clad only in a pair of violet pajamas. Softly, sibilantly, the spectre sped. An errant mouse cried out in terror, his hoarse shriek breaking the tense stillness. At the foot of the stairs a single, shining shaft of moonshine drenched the leg of a human being, severed at the knee, lying in a pool of gore. Arsenic Hat-pin, gentleman capitalist, inserted a single eyeglass deftly into one of his eyes.

The Inveterate Reader of mystery stories has not necessarily the instinct of either a crook or a sleuth; it is, as a rule, immaterial to him whether or not the final chapter brings with it the apprehension of the miscreant who effected the theft or murder. He is, on the other hand, a devotee of crime. He likes to see a good skull or a good safe well cracked. He enjoys the spinal titillation of secret and malign forces lurking in the darker chapters, ready to spring upon the super-hero, who loses no opportunity of making himself their target.

Few Inveterates care particularly whether the mystery is ever adequately solved. It rarely is. It has served its purpose in making it possible for a number of conspicuously intelligent folk to perform conspicuously idiotic but wholly enthralling feats through 250 pages or more. One's enjoyment of the recent tale of murder and psychoanalysis, from the pen of Mr. Ben Hecht, is neither augmented nor impaired by the eventual disentanglement of its complexities. It is the quaint, initial assassination itself, the atmosphere of brooding horror, the haunted eyes of De Medici, that fling the reader of *The Florentine Dagger* (TIME, Sept. 3) into a bewildered Nirvana of goose flesh and insomnia. It is the mental gymnastics of Sherlock Holmes or the chemical fumbings of Craig Kennedy that delight, rather than their eventual (and predictable) triumphs.

The appeal of the detective story is the same as that of any other novel, except that the elements of conflict and struggle, always present, are here emphasized with much of the delicacy of a steam riveter. For the subtle play of intelligence on intelligence; the struggle of a finite humanity against the merciless irony of nature, agreeably substituted the somewhat less ethereal play of nitroglycerine on steel—the writhing of infinite intellect in mortal combat with invincible guile. J. A. T.

* THE SUN FIELD—Heywood Broun—Putnam (\$2.00).

Carl Van Vechten *He Causes People to Titter and Snicker*

The author of *The Blind Bow-Boy* is a tall, slim, white-haired, slightly florid young man of middle age. I have often observed him, have corresponded with him, but have never consciously spoken to him. I should have a constant fear that he would ruin some pet illusion of mine by a vagrant flippancy—and that I should be tempted to attempt to knock him down where he stood. Yet from all accounts Carl Van Vechten is a charming fellow. He is fond of cats (as the world reading his books knows). He has lived much on the Continent (as the world reading his books knows). He is something of a connoisseur of the arts (a. t. w. r. h. b. k.). He knows the fragrance and the names of rare perfumes (a. t., etc., etc.). First and foremost he seems to me, in his work, at least, to be animated by one desire—the wish to shock!

This gentleman, so decoratively inclined, so exotically opinioned, so clever in a wispish sort of way, was born in Cedar Rapids, Ia., was graduated from the University of Chicago, has a brother who is a prominent Middle Western banker. Van Vechten started life as a musical critic. He has also been a dramatic critic. Perhaps he would now like to be known as a critic of life—or perhaps that is a bit too serious for him. Perhaps he will tell you that life to him is merely a grotesque and occasionally beautiful picture at which he likes to look and sneer in a perfectly gentlemanly manner.

Van Vechten is a brilliant writer. Parts of *Peter Whiffle*, parts of *The Blind Bow-Boy*, more particularly certain portions of his essays exhibit rare qualities of humor and beauty. Yet his books lack body and form, even that body and form which the frothiest of literary efforts must have. When I think of Van Vechten and his work, I think immediately of an expert characterization of his own in describing the heroine, Campaspe, in *The Blind Bow-Boy*. "Her body," he writes, "is her chief mental pleasure."

Here is a man who has determined to recreate the 1890's for us. In the face of a healthy vanity which is spreading slowly through contemporary writing, he poses in gold tights and a cap and bells. I admire his courage and his independence; but I'd rather laugh my belly-laughter with Rabelais than titter and snicker over Carl Van Vechten.

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:

KANGAROO—D. H. Lawrence—Seltzer (\$2.00). *Kangaroo* seems to be the best novel Mr. Lawrence has written since *The Rainbow*. There are interesting human beings in it, the prose is often of extraordinary beauty, the ferocious preoccupation with sex that disfigured *Women in Love* is much less in evidence. The story is that of Richard Somers, poet and essayist, who went to Australia with his wife because he had made up his mind that Europe, after the War, was played out, done for, and he wished to find out what new spirit or spiritual impulse might be abroad in the new countries. Australia terrified and fascinated him by turns—he got drawn into local politics and met the extraordinary Kangaroo, a plump, Semitic, would-be Messiah, who dreamed and plotted for an Australia as democratic and brotherly as the early Christian Church, bound together by the universal love of every man for his fellows. The mental struggle between Kangaroo and Somers was intense; in spite of Kangaroo's force Somers would not be converted. He, too, loved Australia, but not in Kangaroo's way—and when Kangaroo died after receiving several bullets in his marsupial pouch in the course of a riot, he felt it was time for him to go away. So the end of the book finds Somers starting for America with little decided except the knowledge of what he believes alive in Richard Somers' mind.

THE CONQUERED—Naomi Mitchison—Harcourt (\$2.00). Meromic, "The Pride of the Venetii," young Prince of Ancient Gaul, came to manhood just at the time of Caesar's conquest. His tribe crushed, his father killed, his sister driven to suicide, he was sold as a slave and sent to Rome. He was rescued from torture by Titus Barrus, young Roman aristocrat and Lieutenant of Caesar. A friendship as strange as it was deep grew up between them, its bonds so strong that it even forced Meromic to fight against his countrymen during the last campaign against Vercingetorix. But at last the claims of his people proved too strong for him; he went back to them (too late for victory) and, after breathless adventures that lost him his right hand, returned to Rome, a freeman, thinking to live with Titus the rest of his days. He did not, because—but we must not spoil the ending!

MUSIC

Prophecy of War

Fredrick A. Stock, conductor of the Chicago Symphony Orchestra, made a startling diagnosis of the condition of music in Europe. Mr. Stock's visit to the older world was partly in quest of new compositions—as is usually the case with a symphony orchestra director who wanders in other lands.

"The state of musical composition in Europe indicates the approach of another general war," Mr. Stock opined. The music grows wilder and more hysterical, with a frenzy of new disharmonies, new sensations. It is an increasingly mad and neurotic development in the most fluent and sensitive of the arts. Mr. Stock related this phenomenon in music to the general artistic and social case of nerves and brain fever to be observed everywhere, the insane quest for excitement and thrills, barbarous dances. In music this disturbance of the spirit is reflected the most vividly. From such a state of mind comes war.

Prodigies

It has become the fashion to sneer at musical child prodigies. The market has been drugged with them. It has been said that the child prodigy grows up into a mediocrity, that such precocity is unhealthy, etc. Of course, most prodigies do not turn out geniuses in maturity, or the world would be flooded with geniuses, which it is not. But little mention has been made of the remarkable extent to which great musicians have been infant prodigies, as almost all have been.

Mephisto, sagacious commentator in *Musical America*, drew forth a few reminders:

Josef Hofmann was a European sensation and attracted the attention of Rubinstein before the age of seven; had a sensational debut at the Metropolitan when nine.

Fritz Kreisler, at ten, won a gold medal at the Vienna Conservatory; at twelve, took the Paris Prix de Rome.

Verdi, at 15, had composed a symphony.

Beethoven's genius, evident when he was five, flourished before he was twelve.

At four, Mozart played the clavier and wrote compositions still extant. At nine, his symphonies were played in London, he published six sonatas. At eleven, Mozart conducted his own court concerts at Vienna.

THE THEATRE

New Plays

Cymbeline. Sothern and Marlowe in a production of Shakespeare's "romance" that is more parody than performance. For three and a half hours no character walks faster than a dead march or speaks faster than five words a minute. The star is Frederick Lewis as Iachimo.

