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TIME

The Weekly News-Magazine



VOL. II NO. 9

ROY CHAPMAN ANDREWS
"Across the Gobi Desert"—
(See Page 18)

OCT. 29, 1923

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TIME

The Weekly News-Magazine

Vol. II, No. 9

Oct. 29, 1923

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

THE PRESIDENCY

The White House Week

The Executive Mansion hummed as usual with the tireless labors of its occupants.

¶ Mrs. Coolidge held her first "at home" for ladies of the diplomatic corps, a function that has been held at the beginning of every season by every White House mistress since Mrs. Roosevelt. There was neither music nor refreshment, since Mrs. Coolidge is observing mourning for the late President.

¶ President Coolidge let it be known that he would favor an annual appropriation of from \$3,000,000 to \$5,000,000 to bring about a gradual improvement of the housing of the executive Departments in the Capital.

¶ The Southern Jurisdiction of the Order of Scottish Rite Masons in convention at Washington, sent its felicitations to the President, saying that it would not subject him to a hand-shaking visit. The President replied by letter: "It is an example of friendly thoughtfulness."

¶ Mr. Coolidge made public the fact that he would not abrogate some 30 commercial treaties with foreign countries to put in force a preferential tariff on goods imported on American ships. Congress had authorized such action under the Jones (Shipping) Law. Presidents Wilson and Harding both declined to comply with the direction on the grounds that it was impractical.

¶ The Presidential pup, Laddie Buck, Airedale, was rechristened Paul Pry by Mrs. Coolidge. He now alliterates with his Wire-Haired companion, Peter Pan.

¶ The President formally became a member of the Congregational Church and was elected Honorary Moderator (see page 18). His wife, his two sons and his stepmother have been members.

¶ A group of Camp Fire Girls presented Mrs. Coolidge with a bag of cookies, five feet long, baked by themselves. Mrs. Coolidge ate two, said

that they were very good and that she would send some to her boys at Mercersburg Academy.

¶ *Collier's Weekly*, after making a fruitless poll several months ago to show that President Harding would be renominated by the Republicans next year, took another poll of 120 political leaders, and announced that President Coolidge would be renominated almost without opposition.

¶ The President decided that he could not take the time from official business to attend the Army-Navy, Princeton-Navy football games. He let it be known, however, that he heartily approved of football at West Point and Annapolis.

¶ Mr. Coolidge gave a luncheon to the Governors of 34 states and conferred with them afterwards, thus fulfilling the plan for such a conference laid by President Harding (see page 5).

THE CABINET

Weeks, Wood, Que-Os

The Philippine Legislature opened its Fall session. Secretary of War Weeks, mindful of the troubles that his deputy, Governor General Wood, was likely to have with that body, anticipated the event by sending General Wood a message in support of his policies.

¶ **Mr. Weeks' Message.** On the eve of the opening of the Legislature, the Governor General called its leaders to him, Manuel Quezon (President of the Senate), Speaker Roxas of the House and Senator Osmena, former Speaker. He read them Mr. Weeks' message. On behalf of the Coolidge Administration, it confirmed in whole and in part the legality of the Governor's acts protested by the Collectivist Party (*TIME*, July 30, Aug. 6). It said that there was no question except the legal question. Any hopes that Quezon and Osmena had of their attitude's favorable reception in Washington were completely dashed.

¶ **General Wood's Reception.** Next day the Legislature opened. It was feared that there might be a demonstration when the Governor General delivered his message. Instead there was complete calm. Quezon sat on the platform looking grave and worn from a recent illness. Roxas sat with him, equally grave, but youthful in appearance. The Governor's entry was announced. Everyone rose.

General Wood came through the rear door, followed by three officers in uniform, one of them his son Osborne, who acts as his aide. The party proceeded up the aisle—no applause, no hisses, no gestures—silence. General Wood read his 5,000-word message without interruption. When he had finished, the audience rose once more. Up the long aisle the Governor walked with his aides—silence, dead silence.

¶ **The Legislature's Action.** With the chamber voided of an unwelcome presence, the Senate Clerk rose and

CONTENTS

	Page
National Affairs	1- 6
Foreign News.....	7-12
Music	12-13
Art	13
Books	14-15
Cinema	15
The Theatre	16-17
Religion	17-18
Science	18-19
Medicine	19
Education	20
Law	20-21
The Press	21-22
Business and Finance.....	22
Sport	24
Imaginary Interviews	25
Aeronautics	25
Milestones	27
Miscellany	27
Point with Pride.....	28
View with Alarm.....	28

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National Affairs—[Continued]

read a resolution by Senator Osmena. The House Clerk read the same resolution. It gave a blanket endorsement to the acts of the Independence Commission, and the stand of the recent Cabinet (condemnation of General Wood's policy, demand for his recall, immediate independence, and the appointment of a Filipino Governor General). The Democratic (minority) members made a vigorous effort to have the resolution referred to committees. They lost. A vote was deferred to the next day. Then the Quezon-Osmena (Collectivist Party) group passed the resolution "unanimously"—that is, the Democrats did not vote.

The Significance. Quezon and Osmena with their Collectivist Party practically control Philippine politics. They have carried on a bitter attack on the Governor for political reasons. He deprived them of most profitable freedom to do as they pleased, which they had enjoyed under the lax Administration of the previous Governor, Harrison. There have been reports of impending revolution in the Philippines because of their "incendiary" attacks. But revolution is most improbable; Messrs. Quezon and Osmena would gain nothing by it. They play with matches, but they have no intention of committing arson. They capitalize politically the popular emotion which can be inflamed by an appeal for independence. They do not want an unsuccessful attempt at revolution. They want the Philippine Government placed in the hands of Filipinos—in their own hands—by the appointment of a Filipino Governor or by independence.

The Democrats are on the whole young and, by comparison, an intellectual party. They dare not oppose independence, because of its tremendous hold on the popular imagination. They are at swords' points with the Quezon-Osmena group. In general they support Governor Wood. Their refusal to vote on the Osmena resolution was an expression of this attitude.

It has been said, with some show of justice, that with politics in the control of Quezon (pronounced Kay-zon) and Osmena, to give the Filipinos independence would result in Que-Os.

Pedro Guevara. The Filipinos have two "Resident Commissioners" in Washington. Last February the Philippine Legislature chose these men. They are Tsauro Gabaldon and Pedro Guevara.

The same day that General Wood



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PEDRO GUEVARA
"Wood is no help"

addressed the Philippine Legislature, Señor Guevara spoke to the Philippine-American Chamber of Commerce in Manhattan.

He advocated the same end which his Collectivista comrades were advocating in Manila. But he did not call it independence. He spoke of "full governmental authority and responsibility for the Filipinos" and a "native chief executive."

He said: "We have dual sovereignty from which arises unnecessary and fruitless conflicts, to the detriment of our common interests. . . . According to the present political organization of the Government of the Philippine Islands, the American Governor General is neither helpful to the Americans nor to the Filipinos."

This attitude on the part of a Resident Commissioner is unlikely to meet with a conciliatory manner in Mr. Weeks, who has just expressed his full support of General Wood.

SHIPPING

Direct Operation

The threat of the Shipping Board to undertake direct operation of its ships has at last been realized. Chairman Farley of the Shipping Board announced a new plan of operating the five lines of Government vessels, known as the U. K. lines, which now connect the Atlantic seaboard and the United Kingdom. These lines have

been operated by five different companies as "managing operators." Now the business of operation will be taken over by a subcommittee of the Shipping Board. It is probable that the former managing operators will be retained as booking and loading agents (i. e., to solicit passengers and freight) if such an arrangement can be made.