Floriani's Wife. Academically interesting, but not emotionally vigorous, this play by Luigi Pirandello (Italian playwright, who wrote *Six Characters in Search of an Author*) arrived in a Greenwich Village theatre, off the beaten Broadway track. It tells of a wayward woman, her attempt to return to her child and husband, her failure. Margaret Wycherly is the redeeming feature. But even the fire of her intelligent performance shines but dimly under the bushel of interminable talk.

What's Your Wife Doing? is one of those farces.

Act I. A and Mrs. A desire a divorce in order to inherit two million. B agrees to act as co-respondent of convenience.

Act II. B and Mrs. A are having a "compromising" supper party. Mrs. A catches a bun. Suddenly the whole cast begins arriving. From fire-escapes, closets, bathroom, through sawed panels and from behind couches, uncles, grandfathers, husbands and detectives pop suddenly into being. And such a slamming of doors and banging of windows and cries of "My God, what are you doing here?" B's fiancée appears in time to render affairs positively catastrophic.

Act III. Broken hearts are sorted and reglued.

The second act makes amusing rough-house. The rest is ghastly.

Forbidden. One rather feels that *Forbidden* ought to be terribly funny. Somehow it falls short. It deals with the popular but hardly novel urge in man and woman to do things they shouldn't. This, if one thinks back, was the primary drama, set in an apple orchard, played by Adam and Eve. Sydney Rosenfeld (author of this current version) deals with the comic values of the case, demonstrates that they did those things much better years ago.

Tarnish. The advent of a new dramatist and of a new star made the production of this play particularly significant. Gilbert Emery, soldier of fortune, writer, actor, is

the author. Ann Harding, an able but previously undistinguished player, is the actress to whom the wise men carried their literary frankincense and myrrh.

Mr. Emery has ragged respect for his masculine brethren. His theme: "The soul of every man is tarnished. The good clean more easily than the bad."

He argues his case by presenting his hero in the arms of a cheap



ANN HARDING
Previously undistinguished

woman. His fiancée, by a set of shrewdly woven and convincing circumstances, finds her man thus.

The ensuing clash between the philosophies of the two women burns and penetrates. Logic in scarlet wins. Yet the overpowering charm of Ann Harding, the fiancée, forces her fallacies into discard and her hero, tarnished, returns.

Tom Powers is the man and Fania Marinoff is the woman of the streets. While both are capable, their performances pale before the brilliancy and beauty of Miss Harding.

The author's handling of character and conversation is conspicuously fine. A bit: "There are two ways for a girl to get a fur coat, and one of them is to buy it."

Burns Mantle: "Simple, direct and honest."

Heywood Brown: "The most interesting entertainment which the theatre has offered this season."

Nine O'Clock Revue. After the first act of this English importation one could practically see the experts marching through the lobby singing: "London's best is falling down, fall-

ing down, falling down!" For that is what it did. It brought to American audiences little except exquisite taste, a striking shadow scene, a few smart lines. Produced in the intimate and expensive atmosphere of the Century Roof, it may attain a factitious popularity.

. . .

The Magic Ring. There is an antique ring and whoever wears it links arms with luck. The heroine starts out as a poor organ grinder. And does she get the ring? And does she marry the lovely fella in the last act? One, two, three, all together now: "Yess!"

Remaining only is Mitzi. From this curiously comatose material she makes a musical comedy that is actually entertaining, sometimes brilliant. And not once does she wear boy's clothes!

. . .

Notes

Earnest followers of American progress in musical comedy recall with poignant regret the death of Bert Savoy (TIME, July 9). Savoy was a female impersonator; the most strident yet one of the funniest of comedians. His phrases included: "You don't know the half of it, dearie," "You must come over," "You should have been with us." Now his partner, Jay Brennan, has taken unto himself a new and similar associate named Rogers. The pair are a success in provincial music halls. Shortly they will be tried in New York.

. . .

Helen Hayes, attractive heroine of *To the Ladies* and other plays, will soon appear in *Loney Lee*, a comedy by Sophie Treadwell.

. . .

Eugene O'Neill, generally regarded as the foremost American playwright, has fused a number of his early one-act plays into a longer drama. Scholars will remember them mainly as sea sketches, with *The Moon of the Caribbees* the major representative. The long play will be given by the Provincetown players, who first accorded O'Neill metropolitan recognition.

. . .

Playgoers who were aghast at the announcement that Lionel Atwill and David Belasco had split, will be relieved to learn that the former has not ceased doing things "worth while." He is rehearsing a drama entitled *The Heart of Cellini*. The action is largely set in the senescence of the historical goldsmith, philanthropist, swordsman.

The Best Plays

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

Drama

CASANOVA—The ultimate in costume plays. The great philanderer is played by Lowell Sherman; the philanderee, by Katharine Cornell.

CHILDREN OF THE MOON—Severely emotional discussion of inherited insanity and the fury of abnormal mother love. Magnificently played by Florence Johns and Beatrice Terry.

RAIN—When a missionary suicides over a South Sea harlot there is bound to be drama. So much of it is there that *Rain* has displayed a "Standing Room Only" sign for over a year.

SEVENTH HEAVEN—Melodrama with snatches of comedy demonstrating the charm of Helen Menken against a background of the gutters and garrets of Paris in War-time.

SUN UP—A blend of the primitive. Carolina Mountain folk, their feuds, their love, the War.

TARNISH—Reviewed in this issue.

Comedy

AREN'T WE ALL?—A peculiarly brilliant discussion of nothing in particular with Cyril Maude as a hugely attractive old roué who is particular in nothing.

THE CHANGELINGS—Henry Miller, Blanche Bates, Ruth Chatterton, Laura Hope Crews, Geoffrey Kerr.

IN LOVE WITH LOVE—Lynn Fontanne (*Dulcy*) one rung higher on the ladder of achievement in high comedy.

A LESSON IN LOVE—Emily Stevens at her high level best with William Faversham, almost as good, in a comedy of character.

MARY, MARY, QUITE CONTRARY—Mrs. Fiske proving conclusively that when a great actress meets a good play the impact is supremely entertaining.

MERTON OF THE MOVIES—Glenn Hunter grinding the movies under the mordant heel of satire.

TWEEDLES—Booth Tarkington has resurrected his mood of *Seventeen*, brushed it off, and offered it in new surroundings. His followers find it as fresh as ever.

Musical Shows

To all jovial people the following musical concoctions will particularly appeal: *Poppy*, *Music Box Revue*, *Greenwich Village Follies*, *Wildflower*, *Scandals*.

CINEMA

The New Pictures

A Woman of Paris. Last week it was stated in these columns that the progress of the cinema had been miraculous rather than ridiculous. In support of this contention, *Little Old New York* and *The Covered Wagon* were cited as examples of the conspicuously worth while. Conscientious readers will herewith unfile the copy in question and draw a heavy black line through these



EDNA PURVIANCE
"Heaving is omitted"

titles. In the margin they will substitute *A Woman of Paris*.

For some years great groups of the illuminati have been proclaiming Charles S. Chaplin an artist. Yet our good old uncles and funny old aunts, who really knew about custard pies, demurred. They said that when one comedian dropped a lighted cigar down another comedian's trousers it was not art. And for their part they couldn't see anything funny in one man hitting another in the seat of what they termed "pants." In their day the seat of the, pardon us, trousers was a disciplinary objective; they refused to admit the right of Charles Chaplin to make it simply the butt of a jest.

Charles has justified himself. He has produced a picture (*A Woman of Paris*) which will nail up new signs at the cross-roads of cinema progress. He has not acted in the picture; instead of his agitated derby he has employed that essential portion of his being just below it.

Edna Purviance is the star. She will be remembered as the com-

elling vision who accompanied Chaplin in his early comedy wanderings. Rather more maturely moulded than in those days, her first serious effort is steadily satisfactory.

The story of the picture is not important. It tells of a Parisian mistress and how her tinsel world came tumbling all about her when the youth she used to love entered the gates.

Profoundly interesting, however, is the revolutionary restraint employed by Chaplin. The heaving of the breast, the rolling of the eyes, the pitching of the agony-stricken actors, in fact virtually all the fervid motions of emotion that have so long made cinema supporters sickish, are omitted.

The Spanish Dancer. With the production of this picture, the Polish invasion of Hollywood shows up considerably. There was a time when prophets foresaw Pola Negri as the preponderant personage on the screens of the world. Mary Pickford, annoyed thereby, put up her curls and played *Rosita*. The same story (*Don Cesar de Bazan*) is the backbone of Miss Negri's *The Spanish Dancer*. Mary's acting and Mary's production were superior. (National sigh of relief.)

Ever since Pola had the temerity to throw herself at the American people in an imported play entitled *Passion*, it has been impossible to find theatres large enough to show her pictures. Accordingly reflections that neither she nor her pictures are what they used to be are rather a waste of ink and paper.

Strangers of the Night. Those who trot consistently at the heels of the drama will recall this play as *Captain Applejack*. It is something of a double exposure—a drawing room comedy with the death's-head flag of a pirate brig fluttering steadily in the background. In the course of an evening when the country house of Ambrose Applejohn is to be robbed of a certain hidden treasure, he falls asleep and dreams himself his bloody ancestor, the pirate, Captain Applejack. Awakened, he finds the memories have metamorphosed his mind. From a sleepy country gentleman he turns savage master. The robbers suffer.

The Bad Man. A literal translation of the play by the same name, this picture offers considerable spell-binding. Holbrook Blinn is Bandit Pancho Lopez; Enid Bennett is the tiny, timid wife. The locale is the open spaces.

EDUCATION

Adult Illiterates

The census-takers of 1920 to the people of America: "Can you read and write?"

Five million men and women of America: "We cannot!"

Besides the 5,000,000 honest illiterates, there were 5,000,000 "proud" or "dishonest" ones, who refused to admit their deficiency.* Researches carefully back-tracked the Federal statistics into States and localities, there also discovering about 10,000,000 near-illiterates—a grand total of 20,000,000 ignorami. This is: more than half the population of France, more than all the Mexicans in the world, more than all the inhabitants of Norway, Sweden, Denmark, Switzerland and Scotland combined.

Cora Wilson Stewart, Chairman of the Illiteracy Commission of the National Education Association: "It does not take a vivid imagination to see the potentialities of this vast illiterate population. . . .

"There are some communities where illiterate men have no chance for education unless they go to the penitentiary or join the Army. . . . No provision was made in any state school system for the education of adults—no plan existed prior to 1911 for redeeming illiterates. . . . It was generally understood that when one grew up illiterate he was to remain so. . . . The school age was from 6 to 20 and no one over that age was supposed to enter. . . .

"The barrier of age to educational opportunity must crumble just as the barriers of race, sex, class and religion have given way. . . .

"The University of Michigan recently graduated an Iowa judge at the age of 62. Columbia University graduated a grandmother aged 71 and Kansas University graduated a man of 81 at its last commencement. . . . The three R's are comparatively easy subjects for the adult mind and none are too old to grasp them. . . .

"If there should be one Booker T. Washington, Edison or Lincoln among them, although it cost \$20,000,000 to bring him out, it would be well worth the price."

Scholarship's Reward

"What," ask students, "is the practical result of high scholarship?"

Purdue University conducted an investigation to answer this historic question.

"Practical result" was taken to

* According to statistics furnished by the Illiteracy Commission of the National Education Association.

imply "success," and "success" was defined as "the achievement of an adequate and correct ideal." Elaborated further, this ideal was to be achieved in three ways. By "self-preservation (wealth), preservation of the race (valuable service), attainment of a position of authority."

The records of 50 Purdue graduates unquestionably thus "successful" were exhumed to discover whether their "success" had been preceded by high scholarship.

Results: 100% had maintained grades averaging over 80; 6% be-



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GEORGE ADE
He learned his lessons

tween 80 and 85; 19% between 85 and 90; 75% between 90 and 100.

Included in the proficient 75% was George Ade, humorist.

A Blockhead

"The American buys his boots and candy in the palace of a millionaire and gets his education in the shanty of a needy young man."

This statement in *John O'London's Weekly* obtained for its author, novelist H. G. Wells, his normal amount of publicity for one week.

Concerning the American, Mr. Wells added: "He certainly gets the best boots and candy in the world and, poor as his education is, it is better than he deserves."

Manhattan came in for a barb: "A towering city . . . you are amazed . . . But nobody ever says: 'Come with me and see what America can do in the way of people's schools.'"

Vexed, a municipal school superintendent applied to Mr. Wells a term defined by Messrs. Funk and Wagnalls as meaning "an obstinate or stupid person; a blockhead."

SCIENCE

Chickens, Oysters, Eggs

Cocks or hens to order may be the daily program of the poultry yard a few years hence, if experiments by Dr. F. A. E. Crew, director of the biological research laboratory at the University of Edinburgh, reported at the Liverpool meeting of the British Association for the Advancement of Science (TIME, Sept. 24) fulfill his expectations. Dr. Crew took a pure-bred buff Orpington hen which had already laid eggs, and by an artificial glandular process little understood, changed its sex. At least, the comb, wattles and spurs grew, the bird crowed instead of cackled, paid attention to other hens, and, when mated with a hen of his own breed, became the father of two chicks. Dr. Crew is studying the mechanism of the reversal in 50 fowls, but takes care not to make predictions regarding any other species. Crew's results recall opposite sex changes which Steinach produced on rats.

Sex reversal has been noted also in oysters, which change their sex three or four times a year, according to a Danish experimenter, Sparck, at Limfjord, and an Englishman, Orton, at Plymouth. The phenomena are thought to be connected with the temperature of the surrounding waters.

At the West Virginia University Agricultural Station, poultry experts have developed breeds of chickens with two sets of ovaries, which alternately lay elongated and normal eggs. They hope to develop hens to lay two eggs a day.

Fish and Petrol

That coal is the compressed and carbonized remains of prehistoric vegetation is known to everyone. Dr. John M. Macfarlane, Professor Emeritus of Botany at the University of Pennsylvania, believes that petroleum is the product of buried beds of organic matter derived from fish. He traces the origin of petroleum to volcanic disturbances which in early geological times upheaved the water and land surface of the earth and killed immense quantities of fish. Extensive zones of fish remains have been found throughout the northern hemisphere in the same rocks with rich bituminous oil deposits. Sometimes oil migrates long distances through porous sandstone and similar rocks. Crude petroleum Dr. Macfarlane has shown to be wholly animal in origin. Seismic disturbances, particularly near the sea, often develop new de-

posits of dead fish for the production of oil.

Dr. Macfarlane draws two conclusions:

1.) There is no danger of the exhaustion of the world's supply of oil.

2.) Knowledge of the origin and location of fish deposit beds will enable man to discover new oil sources and to produce oil for commercial use more cheaply.

Dr. Macfarlane is a Scotchman, 68 years old, educated in Edinburgh. He was Professor of Botany at Pennsylvania from 1893 to 1919 and stands high in his specialty. He has been studying the relation of fish to petroleum for 50 years. Scientists familiar with his work attest its authenticity.

MEDICINE

"Good Germs"

A half century of living under the tutelage of Pasteur and his successors has taught us that most disease is caused by "deadly" bacteria* and has inspired a healthy fear of the teeming microbe world. It may come as a surprise to many to find that the "pathogenic" (disease-producing) germs are relatively few in number, and their influence is far outweighed by the "good germs," whose action is not only beneficent but even essential to the maintenance of the human species. Dr. Arthur I. Kendall, professor of bacteriology, Dean of Northwestern University Medical School, and author of *Bacteriology—General, Pathological, Intestinal*, tells the story in simple readable language in his latest book† written for his daughter, Alice, to supplement her high school science course.

The best work the bacteria do is the demolition of organic compounds (human and animal waste, dead bodies and plants) into simpler nitrates and carbonates — forms which plants can utilize again. Without the participation of microbes in this cycle, life upon this planet would inevitably cease. Without them, civilized communities would long ago have been overwhelmed in their own waste products. Spread

* *Bacteria* (singular, *bacterium*) is the correct scientific name for all microscopic unicellular organisms of the vegetable kingdom, except the yeasts, molds, etc. *Germs* and *microbes* are popular names for the same thing. The corresponding animal organisms are called *protozoa*. The distinction is rather arbitrary. Bacteria are divided into three groups, the *cocci* (spherical or berry-shaped), the *bacilli* (elongated or rod-shaped), the *spirilla* (twisted or spiral-shaped). The bacilli are by far the most numerous.