This is the beginning of "direct operation" promised last June by the Shipping Board if it was unsuccessful in selling the ships outright. Similar arrangements will be made for operating the other lines of the Board, with such variations in detail as the experiment with the U. K. lines shows to be advisable. Ship owners and operators are very, very sceptical of the new plan's success.

SOLDIER BONUS

Struggles and an Election

The Fifth Annual Convention of the American Legion (TIME, Oct. 22) closed at San Francisco. Before it closed there were several hot fights and a number of weighty speeches. One of the most vigorous struggles was over the bonus.

The anti-bonus faction was not large in numbers but it was strongly persuaded of its case. It was backed up in the midst of the controversy by a letter from the Ex-Servicemen's Anti-Bonus League suggesting that the Legion coöperate with it in a poll of the great bulk of veterans to see whether they really favored a bonus. The final defeat of the anti-bonus faction was as inevitable as complete. The National Commander announced his intention of plunging immediately into the Legion's fight for a bonus.

Another leading contest was over the Ku Klux Klan, which was finally condemned, but not by name.

Speakers at the convention included Secretary of Labor Davis (for restriction of immigration), Director Frank T. Hines of the Veterans' Bureau (on care of ex-service men), Samuel Gompers, Admiral R. E. Coontz, and General Josef Haller, Commander of the Polish Army.

The contest for a National Commander to succeed Alvin W. Owsley (retiring) was decided on the eleventh ballot by the election of John R. Quinn, 34, of California, formerly a Captain in the 348th Field Artillery. When Quinn's election was announced, Owsley took him by the hand and said: "I turn you over to the mercies of the newspaper men, the photographers and the public."

National Affairs—[Continued]

RAILWAYS

Two Presidents

On a September morning, 68 years ago, Samuel Rea was born in the town of Hollidaysburg, Pa. On an October morning, last week, Mr. Rea called at the White House and was given the benefit of President Coolidge's first expression of opinion on the railroad situation. Of the intervening years Mr. Rea has spent 50 in the service of the Pennsylvania Railroad—as railway engineer, as fourth, third, second, first and plain Vice President, and during the last ten years as President of the Company.

The man whom Mr. Coolidge chose for his expression of policy is known, even among railroad presidents, for the tenacity with which he clings to his convictions. He worked hand in glove with James McCrea*, his predecessor as head of the Pennsylvania, but failed after long efforts to co-operate with other railways in building a bridge across the Hudson at Manhattan. Then, carrying on the project for the Pennsylvania alone, he tunneled the North and East Rivers, and built the Pennsylvania Station and the famous Hell Gate Bridge. To this veteran, Mr. Coolidge confided his plans, or, rather, suggestions.

At one stroke the President suggested that it would be possible to alleviate two of the major troubles now afflicting the country. He asked: 1) that freight rates on wheat for export be lowered to facilitate disposal of the wheat surplus abroad; 2) that freight rates on coal to Northeastern states and coal destined for Canada be equalized. (The President understood that coal shipped to Canada paid less freight charge than coal shipped to cities in this country, but immediately adjoining the Canadian border.)

Mr. Rea left the conference without public comment. But other railroad officials were less reticent. They declared that freight rates on wheat for export are already less than on wheat for domestic use. Rates per hundredweight on shipments from Chicago to the Atlantic seaboard are 30¢ for domestic consumption and 22½¢ for export; from St. Louis, 34¢ for domestic consumption, 26½¢

for export. It was asserted that the railroads would only lose money by a further increase, and that the farmers actually would not benefit, because there is no foreign market for more wheat.

As for coal freight rates, railroad officials declared that there is no discrimination in favor of export coal to Canada, that the rate per mile is



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SAMUEL REA

The President chose him

the same to cities within this country and to Canada.

Special meetings are scheduled to consider the President's suggestions. From previous comment, it seems likely that they will decline voluntarily to lower rates on the ground that it would result in severe losses which the railroads cannot now afford.

TAXATION

Expediency

There is disagreement among the overlords of the public purse. The insurgents and radicals in Congress, finding popularity in the slogan "Soak the rich," want to increase income surtaxes and restore excess profits taxes; the Democrats are willing to fall in with almost any program that will "soak the Republicans"; and the Republicans would like to reduce taxes, if they dare. The fight of the three Parties will

take place when Congress opens. Already there is a contest on between the Republicans, those who dare to try reduction of taxes and those who do not.

Senator Smoot, who is due to inherit the Chairmanship of the Senate Finance Committee, went about Washington conferring with the President and Secretary Mellon. The President declined to commit himself. Secretary Mellon wants to reduce income surtaxes and wants the Administration to sponsor a tax bill for that purpose in the next Congress. Senator Smoot agrees that taxes should be reduced but is opposed to any attempt by the Administration in that direction during the following Congress.

Mr. Mellon's argument: The Treasury will have a surplus this year. Income surtaxes should be scaled down from the present maximum of 50% to a maximum of 25%. This would not result in a corresponding reduction of Government income because capital would leave tax-exempt channels and be placed in taxable investments; e. g., if a man's tax rate, now 50%, were changed to 25%, a 6% industrial security would yield 4.5% as opposed to, say, 4% for tax-free securities, and he would invest in the former.

The advantages of the change to lower surtaxes resulting from the withdrawal of capital from tax-free investments:

- 1) More capital for the expansion of productive industry.
- 2) Less extravagance on the part of local governments which now find it extremely easy to borrow on their tax-exempt securities.
- 3) Lower taxes more equably distributed.

Although he has not completed a definite tax plan, for many months Secretary Mellon has urged the Administration to ask the next Congress for a 25% maximum surtax in accordance with this general plan.

Senator Smoot's argument: The Government will have a surplus of \$500,000,000 this year. Taxes ought to be reduced by exempting all incomes of \$3,000 and less; scaling off \$100,000,000 of taxes on incomes from \$3,000 to \$6,000; scaling off \$100,000,000 of taxes on incomes from \$6,000 to \$10,000; reduction of maximum surtaxes to 33 1/3%;

* The late James McCrea was President of the Pennsylvania Railroad from 1907 to 1912. His son, Colonel James Alexander McCrea, Vice President of the road, aged 48, died last week of pneumonia, in Pittsburgh.

National Affairs—[Continued]

abolition of the "nuisance" taxes on candy, jewelry, etc.

"But," said the Senator, "with the situation now existing in Congress it is certain that any attempt to change tax laws would open a veritable Pandora's box of troubles." In this Representative Green of Iowa, who is to be Chairman of the House Ways and Means Committee, agrees.

These two gentlemen with their "regular" Republican supporters can kill radical tax measures in committee. But once they send out on the floors of the Senate and House bills of the Administration, the radicals and Democrats can amend and alter them to their hearts' content. The result would be bad for the Republican Party and unsettling to business. "For expediency's sake," say Messrs. Smoot and Green, "we ought not to try to do what we ought but can't."

And just around the corner ever lurks the soldier bonus. "As sure as God lives and the sun rises in the morning," Senator Smoot has said, "the bonus will be passed." If so, discussion of tax reduction is sweet futility.

CONGRESS

A Big Mistake

Representative Melvin Orlando McLaughlin (Republican) was the only one of Nebraska's six Congressmen so fortunate as to be re-elected last Fall. He has degrees from the Peru (Neb.) Normal School, the Union Biblical Seminary, Oskaloosa College, Omaha University, Leander Clark College. He has been a teacher, a United Brethren Minister, a college President and since 1919 a Congressman. He is President of the Lever Lock Rim Co., a Common Law trust company of Colorado, capitalized for \$500,000 in shares of one dollar each. Last week he almost got into trouble.