† *CIVILIZATION AND THE MICROBE*—Arthur I. Kendall—Houghton, Mifflin \$2.50).

upon the surface of the earth, these become harmless through microbial activity. These upper layers of the soil are the ancestral home of the bacteria, where they are concentrated most thickly. Germs which break down organic matter in the soil are frequently attached to the roots of legumes (beans, peas, clover), and act as "nitrogen-fixers" for the vegetable kingdom.

Some exciting statistics of Dean Kendall's: Many microbes reproduce (by fission) in 15 minutes. If this rate were kept up for 96 generations (24 hours), the descendants of one parent cell would number more than 78 octillions. (There are only 31 trillion seconds in a million years!) These unthinkable populations are held in check, however, by competition, lack of food, poisons, etc. At a moderate estimate, 30 trillions of bacteria are excreted from one human body each day. Yet these 30 trillions weigh, on the average, only two ounces. The biggest known microbe is the *bacillus bütschlii* (found in the cockroach), which may be 50 microns (one 500th of an inch) in length and about one-tenth as wide. Among the smallest is the *bacillus influenzae* (0.8x0.3 microns), although the filterable viruses are believed to consist of ultramicroscopic organisms very much smaller. The most active bacteria move about .0012 of an inch a second. In proportion to size, this would mean a speed of more than a mile a minute for a man.

Other important constructive activities of bacteria:

1) Their chemical use to identify and standardize carbohydrates, particularly sugars (the favorite food of bacteria).

2) Purification of sewage through layers of bacteria (called *Schmutzdecke*) at the top of sand filters. This method, while important in small communities and in the early stages of sewage sanitation (about 1870-1910), becomes too costly in large cities because of the land space required.

3) Purification of drinking water by similar methods (now largely replaced by chlorination—the addition of one part of chlorine gas to a million parts of water).

4) "Retting" of flax, i.e., removing the stalks of the plant from the long linen fibers by immersion in bacterial streams.

5) Tanning of leather, by the fermentation of hemlock bark.

6) Production of artificial rubber by fermentation from starch (inter-

mediate stages: butyl alcohol and "isoprene").

7) Manufacturing of vinegar by action of acetic acid bacteria (obtained from "mother of vinegar") on alcohol and the oxygen of the air.

8) Souring or curdling of milk for preservation in warm climates (by lactic acid bacteria).

9) Protection of nursing children against intestinal diseases by luxuriant growth of lactic-acid bacteria in the alimentary canal. Cow's milk is less favorable to this growth than mother's milk.

10) Use of lactic acid cultures as "starters" in churning butter, in the manufacture of sauerkraut, and in preparing ensilage on farms.

LAW

A Resignation

Harlan Fiske Stone resigned as Dean of the Columbia Law School, his resignation to take effect June 30, 1924. Until that date he will be absent on leave. Professor Thomas I. Parkinson will act during this interval.

Dean Stone was graduated from Amherst in 1894, a year ahead of Calvin Coolidge, and later from Columbia Law School. His reputation is wide and high as practitioner, law teacher, legal writer. He became Dean of Columbia in 1910, instituted an immediate elevation of the scholastic standard.

President Butler of Columbia: "Great law teachers and great heads of law schools are rare indeed. . . ."

In Paris

Lawyers noted with interest that the firm of former Premier Viviani of France appeared on behalf of Mr. Frank J. Gould when he unsuccessfully sought a temporary injunction to restrain his divorced wife, Edith Kelly Gould, from blazoning the Gould name on three-foot posters along Paris boulevards in advertisement of her engagement at a popular music hall. Henri Robert appeared for the defendant.

The court's refusal of a temporary injunction did not, of course, indicate that an injunction may not ultimately be granted. It meant that the case was regarded as sufficiently doubtful and important to guard it against prejudgment.

Meanwhile Edith Kelly Gould is said to play to standing-room capacity nightly.

BUSINESS & FINANCE

Current Situation

The business situation this Fall has not lived up to the expectations entertained for it earlier in the year. Wholesale demand, except for building materials, has slackened significantly, and merchants are finding again that the consumer vigorously resists retail prices continuously jacked up.

From one standpoint, the whole situation is in the main simply a phase of the regular business cycle; from another, it serves to illustrate the short-sightedness of the mercantile community. The year 1920 should have thoroughly taught the lesson that higher prices mean curtailed consumption. Today the very merchants who sought to stabilize prices in the depression of 1921 are seeking to elevate them to unjustifiable heights. It is true that our merchants have not this Fall laid in the heavy stocks which rested on their shelves when the 1920 boom collapsed, but from the consumer's standpoint this only means that he is charged high prices for little diversified stocks.

Probably merchants who are following this policy—and while they are in a minority, still there are many of them—will reap extensive profits this Autumn. But next Spring they may be called upon to pay the bill for it themselves.

Prices Continue Upward

The publication of the Bradstreet index of prices as of Oct. 1 clearly showed a continued upward swing. The index number for Oct. 1, 1923, was \$13.0974—a gain of 1.3% over the figure for Sept. 1. At this latest date prices stand 42% above the average for the year 1913 and 73% under the high record for all time established in May, 1920.

National Branch Banks

A ruling by Attorney General Daugherty stated that national banks might have branches in the cities of their location, but such branches could only accept deposits and cash checks, and not lend money or purchase securities.

This sudden ruling threw into a quandary such New York City national banks with branches, as the City, Mechanics' and Metals, Chase, Chatham and Phenix. Subsequently it was discovered that the Attorney General's ruling covered only branch banks established since 1917; this relieved bankers' minds.

The Attorney General's dictum was apparently an outgrowth of the strong sentiment in the American Bankers' Association last year against branch banking; its alleged purpose was to strengthen the Re-

serve System. Such legislation is, however, distinctly dangerous to this very purpose, since national banks must compete with state banks, and if state charters allow more latitude than national, existing national banks will convert into state banks, as the Irving has recently done. The privilege of issuing bank-notes yields so little profit to a national bank, that its surrender is not a serious consideration.

Governor Crissinger of the Reserve Board called attention to the spreading tendency of national banks all over the country to surrender their charters and become state institutions, and to the danger which this development holds for the Reserve System, which is, of course, based upon the national banking system. He neglected to add, probably with no little self-restraint, that one great reason for the drift to state charters is the constant Government interference with national banks through continued tinkering with the Federal Reserve Act by Washington politicians.

Shroder Will Invade

With the adoption of the Federal Reserve System, a great effort was made to create in the U. S. an acceptance or bill market similar to that in London. After reaching a climax speculatively in 1919-20, however, the acceptance business began to decline. First, the widely-urged trade acceptance went into the discard; next, the volume of bankers' acceptances sharply diminished. One by one, the acceptance firms which had blossomed in the great days of our foreign trade boom four years ago lost their earlier enthusiasm. Some went over wholesale to the bond business.

Now it appears that the experienced London bankers, J. Henry Shroder & Co., intend to establish a branch in New York, to engage solely in the acceptance business. The firm, organized in 1804, is one of the most famous international houses in the world, and in London a leading security underwriter. It is also active in Continental Europe and South America. Although of German origin originally, Shroder & Co. has by virtue of its long British associations become practically a British firm in sympathies and outlook.

Bankers are led to wonder just what Shroder & Co. sees in the American acceptance business. It is asked, does the London house believe in the future of acceptances here, or is it simply determined to take over a remainder business here of which New York bankers are tired?

Closed Cars

Created originally to stimulate Winter driving and enable the auto-

mobile manufacturer to keep his plant going the year round, the closed car is very obviously no experiment, but a permanent fixture in the automotive industry. From comprising only 10% of the output of the industry in 1919, this type of car now represents 35% of annual production. Motor car leaders attribute this striking increase in closed models principally to their greater comfort in poor weather, their greater cleanliness at all times, their distinct economy in the long run, their generally better appearance. The increasing tendency for state officials to keep the main highways open the year round is also held to have stimulated the buying of closed cars.

Last week, at the closed car show in Manhattan at the Grand Central Palace, about 200 different models of closed cars were exhibited; the sedan predominated.

For all the prosperity which has come to automobile manufacturers this year, there is every evidence of keen competition in the business. Price cutting by Ford, Willys-Overland and others has been announced. After the widespread publicity given by the Buick to its adoption on 1924 Models of the four-wheel brake, Studebaker is now advertising extensively that front wheel braking is dangerous and will not be employed upon its cars. Evidently leading car manufacturers look forward to 1924 with the realization that competition will be even stiffer then.

C. of C. Sessions

The first meeting for many years of the officers and directors of the U. S. Chamber of Commerce in Boston, occurred. As usual with such gatherings, a variety of topics was discussed; perhaps the principal emphasis was laid upon railway transportation, upon which several special committees of the Chamber have been at work for some time. Comment was made upon the rather unexpected ease with which the railroads were handling the tremendous volume of freight shipped on practically all lines this Summer and Autumn. The plan for organizing the country with four divisions, decided upon at the last annual convention, was in part put into operation by the organization of the Eastern division.

While this Boston meeting was holding sedate sessions according to rule and precedent, however, the New York Chamber of Commerce attracted widespread attention by its more radical and unusual action of condemning prohibition by a vote of 101 to 69, and expressing its approval of the New York Central's plan to merge the Central of New Jersey. Both of these subjects are now quite controversial.

SPORT

Golf

National Women's. The luxurious Westchester-Biltmore links at Rye, N. Y., were cut, swept, raked, rolled. Golfwomen flocked thither with shiny clubs, with new balls, with costumes befitting their national championship.

Qualifying:

Alexa Stirling, Atlanta & N. Y.	44	40	84
(National Champion 1916, 1919, 1920)			
Mrs. C. H. Vanderbeck, Philadelphia. . .	43	44	87
(National Champion 1915)			
Mrs. C. L. Anderson, New York.	45	43	88
Mrs. Ronald S. Barlow, Philadelphia. . .	43	46	89
Edith Cummings, Chicago.	46	43	89
Glenna Collett, Providence.	47	42	89
(National Champion 1922)			

Matchplay went as expected until in the third round Mrs. Vanderbeck, with inexorable short work, wore down and defeated the long-hitting champion, Glenna Collett, 2 and 1. Miss Cummings, Miss Stirling, Mrs. Goss of N. Y. were the other semi-finalists, Miss Cummings having to deal in succession with Mrs. Feitner of Chicago, Miss Faust of St. Louis, Miss Leitch of England.

Miss Stirling made nimble work of Mrs. Goss and entered the finals. Miss Cummings pulled up from dormie two after a ragged round and caught Mrs. Vanderbeck at the 20th hole.

Sport writers heralded a "dramatic" finale, but Chicagoan and Atlantan were alike erratic when the day came. They went in to lunch with Miss Stirling 2 up.

Reinforced, Miss Cummings uncorked winning golf on five of the first six afternoon holes, hung to her lead, won the title 3 and 2.

Miss Cummings never before passed the semi-finals of the national, but her rise in local and sectional play has been steady. Her trophy will glisten beside the intercollegiate cup, won in June by her brother, Dexter Cummings, Yale Sophomore.

Turf

The owners of Zev and My Own (H. F. Sinclair and Admiral Cary T. Grayson, respectively) indulged in a polite deadlock as to which of their colts deserved to run a mile and a half against Papyrus, pride of England, on Oct. 20 in the International Stakes at Belmont Park, L. I. Comment rippled over from England at the delay. Did the Americans think Ben Irish might pit his Papyrus against both colts? With a match race agreed on? With \$100,000 at stake?

The Jockey Club cast the palm to

Zev, asking My Own to stand ready in his stall lest a substitute be needed.



© Wide World

BEN IRISH
"Cynics mutter"

Mutterings of discontent stirred over the sale of prices for the race. The word "commercialized" was used. The enclosure privilege can be had in exchange for \$22; the lowest admission ticket is \$1.50. Cynics estimate that the Jockey Club will make \$200,000.

Polo Cup

A reckless rescue party from Meadowbrook, headed by Devereux Milburn, dashed down International Field at Westbury, L. I., and saved the American open polo championship from another year of foreign bondage. (Last year it was rapt to the far Argentine.)

Four British Army officers were in the act of making off with the title. A burst of speed by the Meadow Brooks, a lively last-minute mêlée, four well-placed shots and the day was won. Score: Meadowbrook 12, British Army 9.

Hard by Milburn rode Thomas Hitchcock, Jr., another seasoned internationalist. The two smote hip and thigh on defense and offense,

Morgan Belmont and Robert Strawbridge, Jr., supporting.

In the British party, Colonel Melville was the spectacular figure. He laid on for King and country, smashing home seven goals single-handed.

Majors Locke and Hurndall and Lieutenant Leaf played up with spirit but proved unequal to hurling back the American rush in the final chukker.

Boston's Complaint

Coincident with the opening of the third successive World's Series exclusive to New York, came (and not without reason) a wail from Boston. The Boston clubs are to be "investigated." The strength of the great New York teams has come mainly as a result of shrewd marketing at the Hub.

Pitchers McQuillan, Nehf and Watson, Catcher Gowdy—the main battery strength of the Giants—came from the Boston Braves. Of the Yankees, Pitchers Pennock, Jones, Hoyt, Mays and Bush, Catcher Schang, Basemen Dugan and McNally, Short Stop Scott, and Fielders Ruth and Smith were sold down the Harlem River by the Boston Red Sox. Placing Ruth on first base, and Mays and Hoyt in the outfield, the New York Americans would have virtually a championship team bought from Boston!

Boston citizens and Boston newspapers asserted they had been cheated out of a World's Series. Citizens and writers in the other cities asserted that the financial preponderance of the New York teams is a menace to the future of baseball.

Triple Play

With Philadelphia runners on first and second in the fourth inning of a National League baseball game, Ernest Padgett, recruit shortstop of the Boston Braves, beheld a hot liner coming his way from the plate. Padgett speared the liner, touched second base, ran down and tagged the man coming off first. He had made the fourth unassisted triple play in the recorded history of baseball.*

* Other unassisted triple plays were made by Ball, Cleveland (1905); Wambsganss, Cleveland (in the 1920 World's Series against Brooklyn); Burns, Boston Red Sox (1923).

AERONAUTICS

St. Louis Meet

The St. Louis meet was spoken of among airmen as "the greatest in the history of flying." Three hundred airplanes crowded the field. The giant Barling Bomber amazed spectators by its size, when it arrived piloted by General Patrick* himself. The smallest plane was Lawrence Sperry's "messenger"—this curiously enough was caught in the wash of the giant craft and turned over without damage. The great Pulitzer Cup race was reserved for the last day of the race, but the events leading up to it were full of interest and excitement. Trophies and prizes aggregating thousands of dollars were awarded in various events. The "On to St. Louis" prize of \$500 fell to "Casey" Jones of Mineola who flew from Mineola, L. I. The race for the Liberty Engine builders' trophy fell to the Army, which carried off all the cash prizes (amounting to \$1,500), Lt. C. McMullen coming in first in a Fokker engined plane. Other events tested general efficiency and commercial value as well as speed. An average of 50,000 spectators visited the field each day, and military attachés of foreign governments, army and navy officers, congressmen, government officials flocked.

Navy Wins

Lieutenant A. J. ("Al") Williams, formerly pitcher for the New York Giants, won the Pulitzer Race (at St. Louis) in a Curtiss-Navy racer at an average speed of 243.67 miles per hour over the triangular course of 200 miles. Lt. H. J. Brown in a similar machine averaged 241.78 and Lt. L. H. Sanderson of the Marine Corps flying a Navy-Wright plane of 750 horse-power was third with a speed of 230 miles per hour. Of the seven picked entries, the three Navy pilots won the first three places. Not a casualty or even a broken wire marked these wonderful flights, which 100,000 people had paid to see.

The spectators got their money's worth. When a bomb started the race, the pilots swooped into the air like bullets. The machines seemed to flash across the course. On the last heat, in going round the pylons the pilots banked so sharply that they seemed to rest in the air on their wing tips.

When "Al" Williams went round

* Chief of the Army Air Service.

the course he felt sleepy. On turning pylons, his brain refused to function for several seconds owing to the terrific pressure of centrifugal force. On the last leg he forgot he had finished and went around once again. When he got out of his cock-pit, his legs had gone to sleep. But he forgot sleep, fatigue, grease, wind and dirt, when his chief Admiral Moffett slammed his own hat on the pilot's head and asked some one to "give the boy a drink."