It is a misdemeanor punishable by a fine of \$300 for any Congressman to use his letter franking privilege for other than official business. The General Manager of the Lever Lock Rim Co. used some 250 of Mr. McLaughlin's franked envelopes, with Congressional stationery, in sending out letters from the Company's Manhattan office. The letters were sent to "Republican friends,"

inviting them to subscribe to the Company's stock "on the merits of inside information."

One of the letters fell into the hands of a Manhattan newspaper that enjoys no sport as much as baiting Republicans. An exposé followed. Mr. McLaughlin telegraphed asking whether "any person had been so



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CONGRESSMAN McLAUGHLIN
He was not responsible

ignorant" as to use his envelopes without stamping them. Thereupon the contrite General Manager began a check on the number of letters sent out, promised to send a check to the Post Office Department for the postage, despatched a telegram to the National Republican Committee to prevent the Congressman's "getting in wrong," made a public statement: "I'm solely responsible. I made a big mistake."

Meanwhile the Post Office Department remained quite unconcerned; Postmaster General New was of the opinion that the misuse of the frank had been a clerical error.

PROHIBITION

The Governors

The skippers of 30 ships of state went last week to Indiana. They went to Indianapolis to be welcomed by Governor McCray. Thence they motored to West Baden for their high conclave—the Conference of

Governors. The session was to start of an afternoon, but the automobile in which Governors Mabey of Utah and Dixon of Montana were riding turned over in the mud. Nobody was seriously hurt. But the conference did not commence until nine in the evening.

Then the fun began. The farming situation, taxation, land grants and several other subjects were to be considered. They were considered, until prohibition drove them from the stage.

Governor McCray of Indiana made the address of welcome. Governor Hardee of Florida rose to reply for the guests and he took occasion to say, "I believe that the heart of America is dry" and to deliver other opinions of a similar nature.

That night after adjournment Governor Sweet of Colorado with Governor Pinchot of Pennsylvania and the Governors of Utah and Maine conferred in secret. Next day Governor Sweet of Colorado injected into the proceedings a memorial on prohibition. It declared that the Governors favored prohibition enforcement and that prohibition had already improved conditions in their respective states. At once the Wets rose to protest, led by Governors Parker of Louisiana, Silzer of New Jersey and Blaine of Wisconsin. The matter was dropped and the conference adjourned at 11:00 p. m. Then Governor Sweet and Governor Pinchot with Governor Trinkle of Virginia retired to redraft their resolution. Governor Sweet declared the product of their work was such as "any law-abiding, red-blooded citizen, and especially a Governor, will sign."

He was right. When the final session opened next morning, the Governor of Maine, presiding, called for unfinished business. Governor Sweet presented the redrafted memorial. It was no longer an endorsement of prohibition; it called simply for observance of law, adherence to the Constitution and coöperation between the State Executives and the Federal Government in the enforcement of the law relating to prohibition. No one, especially a politician, could refuse to sign it and save his face.

The Wets protested again. The Conference had established a rule against adopting any resolutions. Governor Blaine of Wisconsin protested that calling the declaration a memorial and having it signed was

National Affairs—[Continued]

a base subterfuge to escape the rule. Governor Parker of Louisiana declared that if a single signature was attached to the memorial, he would resign from the Conference. Governor Silzer of New Jersey moved to add that "we believe there can be no real enforcement" of prohibition while present conditions exist. His motion was tabled.

Finally the memorial was brought to a vote and a chorus of "ayes" carried it. Governor Parker presented his resignation from the Conference and walked from the room. The Conference adjourned. The Governors set out for Washington to meet President Coolidge. With them went the memorial, bearing the signatures of such Wets as Governor Silzer and Governor Blaine. The Drys had won.

Mr. Coolidge

Hot from their conference at West Baden, the Governors entrained, sped to Washington. There they were joined by several others who had not been at the Conference of Governors. Notable among these additions to the Governors' party were Messrs. Ritchie of Maryland and Smith of New York, ardent Wets.

In all, 34 Governors sat down at lunch in the White House. Afterwards they spent the afternoon in private conclave. The President made a speech urging State coöperation in preventing immigrant and liquor smuggling and in enforcing prohibition. In a following discussion Governors Ritchie and Smith were the only ones who voiced dissent from the President's remarks. They objected to the Volstead Act as an invasion of state rights, as unenforceable and as contrary to public opinion. Before departing the Governors adopted a platform suggested by the President: 1) to coördinate Federal and local enforcement agencies; 2) to call on the press to support enforcement; 3) to call conventions of local enforcement agencies to formulate definite programs with Federal aid; 4) to call upon prosecuting attorneys of the states for full assistance; 5) to adopt any possible means to increase the respect of the people for the law; 6) to have full coöperation with Federal authorities in these activities.

Afterwards few of the Governors cared to express opinions on their conference with Mr. Coolidge. Two Wets did, however:

Governor Silzer of New Jersey:



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THE GOVERNOR OF FLORIDA
"The heart of America is dry"

"The mountain labored and brought forth a mouse."

Governor Ritchie of Maryland: "This conference failed and all other similar conferences will fail as long as they refuse to face the basic question, whether or not prohibition enforcement should not be turned back to the States themselves."

Mr. Pinchot

It is a very low-grade cloud that has no silver lining. It is a very inferior issue that cannot be put to political purposes over a period of years. Prohibition is not such. Governor Pinchot, whose head hives a very busy Presidential bee, is fully aware of this fact. Being a Republican, if he wants to be President in 1925 he must defeat Calvin Coolidge for the nomination in the next Republican National Convention. To defeat Mr. Coolidge he must have an issue, and with the President's tenacious silence an issue is difficult to find. But Mr. Pinchot is resourceful.

Mr. Coolidge carries on silently as an orthodox Republican. He is indubitably Dry. Mr. Pinchot is therefore determined to be even more orthodox, and more Dry. There is no doubt among political observers that such is his policy. The Governor of Pennsylvania hopes to win a national following among "the church

people"* by posing as the very angel of Drought. As such he can safely aim a few shafts of criticism at an ordinary prohibitionist such as Mr. Coolidge. There is already a record of his marksmanship:

1) At the Citizenship Conference of the Council of Churches (TIME, Oct. 22) he declared with thinly veiled criticism that the President ought to take direct control of prohibition enforcement.

2) At the Conference of Governors he was a leading member of the group which "put over" the prohibition memorial. There is small doubt that his hand guided the pen which wrote into that memorial this critical paragraph:

"The national Government alone has control of the manufacture of intoxicants and has a very special obligation to perform in prohibiting the importation into this country of wines and spirituous liquors contrary to the laws of the United States. The individual States are powerless to act in these respects; therefore the national Government should exercise its full power and authority in dealing with these questions."

Governor Blaine of Wisconsin, one of the defeated Wets, said afterwards: "There is one possible result [of the Conference]: Pinchot may be elected President."

3) After the conference of the Governors with Mr. Coolidge, Mr. Pinchot was asked whether he were satisfied with the results. He answered: "That is not a fair question."

But next day, after time to contemplate, he said at Harrisburg:

"The conference of yesterday not having developed the practical details of how to enforce the law, I venture, in pursuance of the President's suggestion, to point out concretely how, in my opinion, the sources of illegal domestic liquor can be dried up.

"The present orgy of lawlessness is utterly unnecessary. The Federal Government has a right to give or refuse a permit to make or dispose of beer, liquor or alcohol in any form and to describe its conditions.

"If the Federal Government would write into each of its permits to manufacture, transport, store or utilize alcoholic liquors certain simple conditions it would make lawbreaking so difficult as to be practically impossible."

Mr. Pinchot has found his issue.

*Political cant for that portion of the community chiefly interested in "reforms."

National Affairs—[Continued]

POLITICAL NOTES

On Oct. 22 the Princeton University Press issued *Woodrow Wilson's Case for the League of Nations*, a compilation in book form of the ex-President's explanations of the League Covenant and Versailles Treaty. Mr. Wilson authorized its issuance.

. . .

At Brockton, Mass., before a state convention of the Women's Christian Temperance Union, Mrs. Elizabeth Tilton exclaimed:

"In a recent raid by dry agents in Philadelphia some of the bottles bore [Secretary Andrew W.] Mellon's name. Think of it, a man who holds one of the most honored places in the Federal Government indulging in the illicit liquor traffic. . . .

"It is men like Secretary of the Treasury Mellon who are every day lessening America's chances to launch on a great new era, free from the shackles of the liquor traffic.

"Federal Prohibition Enforcement Agent Haynes has been hampered in his work by interference from those contemptible lawbreakers. His hands are tied and I move that this convention send a letter to President Calvin Coolidge begging him in the name of humanity to move the prohibition enforcement unit from the authority of the Treasury Department."

With great enthusiasm the motion was carried, and letters sent to President Coolidge and Senator Henry Cabot Lodge.

. . .

Plans are under way for a National Republican Club in Washington—a large modern building around 14th and K Streets, or thereabouts. It is planned to invest several million dollars, raised chiefly by the disposition of thousands of five-dollar non-resident memberships among Republicans all over the country. It would provide accommodations for sleeping, eating, banqueting, exercising, convening. It would have apartments for Republican office-holders in the Capital, and a special section of the building would be set aside for female Republicans. The undertaking of the project is said to be imminent. Harry M. Daugherty, Edward F. Colladay (Republican National Committeeman for D. C.) and Charles Dick (former Senator from Ohio) are mentioned as "prime movers."

Senator George H. Moses of New Hampshire toured through twelve states, returned to Washington, set forth his conclusions:

That the Volstead Act is "a jackass statute. Any law that declares buttermilk to be an alcoholic beverage, of necessity is a jackass statute."

That the country and Congress would vote Dry—except for New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania.

That "Governor Pinchot [page 5] has endeared himself to the hardware trade with his talk of padlocks [for saloon doors]. I predict there will be a boom in that commodity in the Keystone State."

. . .

Senator Oscar W. Underwood of Alabama is the only Democratic candidate whose boom for the Presidential nomination is openly and actively under way. His enterprising political manager issued an "Underwood map" of the U. S., in which ten Southern states are marked "The Great White House Desert." These states (North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, Missouri, Arkansas, Texas) have 37% of the country's farms (valued at \$15,000,000,000), and a population of 24,242,381. But in 135 years "The Great White House Desert" has had no President and only two Vice Presidents (John C. Calhoun, S. C., under President J. Q. Adams, and William R. King, N. C., under President Pierce). The White House is marked: "Closed Always to Ten Southern States—by Order of the Politicians. Open after June, 1924—by Order of the People".

. . .

"You can't sell sentiment—not in Washington," shouted a perspiring auctioneer as he knocked down for only \$45 a mahogany sofa, two armchairs and one other chair—all upholstered in velour. He was conducting the sale of the furniture of 2314 Wyoming Ave., Washington, D. C., formerly the home of Senator Warren G. Harding, of Ohio. The furnished house was sold by the late President and recently resold, which caused the auction of the furniture. The prices paid for Mr. Harding's belongings were commensurate with their intrinsic rather than sentimental value.

. . .

The Board of Temperance of the Methodist Church told with remark-

able candor its private opinion of several members of the Administration:

"Mr. Mellon, however fit a Secretary of the Treasury he may be, should not have the responsibility of prohibition enforcement. Neither by conviction nor inclination is he fitted for that responsibility."

"Commissioner of Internal Revenue Blair knows politics, but prohibition enforcement is not in the sphere of politics, and particularly of petty politics."

"President Coolidge is an honest man. He wants to see the law enforced. The time has come for him to see that it is enforced, and to see to it personally."

"Haynes [Prohibition Commissioner] is an honest man and a man of ability. He is a sincere prohibitionist and, if permitted, could do the country a service. He is not being permitted."

. . .

In Oklahoma, the Lower House of the Legislature made preparations for impeaching Governor Walton (TIME, Oct. 1, Oct. 8). With about 90 out of 107 legislators against the Governor, there was little doubt that the House would demand the Governor's removal. The Investigating Committee held its sessions in secret.

When the charges are filed with the State Senate, which will act as Court of Impeachment, the Governor will be suspended until action is taken. Meanwhile Mr. Walton refuses to resign.

The Legislature passed a resolution for the investigation of the Ku Klux Klan demanded by the Governor. A motion to expel members of the Klan from the House was defeated.

. . .

In Oregon a petition was circulated for the recall of Governor Walter Pierce. To bring the matter to a vote 45,000 signatures are required. In a few days the petition had 25,000 signatures.

Mr. Pierce is a Democrat elected, with Ku Klux Klan support, last year when the Republican Party was divided among itself. Since taking office he has not given the Klan patronage. It was reported that the petition was spite work on the Klan's part, and that, when enough signatures were secured to the petition, it might be kept unfilled, as a club over the Governor's head.

FOREIGN NEWS

THE RUHR

Futile Discussions

Dr. von Hösch, German Chargé d'Affaires at Paris, called on Premier Poincaré. Herr Rödiger, German Chargé d'Affaires at Brussels, called on Foreign Minister Jaspar. Both Germans tried to obtain permission to enter into negotiations on a Ruhr settlement; both were rebuffed. Premier Poincaré said afterwards that the visit of Dr. von Hösch was an attempt by the German Chancellor, Herr Stresemann, to create a world prejudice against France, the position being that Germany had done all possible to effect a settlement of the Ruhr dispute; therefore, it was incumbent upon France to take full responsibility for present conditions.

Chancellor Stresemann denounced French aims, which, he said, were aimed at the disruption of the German Reich: "We herewith definitely and finally discontinue any and all reparation deliveries and any and all reparation payments to France, and are fully conscious of the consequences."

The news of the week showed conclusively that the Ruhr dispute between Germany and France retroceded from and did not advance toward a settlement. (For the German situation, which directly affects the Ruhr, see GERMANY.)

THE LEAGUE

Criticism

Ferdinand Tuohy, Paris correspondent of *The New York World*, composed a song about the Fourth Assembly of the League of Nations:

THE SONG OF THE COUNCIL.

Yes, we'll have no decisions,
We'll have no decisions today—
Our League of Nations
Exists on foundations
Of dodging, debates and delay.
So with Europe dissolving
We sit resolving
That yes, we'll have no decisions,
We'll have no decisions today—

The World favors the active participation of the U. S. in the League.

COMMONWEALTH

(BRITISH COMMONWEALTH OF NATIONS)

Mr. George

The past week saw Mr. Lloyd George in Chicago, Springfield, St. Louis, Louisville, Indianapolis.

Chicago. After one luncheon speech (Chamber of Commerce), he became

possessed of a fever, had to cancel the rest of his program.

At the luncheon was Count Apponyi, veteran Hungarian statesman now touring the U. S. Said he: "I do not know whether you remember me?" Retorted Mr. George: "Oh, hello, hello. Of course I do!"

In the afternoon Dame Lloyd George substituted for her husband by speaking at the Orchestra Hall instead of attending a tea. Said she: "I'm a very poor substitute, but we Welsh people are quick witted, so I know you'll adapt yourselves to this change and make the best of it." The audience, in the act of leaving when they heard of Mr. George's absence, cheered and resumed their seats. Continued Dame George:

"When we planned this trip, I knew that the American people would be kind, but I was afraid they would kill him with kindness. They won't do that, but he must take it easy. . . . In a few weeks you women will be forwarded a declaration started by the women of Wales, asking all English-speaking women to unite to work for international peace. If we combine together in the interests of peace and brotherhood we women would be a great power. And we all want peace."