Cheap Travel

The American ZR-1—to be christened appropriately *Shenandoah* or "Daughter of the Stars" by Mrs. Denby, wife of the Secretary of the Navy—made a pleasure trip to St. Louis to see the races, and returned to Lakehurst after an uneventful journey of 2,200 miles, at an average speed of some 60 miles an hour despite strong head winds.

On the return trip from Chicago to Lakehurst, tests of gasoline consumption showed more than a mile to the gallon. The total fuel cost on this leg of the trip was \$150, a fraction of the coal bill for a limited train. And she could have carried ten tons of cargo or passengers in addition to a crew of 42.

Small wonder attention is being given to the commercial possibilities of such craft. Commander Frank McCrary, skipper of the ZR-1, sees "a revolution in transportation technique." Captain Anton Heinen, German test pilot and consultant in the construction of the ZR-1, predicts the elimination of disasters due to poor piloting and improper construction—the Captain has carried 100,000 passengers in the air without a scratch—and the ousting of ocean liners by dirigibles. Certainly an air journey of five days from San Francisco to New Zealand instead of 22 by sea is tempting.

These men are biased enthusiasts, but they know and may be right.

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THE PRESS

Bulk

Last Sunday, five cents bought more reading matter than ever before in the history of New York journalism. New Yorkers who wanted their nickel's worth bought the *Times*. They received honest weight.

As one of Mr. Adolph S. Ochs' own writers put it: "*The New York Times* prints today the largest edition in its history—probably the largest regular edition ever published by any New York newspaper. It consists of twelve sections, comprising a total of 192 pages. The total weight of paper in the edition of 565,000 copies is 877 tons, or 1,754,000 pounds. There are 501 columns of news, special features and pictures, and 862 columns of advertising—the largest volume of spontaneous advertisements ever printed in a single day in a regular edition of a New York newspaper."

Barons

A few weeks ago *The Nation* (Manhattan Liberal weekly) declared that Herr Hugo Stinnes owned "from 40% to 90% of the German press."

Last week a denial came from Germany:

"As manager of the newspaper owned by Herr Stinnes, I am in a position to assure you that he owns but the *Deutsche Allgemeine Zeitung* (published in Berlin and Frankfurt-am-Main), the *Industrie und Handelszeitung* and the *Frankfurter Nachrichten*.

"Herr Stinnes neither owns nor controls any other daily newspaper.

"Humann
"Office of Hugo Stinnes
"Berlin."

A few months ago it could have been said that there were three great newspaper barons in the world—Stinnes, Northcliffe, Hearst. Of Stinnes this is denied. Northcliffe is dead. Only Hearst remains.

Plunkett Is Out Again

The *Irish Statesman*, published by Sir Horace Plunkett, passed away in 1920 during the hottest period of the struggle of the Irish for Independence. Nevertheless it has sprung up anew, its latest issue labeled Vol. I, No. 1.

The means of the revival were secured by Sir Horace in America. Several Irish Americans guaranteed the expenses of the magazine for a period of years. While Sir Horace was in America several months ago



AN ART VELLUM INSCRIBED EDITION OF OSCAR WILDE

Not, however, at \$75 or \$100, as is often charged for editions of this character, but at a subscription price no greater than that of any standard set. How this notable publishing event brings a rare opportunity to the booklover



"I BROUGHT about my own downfall Terrible as is the punishment inflicted upon me by the world, more terrible is the ruin I have brought upon myself."

Thus Oscar Wilde himself wrote the final chapter to his amazing career, in his unforgettable *De Profundis*. What a contrast between this, which has been called the most pathetic confession in all literature and such a sparkling work as "The Importance of Being Earnest," which critics acclaim the wittiest comedy in the English language. It is indicative of the extraordinary variety of Wilde's genius, as it also reflects the sensational course of his career.

With the passing of the years and the clearing of the fogs of misunderstanding, Wilde's work stands upon its merits and is accorded an immortal place in the world's literature. Since his death, there has been an unceasing and ever-increasing demand for his complete works. Today no standard author is in more constant demand.

To meet this demand upon the part of booklovers, and to present the genius of Wilde in fitting form, an unprecedented event in publishing was projected. It was planned to publish the complete works of Oscar Wilde in a beautiful *de luxe* Patrons' Edition—and to make this an Inscribed Edition, with the name of each subscriber imprinted upon the Patrons' page of the first volume of his set in a beautiful sepia Old English type.

From all over the country requests are pouring in for this set from people who enjoy good books in beautiful bindings. The publishers do not guarantee that these sets destined to be famous, will be available more than a few days longer.

But instead of limiting the owners to a few people of wealth, the costs of royalty, manufacture and distribution were reduced to such an extent, through the co-operation of those interested, as to make the price no greater than that of any standard set. Announcement is now made of the completion of this enterprise, and of the opening of the Patronship rolls.

The Patrons' Edition of Oscar Wilde includes in twelve beautiful volumes both his popular masterpieces and his precious fragments which have finally been recovered and gathered together. In addition, brilliant estimates and fascinating reminiscences of Wilde have been contributed by a distinguished company:

RICHARD LE GALLIENNE
Editor-in-Chief of this edition
PADRAIC COLUM
JOHN DRINKWATER
SIR JOHNSTONE FORBES-ROBERTSON
RICHARD BUTLER GLAENZER
COULSON KERNAHAN
MICHAEL MONAHAN
W. F. MORSE
WALTER PATER
JOHN COWPER POWYS
EDGAR SALTUS
CLIFFORD SMYTH
ARTHUR SYMONS
A. B. WALKLEY and
WILLIAM BUTLER YEATS

The volumes are bound in a beautiful dull olive Art Vellum, with rare mottled back-strap, gold-sealed, and tops in gold. The

paper is of a fine quality, white wove, the type clear with generous margins.

De Luxe volumes are usually obtainable only at an extremely high price, and for certain Inscribed Editions, privately printed, amounts of from \$200 to \$500, and more, have been paid. Yet the Patrons' Edition of Oscar Wilde is offered at a price no greater than that of an ordinary standard set. Moreover, the convenience of small monthly payments brings the edition within reach of the most modest purse.

It is impossible in this space to give more than a suggestion of the distinction of this edition. A special invitation is therefore extended to you to examine the twelve volumes in your home. Should they fall below your expectations in any respect, they may be returned within seven days and your subscription cancelled even though your name [or the name of a friend, if you make it a gift] has been inserted in the set. It is only necessary to send the coupon below, or a letter. From the nature of the enterprise it is essential to do this at once.

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Dept. W-4710

Garden City, N. Y.

DOUBLEDAY, PAGE & COMPANY,
Dept. W-4710, Garden City, N. Y.

Please enroll me as one of the Patrons of your new De Luxe Patrons' Edition of Oscar Wilde, in twelve volumes. My name is to be imprinted in sepia Old English type on the Patrons' page of Volume One [unless I request the name of a friend]. When completed send me the set, carriage charges prepaid. I am to have the privilege of free examination for seven days. Within that period, I agree either to return the set to you, or to send you \$3.00 as the first payment and \$3.00 each month thereafter, until a total of \$39.00 has been paid. (For cash deduct 5%.)

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open championships

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grips, etc.

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Golf Balls (made in England),
and our own exclusive group—
Radio Crown, Red Flash and Tap-
low—covering the requirements
of every grade of golfer.

making these arrangements, his house
in Ireland was burned down by Re-
publican marauders. Undaunted he
completed his work here, and now
the *Irish Statesman* is once more.

It is edited by George Russell,
much better known as an author by
the nom de plume, A. E. Its first
number included an article *On
Throwing Out Dirty Water* by G. B.
Shaw.

Tay Pay Once More

T. P. (Tay Pay) O'Conner, known
as the "father of the House of Com-
mons," patriarch of Irish editors and
parliamentarians, announced that he
would revive *T. P.'s Weekly*, a paper
as picturesque as its editor. T. P.
remarked of the revived weekly: "In
its editorial make-up I shall have the
help of men, now in great positions,
who more or less began their literary
lives with me."

The Oldest Scientific

The Lancet (founded in 1823),
Great Britain's oldest scientific
weekly, will celebrate its 100th birth-
day by an anniversary number. It
is at this day one of the leading medi-
cal journals of the world. Since its
founding anaesthetics, antiseptics,
and bacteriology, as well as many
other fundamental contributions to
medicine, have been made. It has
something to celebrate.