Springfield. Britain's War Premier visited the shrine of America's Civil War President. Upon the sarcophagus he laid a wreath bearing an inscription: "A humble and reverent homage to the memory of one of the world's greatest men."

"Lloyd George, Oct. 18, 1923."

This was written by the ex-Premier on a desk used by President Lincoln.

After some moments of silence Mr. George said:

"He was the greatest man that ever grew up on this American continent. He is growing, too. He grows. Yes, he grows. I have just been reading of the time he had. I read one of the most recent books on Lincoln two years ago. It was rather an account of the trouble he had with Generals and politicians during the war. They were worse than mine. They were."

At the old Lincoln home maintained by the State of Illinois, Mr. George, his wife and daughter were received by Miss Mary Edwards Brown, a grandniece of President Lincoln's wife and custodian of the home.

Miss Brown: "There stands the sofa upon which Mr. Lincoln courted his wife."

Dame Margaret and Miss Megan viewed it with apparent interest, but Mr. George turned to a glass case

where several Lincoln relics reposed.

Miss Brown: "They lived in the best hotel in town and paid \$4 a week for room and board."

L. G.: "How extravagant for a young man just married!"

Miss Brown: "Sit down at Lincoln's desk and sign."

Before leaving the Lincoln home, Dame Lloyd George was presented with her favorite picture of the famous President, the frame of which was made of wood taken from the floor of his bedroom.

According to Springfieldites Mr. George received a greater welcome there than did King Albert of Belgium, Clemenceau, Foch, Pershing.

St. Louis. It came to Mr. George's notice that Colonel Dupont, French Military Attaché, who was in St. Louis on a tour, had said at a meeting of the Reserve Officers' Association:

"May the Lord protect us from our friends. . . . Tomorrow you are going to hear from one of our friends."

Mr. George "with fire flashing in his eye," read a clipping from a St. Louis newspaper in which the remarks of the French officer were reported. He declared that he and his party were friendly to France and that he had, proved in four years of labor, during which he had used every gift that God had given him, that he was a sincere friend of France. Continuing, he said:

"I sincerely wish that the gallant officer had not used that phrase. I never heard that prayer between 1914 and 1918. But I shall never forget the agonized prayer of the French Ambassador to his friends in England to come to the help of France. We went within 24 or 48 hours. Why, 900,000 dead from the British Empire are scattered widely through military graveyards all over France and Flanders in evidence of England's friendship for France, and 1,300,000 of our best working men are now eating the bread of charity in England because we went to the aid of France in her hour of agony."

Referring to a passage in Colonel Dupont's speech in which he declared he had proof that Germany possessed hoarded resources hidden away from the French, Mr. George said:

"It is no use talking like that. If Germany is capable of paying she ought to pay—to pay to the limit of her ability. There can be no doubt regarding that on any principle of

Foreign News—[Continued]

civilized jurisprudence. But are we going to use bayonets to rip open purses or prod haystacks with sabres to find gold? There are better means of finding out than that."

Louisville. Here Mr. George and his party were the guests of Judge Bingham. Most of his time was taken up playing golf when he was not resting. To newspaper correspondents he blamed Premier Poincaré for the present condition of Germany—a condition which he believed would lead to the disintegration of the Reich.

Indianapolis. Governor McCray and the Hoosier Senators (Watson and Ralston) headed Indiana's receiving line. Governor Neff of Texas assisted. Remembering he was at the national headquarters of the American Legion, Mr. George sounded martial notes in his speech.

Cleveland was the next stop.

Mr. and Mrs. Woodrow Wilson extended an invitation for the Georges' Washington stay.

Whisky, Tact

A famous Scotch whiskey distillery ran an advertisement: "So long as American and other export markets are willing to pay extra for quality we must prefer to sell for exportation."

British newspapers recommended the report of His Majesty's Trade Commissioner as being "more tactful." The report, published in *The Board of Trade Journal*, said in part: "Bermuda and the Bahamas are enjoying exceptional prosperity at present owing to their tourist traffic and other resultants from proximity to the United States."

Imperial Conference

Owing to the strictest secrecy having shrouded the deliberations of the Imperial Conference (TIME, Oct. 1, 8, 15, 22), no official statements were made during the past week. Subjects discussed: Shipping and Commonwealth defense.

Notes

"Wireless telephones between Britain and the United States within a year is a probability," said Godfrey C. Isaacs, managing director of the Marconi Wireless Telegraph Co. Continuing: "As soon as we've settled the question of licenses with the British Government, we intend to erect a high power station in this country, while the Radio Corporation

[of America] builds one in New York."

The two-minute silence observed throughout Britain on Armistice Day (Nov. 11) which this year falls on a Sunday will be observed only in church, owing to a suggestion from the Archbishop of Canterbury. Some are glad to escape this sentimental act; others desire to keep the strict ceremony, fearing that to confine it to the churches will lead to its eventual neglect.

Sir Montague Bailow, Minister of Labor, said in a speech in the City (of London) that 1,251,600 persons were on the unemployed list. Expenditure undertaken or instituted by the Government to relieve unemployment, according to Sir Montague are: road and bridge building to the extent of £14,000,000; authorized assistance to local authorities, £10,000,000; trade facilities, £12,000,000; railway companies, £10,000,000; total \$240,000,000.

Ard Fheis

Ard Fheis (or the Sinn Fein Convention) was held at the Mansion House, Dublin. Mary MacSwiney, sister of the former Lord Mayor of Dublin who starved himself to death, was elected Chairwoman of the Convention in the absence of Eamon de Valera, imprisoned. More than 1,200 Republicans attended. Mary MacSwiney urged members of Ard Fheis to give up alcoholic drinks and smoking as first measures of passive resistance to the Free State Government. This, she said, would work injury to the Free State and help to save money for prisoners in jail.

The following day Ard Fheis ordered a strike of workmen and a cessation of public entertainments as a means of forcing the Free State Government to release 400 Republican prisoners, who were on hunger strike. Grave apprehension was expressed at the states of health of the prisoners, who were declared not strong enough to withstand the torture of hunger. The Free State Government was accused of drenching them with water and exposing them to the night air. The Government denied these charges.

In the evening of the same day the Republican campaign started and was repeated nightly. All places of amusement in Dublin were picketed. Crowds of Republicans assembled outside Arbour Hill and Mountjoy

Prisons and remained all night singing hymns and praying. The first night it poured heavily with rain. By these means the Republicans hope to enlist public sympathy on their side and thus secure the release of the prisoners.

Untouchables

At Benares, India, the Hindu Maha Subha (Grand Assembly of the Hindus) completed its seventh annual session. It passed a unanimous resolution removing the ban against untouchables, especially with regard to schools, public wells, temples, meeting places.

Pundit Malaviya, President of the Subha, describing the miserable condition of the untouchables, said: "We regard ourselves as polluted by the touch of the very shadow of any one of the depressed classes, and we refuse them the privilege of leading a healthy, decent, civilized life, as long as, out of mere loyalty to their forefathers' faith, these 7,000,000 choose to call themselves Hindus. The moment they accept a different label, by becoming converts to other faiths, the most orthodox Brahman (priestly caste) does not scruple to receive them on terms of equality."

FRANCE

Foreign Relations

For important moves, affecting the exterior policy of France, see under CZECHO-SLOVAKIA and RUSSIA.

Notes

The Chamber of Deputies will re-assemble on Nov. 13.

Totally unexpected, M. Maginot, Minister of War and himself a poilu during the War, swooped down upon the camps to inspect the food of the poilus, who, according to Paris small-talk, are not properly fed. M. Maginot found the quantity of food sufficient but the quality occasionally bad. He also found that some poilus were getting a beer ration when they preferred wine. The Minister of War ordered the change and added that he would from time to time "make unannounced inspections" of soldiers' barracks.

The cost of living is increasing in Paris. For the third quarter of last year the index figure stood at 289% over the pre-War cost of living; for the same quarter of this year the in-

Foreign News—[Continued]

dex figure was 331. The figure is expected to reach the 1920 maximum of 370 before the end of 1923.

...

Prince Kojo Tovalou Houenou, nephew of King Behanzin of Dahomey (West African province), received one franc (about six cents) damages for having been thrown out of a Montmartre cabaret (TIME, Aug. 20). The cabaret manager who ejected the Prince was fined 200 francs (\$12) and sentenced to 15 days' imprisonment, but the sentence was suspended. Witnesses for the defense stated that the Prince and his brother were thrown out of the establishment, not because they were black, but because they were not in evening clothes. They also stated that no violence was used. The Americans who were alleged to have caused the row were not present in court.

...

GERMANY

Reich Tremors

The past week saw the Reich confronted with a struggle for its existence and it appeared that the disintegration of the Empire that Bismarck built was actually under way.

Rhineland Republic. An independent Rhineland Separatist revolt, under the leadership of Herr Leo Deckers and Dr. Guthard, broke out at Aix-la-Chapelle on the Belgian border and the existence of a Rhineland Republic was promulgated after the city had quietly submitted to Separatist troops. The towns of Gladbach, Crefeld, Jülich, Cleve, Duren, Montjoie and Erkelenny were then occupied with more or less resistance. The movement was not successful at Mainz, Rheydt, Coblenz, Trier, Wanne. The situation was very confused and the news was consequently unreliable. London opinion had it that the movement would not succeed.

The revolt was started without the foreknowledge of Dr. Josef Matthes and Dr. Dorton, the two principal Rhineland Separatists. Immediately after the fall of Aix, Dr. Matthes assumed control of the movement. Dr. Dorton was declared to be on the point of starting a movement for an independent Palatinate Republic, but there was no confirmation of this report.

The position of the Berlin Government was most obscure. Beyond making a protest to the French authorities for the disarming of the German police in Bonn, Chancellor Stresemann maintained an ominous

silence. The French returned the arms they had seized to the police.

Unconfirmed rumors were abroad that the Berlin Government had offered to recognize a Rhineland Republic within the Reich. The offer, which may have been made, is not likely to be accepted owing to the fervent hostility of the Separatists toward Prussia, which is the dominating State in the Reich.

Bavaria. Crown Prince Rupprecht was once again hailed King of Bavaria at a public function. If the complete disruption of the Reich does take place, it is certain that Bavaria will become a declared monarchy.

Relations between Berlin and Munich (capital of Bavaria) were badly strained. President Ebert of Germany discussed General Lossow, commander of the Reichswehr (Reich Defence Force) in Bavaria, and replaced him with General Baron Kress von Kressenstein. Dr. von Kahr, Dictator of Bavaria, reappointed General Lossow to command of the Reichswehr, thus openly defying Berlin. By establishing a trusteeship authority over the Federal troops garrisoned in Bavaria, Dr. von Kahr virtually "kidnapped" 12,000 men. Baron von Kressenstein asked the Berlin Government to relieve him of his uncomfortable position. Dr. von Kahr and Minister President von Knilling declared that Bavaria was not disloyal to the Reich and laid the blame for the existing tension on the shoulders of Dr. Gessler, Federal Minister of War. Berlin took no action against Bavaria and it was thought in well informed circles that a policy of reconciliation would be instituted by Chancellor Stresemann.

Saxony. Chancellor Stresemann was reported to have sent 50,000 troops to General Müller, Reichswehr Commander in Saxony, and instructions to restore and preserve constitutional conditions in the Free State. These orders were transmitted by General Müller to the people and to the Government. The position appeared to be that the Berlin Government intended to crush a revolt by Communist Saxony with the utmost severity in order thereby to please monarchist Bavaria.

Thuringia. The Republic of Thuringia, on the borders of Bavaria and Saxony, asked Berlin for military protection in case of trouble between her two neighbors. (Minister President Zeigner of Saxony stated a fortnight ago [TIME, Oct. 22] that he would oppose monarchical activities by force of arms.) Minister President Fröhlich of Thuringia stated

that he thought Saxony should leave Berlin to deal with Bavaria, but that if Bavarian troops cross the frontier "they will certainly find us Thuringians allied with our neighbors, the Saxons, for defense of the Federal Republic."

RUSSIA

Tzar's Head

According to a book written by General Dietrix who, on orders from Admiral Kolchak, made an investigation of the circumstances of the murders of the Tzar and his family, the heads of the Imperial Royal Family were cut off, preserved in alcohol and delivered to the Tcheka.

General Dietrix's account of the murders agrees in the main with other reports, but sheds new light upon the unlovely incident. Hitherto no one has been able to explain the discovery of the religious icons which were found some distance away from the pyre upon which the bodies were burnt, and the failure of various investigators to find any teeth among the ashes. The icons, which were worn around the necks of the Imperial Family, were evidently displaced by the act of decapitation and the missing teeth were carried away with the heads. That the heads of the Tzar and his family were removed is said to be proved "beyond doubt," as ropes, which were around the necks of the bodies, were cut in several places, thus showing that a knife had been used in severing the necks.

Secret agents are reputed to have discovered that when Golostchokov (the man who had charge of the heads) told his secretary about the decapitations, the latter clapped his hands with joy and shouted: "Now, at least, our livelihood is assured! If necessary to get out, we can go to America and exhibit the heads of the Romanoffs in the music halls."

...

Recognition of Debts?

M. Schejnemann, President of the Russian State Bank, arrived in Paris fully authorized to recognize all foreign debts contracted by Tzarist Governments, with the exception of War obligations.

In a nutshell, Russia will repay its debts to France, providing she can obtain at least a ten-year moratori-

Foreign Affairs—[Continued]

um and credits for the promotion of economic reconstruction. She will refrain from supporting Communist propaganda in France and will restore in part the property of French citizens which was nationalized when the Bolsheviks seized power in 1917. The part that the Soviet Government desires to retain as national property will be paid for in various ways, such as by concession grants, principally in oil, a commodity which France lacks. All this is made dependent upon recognition of Russia by France.

The French Government, however, believes that M. Scheinemann's mission is to establish relations with French banks instead of with the Government. It was reported that he had opened negotiations with La Banque des Pays du Nord and that, unless he can conclude an agreement with the Imperial Bank of Russia in Paris (independent since the Bolshevik régime came into existence), relations will be established with the French bank.

EGYPT

Acumen

The whole of Egypt was stirred by reports, originating in the Italian press, that the British Government had practically decided to depose King Fuad and replace him with ex-Khedive Abbas Hilmy, who was deposed in 1914 owing to his penchant for the Central Powers. Further investigation of the source of the news revealed the fact that the deposed Khedive, now living in Geneva, Switzerland, had invented it and himself sent it to an Italian press agency.