IMAGINARY INTERVIEWS

Adolfo Luque, pitcher for the
Cincinnati National League Base-
ball Club: "Arriving in my native
Havana, I was showered with
flowers and hailed by the populace
with shouts of 'Viva Luque!'"

Rev. William Wilkinson, "the
Bishop of Wall Street": "For years
I have conducted open-air services
in the shadow of the great banking
houses. Last week I was run down
by a taxicab and was taken to the
Broad Street Hospital."

Warren G. Harding, nephew of the
late President Harding: "Officials at
Ohio State University rubbed their
eyes and stared at an enrollment
card bearing my name. I entered the
College of Commerce and Journal-
ism. I have been pledged by Sigma
Chi Fraternity."

Gertrude Atherton, novelist: "My
book, *Black Oxen*, which revolves
about the metamorphosis of an elder-
ly woman into a frisky flapper
through a rejuvenating glandular

Eighteen Pointers on the Art of Buying a Bond

For the benefit of the considering
investor, BARRON'S, *The National
Financial Weekly*, will present in
coming numbers a series of instruc-
tive articles which will fathom in
exact and tangible manner, the
complexities of the bond-buying
problem. Each article will be
meaty with just the essential infor-
mation a bond buyer must have to
achieve the greatest satisfaction
from his investment.

Here are the topics they cover:

1. What is a bond?
2. Selecting an investment house.
3. Who should buy Liberty bonds?
4. What is a fair yield on bonds?
5. Is accumulation in bonds too slow?
6. New bonds or old? Listed or un-
listed?
7. What foreign bonds are safe?
8. Municipals—the large investor's
field.
9. What type of corporation is a good
credit risk?
10. Rails—the best known kind of cor-
poration bond.
11. What are the simple tests of safety
in rails?
12. Is the popularity of public utilities
justified?
13. Traction—why they fell from
favor.
14. What industrial bonds are sound?
15. The vogue of real estate bonds.
16. Can safety and a chance of profit
be found together?
17. Are preferred stocks "just as good"
as bonds?
18. How should an investor distribute
his funds?

One article will appear each week,
beginning October 29 in

BARRON'S
*The National Financial
Weekly*

To establish convincingly the scope
and value of these articles and un-
fold the many other valuable fea-
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pace-setter among financial publica-
tions, a trial subscription is offered
at a special low price.

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on how to buy a bond. The series
starts in the October 29 issue.

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The National Financial Weekly
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Please enter my subscription to BARRON'S
for seven issues, commencing with the first
article of "Buying a Bond" series.

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Street

City..... State.....

Please write plainly

operation, was removed from the shelves of public libraries in Rochester, N. Y., by Mayor Van Zandt, at the request of the Women's Christian Temperance Union. The reason given was: 'Unfit for the minds of young people.'

Ethel Barrymore: "Mrs. Fiske, Jane Cowl, Laurette Taylor and I were named by Heywood Brown in *The New York World* as the four leading women of the American theatre. He said that we will be succeeded by Katharine Cornell, Ann Harding, Helen Gahagan, Florence Johns."

John F. Hylan, Mayor of New York: "Still prostrate from a six-week illness which twice nearly proved fatal, I was conveyed from Saratoga Springs, N. Y., to my Brooklyn home. Said I: 'Be it ever so humble, there's no place like home.'"

Mrs. William Randolph Hearst: "My husband's newspapers announced that before leaving London for Paris I gave the biggest dinner-dance in London since Derby week."

Arthur Brisbane, Hearst editor: "At a meeting of the Brooklyn Advertising Club I declared that Brooklyn and Los Angeles are now competing for the honor of being the largest American community."

Jack Pickford, husband of Marilyn Miller, actress: "I was bequeathed half the estate of my late wife, Olive Thomas, cinema actress, who died of mercurial poisoning in 1920. I renounced my share of the estate in favor of Mrs. Lourina Van Kirk, mother of Miss Thomas, who will now receive \$19,400."

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MISCELLANY

"TIME brings all things"

At New Castle, Pa., Mrs. S. Deep (colored), aged 36, whose 15-year-old daughter has a 7-month-old boy, claimed to be the nation's youngest grandmother.*

At Savannah, Ga., Francis Marion Gill, a Confederate veteran aged 81, laid claim to being "the oldest father in the U. S." by reason of a boy born a year ago to his wife, aged 36.†

In Manhattan, an undertaker equipped his \$19,875 motor hearse with five white-enameled wooden angels, a phonograph, a radio amplifier. He increased his business 14¾%.

In Chicago, a hermaphrodite, three-fourths female physiologically, who was simultaneously a wife and a husband, having married a man to escape arrest and a woman "to save her soul," received an ovation when acquitted of holding up and murdering a man. The individual in question appeared in court dressed in trousers and a blouse with low neck and lace collar.

In Chicago, an Italian dance hall proprietress was arrested because she sought to arrange a dance for a "wallflower" by pointing a pistol at a stag and saying: "Dance with that red-head or I'll kill you!"

In Manhattan, a man obstructed traffic by throwing two dollars in nickels, one by one, to street gamins for the purpose of "encouraging young American manhood."

In London, a band of rowdies burst into a narrow street thronged with auctioneers and buyers in a pet animal market, shouted "Earthquake! Earthquake!" caused a stampede that injured 60 people and destroyed hundreds of caged canaries, cats, dogs, chickens, parrots.

From Chipley, Fla., it was reported that colored babies were being used for alligator bait. "The infants are allowed to play in shallow water while expert riflemen watch from concealment nearby. When a saurian approaches his prey, he is shot by the riflemen."

The Louisville Herald: "Florida alligator hunters do not ever miss their target."

The price reported as being paid colored mothers for the services of their babies as bait was "\$2.00 a hunt."

*Mrs. Frank Wile, 32, of Bamford, Pa., is said to be the "youngest white grandmother." Her daughter, 16, has a 5-month-old child.

† In 1922 three Georgians, each 80, became fathers.

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For Home or Club Use

Your name and address or monogram in fine raised letters on sheet and envelope flap. Size 5½ x 8. Good bond paper in white, gray, café, pink or blue. Marked in gold, maroon, blue, black or green. 200 single sheets (100 marked—100 plain), or 100 double sheets with 100 envelopes, prepaid \$2.00. Entire 200 sheets marked add 50c. For combination of monogram on sheets and name and address on envelope flap—50c. additional.

PRINT plainly to avoid error. Enclose check, money-order, or currency. West of Miss. add 20c.

We gladly submit samples to prove to you that we offer you the utmost in both quality and value.

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505 Fifth Avenue New York

In the Next Issue—

A well organized publication customarily tells its readers what to expect "in the next issue."

The forthcoming issues of most weekly and monthly magazines and a great part of most Sunday papers are written (and are even off the press) before their patrons have read the current issues.

We would, if we could, assure you that in the next issue of TIME you will find 1, 2, 3, perhaps 10, 25 or 100 passages of great interest. But we cannot.

Perhaps next week in all the world nothing will happen at all. But if anything does happen—whether of high seriousness or comic significance—that thing will immediately get written into one of the sections of TIME.

TIME does not manufacture news. TIME examines news to see that it is genuine; deflates it; classifies it; and then distributes it.

ROY E. LARSEN, Circ. Mgr. TIME
236 E. 39th Street, New York, N. Y.

Sir:

Because of my confidence in the irrepressible energies of our statesmen, business men, artists, educators, scientists, I believe TIME will have something to tell me every week for the coming year. You may start sending at once.

☐ I enclose \$5.00 ☐ Bill me for \$5.00

Name

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City State

MILESTONES

Engaged. Robert Fredericks (Ed "Strangler" Lewis), world's heavyweight champion wrestler, to Princess Marie Traivaska, formerly of Petrograd, now of Wiesbaden, Germany. Charging cruelty, he divorced Mrs. Ada Scott Fredericks last Summer.

Married. William Rose Benét, poet, one of the editors of *The Literary Review* (New York) to Mrs. Elinor Hoyt Hichborn Wylie, poet, author of *Black Armour*. Daughter of the late Henry M. Hoyt, Solicitor General under President Taft, she married in 1906 Philip S. Hichborn, lawyer and writer. After his death she married, in 1916, Horace Wylie, whom she divorced last Spring, charging non-support.

Married. Lady Evelyn Herbert, daughter of the late Lord Carnarvon, discoverer of the tomb of Tut-ankh-Amen, to Brograve Beauchamp, at St. Margaret's, Westminster.

Sued for divorce. John Drinkwater, poet and playwright (author of *Abraham Lincoln*, *Mary Stuart*, *Oliver Cromwell*, *Robert E. Lee*, editor of *The Outline of Literature*), by Mrs. Kathleen Walpole Drinkwater, former actress. Charges not stated. The case is not defended.

Sued for divorce. José Baccardi, "Cuban rum king," by Señora Martha Durand Baccardi, in Manhattan. She charged non-support, and added that he "did nothing but drink . . . his own liquor. . . . When he was tired of that he would go to sleep."

Divorced. Gerard Monte Blue, cinema actor, by Gladys ("Boots") Blue, at Los Angeles. She charged desertion. He played recently in *Brass*, cinematization of Charles Norris' novel of divorce.

Divorced. Mrs. John H. Towers, from Lieutenant Commander Towers, in Paris. He piloted the NC-4, the first airship to cross the Atlantic, in its transoceanic flight, in May, 1919. Cause of divorce not stated.

Died. Pietro De Palma, 78, grain and oil merchant, father of Automobile Racer Ralph De Palma, at Foggia, Italy.

Died. Count Charles de Lesseps, 82, son of Viscount Ferdinand de Lesseps, builder of the Suez Canal (opened in 1869), in Paris.

Died. Mrs. Josephine Pastor, 68, widow of Tony Pastor, famed theatrical producer of a generation ago, said to have once been "one of the most beautiful women in the U. S.," at Elmhurst, L. I.

Died. Joseph T. Swanson, 52, of the Quartermaster Corps, U. S. A., father of Gloria Swanson, cinema actress, at Fort MacArthur, San Pedro, Calif., of acute heart disease.

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**RAFAEL
SABATINI**

Author of
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When Sabatini turns to biography, you are assured of a close-knit story as exciting and colorful as any of the novels for which he is famous.

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Here is an outline of the history, literature and culture of the ancient Egyptian race, written simply, without the clutter of detail which ordinarily prevents the layman from obtaining information on the subject.

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Iron Heads—The Huntly Putter—
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"OBTAINABLE FROM YOUR PRO"

POINT with PRIDE

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

The courage of Florida mothers; the accuracy of Florida alligator shooters. (P. 25.)

...

"The greatest man since Lincoln." (P. 7.)

...

A moral victory at the polls achieved by Leonard Wood in a far bailiwick. (P. 4.)

...

The New York Times grandly asserting that it is heavier than ever before. (P. 22.)

...

Shenandoah, which, as Mrs. Denby knows, mean "Daughter of the Stars." (P. 22.)

...

Dead fish and petroleum forever. (P. 18.)

...

The courage of John Charles Van Dyke. He dares to tell America that not a single Rembrandt does she possess. (P. 12.)

...

The rise of the closed ear. (P. 20.)

...

The American polo championship saved by the last minute dash of Devreux Milburn. (P. 21.)

...

The spectacular friendliness which marked the leaving of Turkey absolutely to itself. (P. 11.)

...

A picture, produced by Chaplin, which is as good as a picture can be. (P. 17.)

...

The greatest air meet in history. (P. 22.)

...

Fifteen Court of St. James possibilities. (P. 2.)

...

An Irish Governor General acting for King George. (P. 9.)

...

Progress of reconstruction in devastated France. (P. 9.)

...

The first President of Turkey. (P. 11.)

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Egypt. Pictorial set showing interesting views along the Nile, 10 varieties postally used. 1 to 200 milliemes.15c

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Nyassa. Beautiful complete set depicting the Giraffe and Camels. Issued in 1901. 13 values. 2 1/2 to 300 reis. .60c

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TURKISH CIGARETTES
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Contains no artificial flavor-
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demand the best.

"Judge for Yourself—"

VIEW with ALARM

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

A sensitive British Ambassador who requires the suppression of a droll scene on the Paris stage. (P. 9.)

...

As many illiterates in the U. S. as there are men in France. (P. 18.)

...

The last of the newspaper barons. (P. 22.)

...

A monster storm. (P. 9.)

...

The new music of Europe, frenzied, wild, prognosticating war. (P. 15.)

...

Another "Outline" which is not so good. (P. 13.)

...

A leg which lodged a bullet. (P. 11.)

...

A man who kisses criminals. (P. 5.)

...

"Dark days" in Deutschland. (P. 10.)

...

A British Ambassador who could not appreciate French fun. (P. 9.)

...

Bomb-throwing celebrations in Portugal. (P. 10.)

...

The "Extraordinary Three." (P. 11.)

...

Alleged bribery in a Presidential election. (P. 12.)

...

An opera troupe which produced diplomatic consequences. (P. 11.)

...

The fate of two Gothic gargoyles. (P. 9.)

...

A possible misinterpretation of republican spirit by the banks of the Bosphorus. (P. 11.)

...

Conditions "five-fold worse" since Taft's time." (P. 6.)

...

A Gould advertisement. (P. 19.)

...

"Nations which wear practically no clothes." (P. 4.)



In this single, beautifully printed and bound volume, on India paper, are the complete works of Shakespeare—the plays, poems and sonnets. There is also a Biographical Introduction, an essay on Bacon and Shakespeare by Sir Henry Irving, a glossary and an index to characters.

“If we could only bring this book to America!”

HERE is an actual photograph of a Glasgow printer's masterpiece; a single beautiful volume containing all the works of Shakespeare—everything he ever wrote!

Just one copy of this wonderful book came into our hands. Every one who saw it wanted a copy. It was a miracle of the printer's art.

“If we could only bring this book to America,” we said, “a hundred thousand copies would be sold overnight.”

But a hundred thousand copies are not available. At Collins' Clear-Type Press, in Glasgow, we found a few thousand unbound books. We rushed them aboard a fast liner, bound them in genuine flexible

grain leather, and now offer them to the first few readers of TIME who send for them.

Tear off this coupon now, while you think of it. It may be months before we can get another supply, if we ever can. The limited edition de luxe of less than 5,000 copies—many of which have been already applied for by our associates and friends—will be swept off our shelves so quickly that you must order at once.

The combination of India paper (1312 clearly printed pages in one volume), Scotch presswork, Collier binding, and sale by mail direct to you makes this opportunity unique. But you must act quickly. Send no money; this coupon brings the book by mail, insured.



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(Mark X in square to indicate plan of payment you prefer. Your deposit will be refunded at once if the Shakespeare does not exceed your expectations.)

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WHEN golf came into this country whiskers went out—a fortunate combination of circumstances.

Any golfer will understand how seriously he would have been handicapped in playing over a course that was haunted by such an exponent of the game as the human chrysanthemum portrayed above.

Driving into his whiskers would have been as disastrous as slicing into a haystack. But the disadvantage would not all have been on the side of the player whose ball had gone into the rushes.

Playing from the lie might have brought serious discomfort to the bearded brother from Beaver Falls.

The divot could, perhaps, have been replaced by a surgeon, and damages to the bewhiskered player's windpipe might have been repaired, but the interruptions attending such incidents would have spoiled an afternoon.

Nowadays the golfer who adds a bushy beard to the rest of the hazards is likely to inspire remarks that will disturb him in crucial moments.

Colgate's Rapid-Shave Cream takes wear and tear out of shaving.

A prominent man (name given on request) writes us:

"I find your Rapid-Shave Cream the most satisfactory and most inexpensive I have ever used. I have gotten 325 shaves from a tube."



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



COLGATE
& CO.
Dept. 328
199 Fulton St., New York
Please send me the free trial
tube of Colgate's Rapid-Shave
Cream for better, easier shaving.

Name

Address

COLGATE'S Rapid-Shave Cream

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

With hot water or cold, with soft water or hard, Colgate's makes a close, moist lather that leaves your face soothed and velvety when your shave is finished.

Fill out and mail the attached coupon for a free trial tube containing cream enough for 12 easy, comfortable, *convincing* shaves.

COLGATE & CO. Est. 1806 NEW YORK

Truth in advertising implies honesty in manufacture