At the same time that the Khedive sent the false report to Italy, the attention of the Egyptian people had been focused upon him on account of the return to Egypt of his mother, by permission of the Egyptian Government. Shortly before her arrival, King Fuad, while driving through the streets of Alexandria, was greeted with "Vive Khedive Abbas Hilmy!" This event forced the Government to forbid a feminist welcome to the ex-Khedive's mother and so incensed public feeling. Moreover, the body of the ex-Khedive's son, Prince Abdel Kader, who died recently, was due to arrive in Egypt. Again the Government forbade any public demonstration, which further incensed sections of public opinion. Then on top of these three incidents



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ABBAS HILMY

He is Khedive of Propaganda

came the press report from Italy. Truly, as was reported, the ex-Khedive showed "considerable acumen!"

No anxiety was felt, however, in Government circles concerning the position of King Fuad.

SPAIN

The Purging

King Alfonso signed a Royal Decree forbidding politicians, especially Ministers and former Ministers of the Crown, to accept positions on boards of directors or to act as legal counsel for large corporations.

The despatch from Madrid said that this move of Captain General Primo Rivera, Spanish Dictator, was met with popular enthusiasm and that when the period of three months appointed by Rivera for the temporary functioning of the Military Directorate terminates he will be forced to continue his office by popular acclamation.

Nevertheless, Count Romanones, former Premier, expressed the opinion, in a letter to the press, that he is entitled to administer his private fortune, invested in various enterprises in Spain. He also protested against the censorship which prevented him from publishing an article on constitutional rights in his newspaper.

The Marquis de Cortina, director

of the Banco Español Crédito, and a former Cabinet Minister, said that he would rather pay the maximum fine of 25,000 pesetas (\$3,362.50) than resign his post.

The Union Phoenix Insurance Co. canceled all its policies held by the Government on public property and declared it reserves complete liberty to name directors.

. . .

Captain General Primo Rivera extended indefinitely the expired Treaty of Amity and Commerce with the U. S., pending the conclusion of a new agreement.

The story behind this action states that the U. S. Ambassador has introduced into Spain the refrain:

*Sí, no tenemos de mañanas,
No tenemos de mañanas, hoy.*

Mañana means tomorrow and when Ambassador Moore tried to see Dictator Primo Rivera about the commercial Treaty, sentinels on duty turned him away with *Mañana*, *Mañana* (tomorrow morning). When the U. S. Ambassador finally saw General Rivera he said: "Spain only lacks two words in its vocabulary, one is 'no' and the other is 'yes'." The story continued: "General Rivera saw the point, and when Mr. Moore a minute later asked bluntly whether the American treaty was to be drawn up promptly General Rivera was ready with an answer, and it was not '*mañana*'."

POLAND

Perpetual Peace

The Cabinet approved a most interesting diplomatic document—a "perpetual treaty of peace" with Turkey. It was explained by the Polish authorities that "perpetual treaty" is not regarded as a meaningless phrase in Poland.

The reason for this statement is that Turkey, of all the nations of Europe, refused to acknowledge the annihilation of Poland at the time of the Third Partition (1795) and until the deposition of Sultan Abdul Aziz (1876) the Polish Ambassador was always invited to the various ceremonies of the Turkish Court. During the 123 years in which the Polish State was non-existent, Turkey was a warm friend of the Poles, many of whom settled in European Turkey and fought at different times for the Star and Crescent. All these manifestations of friendship to the contrary, perpetual

Foreign News—[Continued]

treaties of peace are unadulterated diplomatic chicanery; on Sept. 12, 1683, Vienna was saved from the Turk by John Sobieski, King of Poland (1674-1696); the future may hold an analogous situation.

CZECHO-SLOVAKIA

A Trip to Paris

President Thomas G. Masaryk of Czecho-Slovakia, accompanied by Foreign Minister Eduard Benes, arrived at the Station du Bois de Bologne, which was draped into a blaze of gold and red for the historic reception. On the platform were waiting President Millerand of France, Premier Poincaré and a large number of notables. Greetings having been exchanged, the two Presidents entered an eight-horsed state carriage which had not been used since the visit of King George and Queen Mary in April, 1914. Foreign Minister Benes and Premier Poincaré entered another carriage; then the chief of the Czechs and Slovaks was driven up the Avenue du Bois du Bologne and down the Avenue des Champs Elysées, which was lined with troops. Bands, playing national anthems and patriotic airs, French "vives" and Czech "nazdars" rent the air.

President Masaryk, his son and his secretary were lodged in the Palace of the Quai d'Orsay and occupied the Royal apartments, equipped for the first time in history with two bathrooms. Foreign Minister Benes and the rest of the Presidential suite were put up at the Hôtel Crillon on the Place de la Concorde.

One of the first acts of President Masaryk in the French Capital was to lay a wreath on the tomb of the Unknown Poilu which lies under the Arc de Triomphe in the Étoile. In the afternoon he paid a state visit to the French President at the Elysée and afterwards both Presidents went to the Hôtel de Ville, where an official reception was held and a toast drunk to the "1,000-year-old friendship of Bohemia and France" and to the rebirth of Bohemia as the Republic of Czecho-Slovakia. Later special military maneuvers were held in honor of the Czecho-Slovak President's visit.

A number of important political conferences took place while the Chief of the Czecho-Slovak Republic

and his able Foreign Minister were in Paris. No details of these conferences were given, but it was reported that the foundations of Franco-Czech military and commercial accord were laid. Strategically Czecho-Slovakia, with her frontiers on five countries (Hungary, Austria, Germany, Poland, Rumania), is of great importance to France. The two new Republics of Eastern Europe (Poland and Czecho-Slovakia) now take the place of Imperial Russia, formerly the counterbalance to a powerful Germany. They are a counterbalance to a weak but turbulent Germany and buffer States between France and Russia. Moreover, Czecho-Slovakia is chief of the Little Entente, upon which France looks with maternal pride. It was rumored that France had agreed to pay 250,000,000 francs (\$14,500,000) to the Czecho-Slovak Government as its share of 1,200,000,000 francs (\$69,600,000) voted by France as a loan to Poland and members of the Little Entente.* Presumably this payment is to ensure Czecho-Slovak readiness in case of trouble with Monarchist Bavaria in particular or Germany in general. France is also anxious to counteract growing British influence at Prague.

After a stay of four days in France the President and his suite left for Belgium, where the Chief of Czechs and Slovaks received a hearty welcome, conferred with King Albert, Premier Theunis and Foreign Minister Jaspar; then left for England.

...

The French press was extravagant in praise of the Czech President, comparing him to Abraham Lincoln, and his visit to that of the Tzar in October, 1896, when Félix Faure was President of France. Most of the Paris newspapers contained long eulogies of the President, who started life as a blacksmith and not only became President of his country but was instrumental in bringing about its independence from Austria-Hungary and its creation as the Czecho-Slovak Republic.

The Radical press, however, declaimed a presupposed intention to float a public loan for Czecho-Slovakia and reminded its public that "Charity begins at home." *L'Oeuvre* expressed the hope that "Masaryk will cost less than the late Tzar's dinners with President Félix Faure."

* Poland received 400,000,000 francs, Rumania 250,000,000. Yugo-Slavia 300,000,000; total, including Czecho-Slovakia, 1,200,000,000.

CHINA

Double-Crossed

Two weeks ago the Chinese Government told the foreign Diplomatic Corps at Peking that the Military Governor of Shantung had been dismissed; last week President Tsao-Kun promoted the dismissed man to a higher military rank and to membership in the honorary body of retired officers. This made the Diplomats angry, as Tien Chung-Yu, ex-Military Governor of Shantung, was held by them to be personally responsible for the bandit outrage which occurred near Tsinan last May. Obviously his promotion to a higher rank was a flagrant violation of the spirit contained in the last Chinese note to the Diplomats (*TIME*, Oct. 22), which gave them to understand that Tien Chung-Yu had been punished.

This action of the President led to the resignation of Acting Foreign Minister Dr. V. K. Wellington Koo, who, as the author of the Chinese note, felt himself to have been "double-crossed" by his chief. Dr. Koo (one of the best known Chinese statesmen) was formerly Chinese Minister to the U. S. and represented his country at the Washington Arms Conference (Nov. 12, 1921—Feb. 6, 1922). His resignation is a loss to the Tsao-Kun Administration.

JAPAN

Official Thanks

Viscount Shimpei Goto, "Roosevelt of Japan," Japanese Minister of Home Affairs, wrote to *The New York Times*:

"I am grateful to the *Times* for this opportunity to thank the American people for their marvelous generosity in our time of terrible trial. Their noble action has struck chords in our hearts which will vibrate forever.

"Their countrymen in Japan, the American Ambassador, Mr. Woods, his entire staff, and other American residents stayed with us through the darkest hours of our calamity like soldiers at posts of duty, giving aid and comfort to our stricken people. Disasters may hurl down monuments of stone and bronze, time may wear them into dust, but nothing can destroy our precious memories of American service and heroism during the most appalling convulsion of the elements in all recorded history."

(Signed) "GOTO"

LATIN AMERICA

Storm Threatening

The air is charged with thunder and no man can tell when the first bolt of lightning will flash across the Mexican political sky, now dark with clouds.

Señor Alberto J. Pani, who recently succeeded General Adolfo de la Huerta as Secretary of the Treasury, drew up a series of charges against his predecessor in a paper *For the Information of the President*. Señor Pani said: "I believe that it is urgent on your part to dictate measures that will relieve us of an immediate financial catastrophe."

He then went on to describe minutely the state of Mexican finances, charged a waste of 10,000,000 pesos (\$5,000,000) per annum and stated that there was a deficit of 37,241,788.64 pesos in the budget for the first nine months of this year, which had been made good by a transfer of 37,224,878.22 pesos from funds which should have been applied to the exterior debt. He dealt with remedies to correct the situation. President Alvaro Obregon, in a paper entitled *Presidential Comments*, backed up the charges made by Señor Pani against General de la Huerta. Said he:

"The above report reveals with sensible eloquence that . . . without authorization of the real owners and without previous notice to this Presidential office, several millions of pesos were taken from sources of income which were destined exclusively for payment of the exterior debt, which funds should be sacred to us.

"We are facing material and moral bankruptcy which we never before have known. We must act with energy and perseverance that must be felt in intense form so that the Administration may repair the errors."

General Adolfo de la Huerta then made a cutting rejoinder to his accusers: "I am not surprised by the declarations of General Alvaro Obregon nor the report of the stupid and unjust Alberto J. Pani. It is well known that they only waited until I was accepted as a candidate for the Presidency of the Republic, nominated by the Mexican people, to pretend to stain my name. There is more yet. Treacherously and cowardly they have threatened to take my life. What less than that, they start with trying to take away my honor, which I always tried to keep clean and pure. They are trying to prevent a breakdown in the Treasury, but the whole nation knows that for three years I have known how to attend to the necessities of the Admin-

istration. . . . The presentation of his [Pani's] libelous statement has the object of covering incompetence to solve the financial problem which is now in his charge. Later next week with calmness I will demonstrate to the entire nation the inconsistency of the charges made on financial grounds, and I am waiting calmly the verdict of the nation after they hear my answer, point by point, to the report of Alberto Pani. . . . These and other statements that will be startling I will make known to the nation—that is, if the hidden



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ADOLFO DE LA HUERTA
"Clean and pure"

hand, following the same road as with Francisco Villa, does not take my head from my shoulders."

The significance of this quarrel lies in its analogy to events which preceded the fall of the Diaz régime in 1911. Will President Obregon be forced by internal dissension to tender his resignation to Congress as did General Diaz? President Obregon and General de la Huerta became bitter enemies after 16 years of personal friendship. Then came upon the scene General Calles, another conspirator for the Presidency, a fact which necessitated Presidential steps for the enforcement of law and order. On top of all this Señor Miguel Aiesio Robles, Minister of Commerce, tendered his resignation to the President. Señor Robles was a particularly warm friend of President Obregon and it was he who hid Obregon in his own house during the last days of the Carranza régime.

Thus the approach of the Presidential election finds murder already in the air; the future is as uncertain as it is portentous.

MUSIC

Banned by Boston

Mayor James M. Curley of Boston announced that the Chicago Opera Company will not be permitted to perform Strauss' *Salome* in Boston during the coming season. This reaffirms a decision which forbade the giving of *Salome* a year ago.

The opera (a play by Wilde, set to music by Richard Strauss) is said to be "a danger to public morals." The Strauss score, though, has had, in other cities, small public appeal. It is a true masterpiece, but one of recondite perplexities. It moves only persons of considerable musical culture, folk whose morals (generally speaking) are not in need of any spoiling. The lyrics of the play, in French, are understood by few, and are in addition not half so lascivious or persuasive as the text of the average A. H. Woods farce. The operatic pantomime, when well done, evokes a scholarly mood and more estheticism than erotic thrills. The scene of the head is moderately horrible after the fashion of the traditional Grand Guignol, but is certainly not of a sort to lead bashful youth astray. Mary Garden's stilted dance might be witnessed by the frailest virtue without danger.

. . .

New Orleans Shoemaker

The work of discovering humble youths with fine voices and of financing them along the path to glory, went on apace. A few weeks ago (TIME, Oct. 8), the young New Yorker Raggini, whose friends raised money for his studies by selling shares in his future. Now it is Antonio Benninatti, New Orleans shoemaker.

Antonio came to America eleven years ago with his family. When he reached the age of employment—an early age—he went to work for his brother, Nazareth, a shoemaker. But Antonio became only an indifferent cobbler. He learned to sole a shoe only passably, and regarded the putting on of O'Sullivan and Cat's Paw heels a sad bore. He had a great passion for Caruso records, and at times when he should have been hammering and stitching he cranked a phonograph and listened, rapt. At his work he always sang.

Had his brother been well read, he would have cried (in angry Italian): "Shoemaker, stick to thy last!" As it was, Nazareth only shook his head and prophesied that singing would make Antonio a bad

shoemaker, and that the young man would come to no good end.

But a lady with a musical ear and money in her purse passed the cobbler's shop one day and heard Antonio's voice. She stopped. It was a very good voice. She sought out the youth and told him he must become great. She interested other well placed folk in her find. Funds were raised to enable Antonio to study in Italy. A fortnight ago he sailed to enroll in the Conservatory at Milan.

Something New

Concert-goers heard the other evening what was to most of them a new instrument. It was the *a cappella* chorus—group singing unaccompanied. Specifically, it was the Sistine Choir (TIME, Oct. 22), in its Manhattan debut. One does not think of voices without accompaniment as an instrument of rich and dramatic musical utterance. The church choir, smug, monotonous, leaves an abiding impression on the American ear. Even the best of oratorio choruses do not escape the stilted, churchy dullness. A fine operatic chorus, like that of the Metropolitan Opera Company, is not an independent unity; it works essentially in conjunction with the orchestra. There have been one or two unaccompanied ecclesiastical choruses before, and good ones (the Paulist Choristers, for instance). But it was left for the Sistine Choir to demonstrate what a remarkable instrument the *a cappella* chorus is. Yet it is one of the oldest of instruments; the earliest school of our music, the medieval, was exclusively one of unaccompanied voices. The name Sistine Choir is one of the oldest and most august in music.

The grey and venerable old director (Rella), garbed in ecclesiastical red, standing before his surpliced singers, signaled with his arms, and promptly, without a single instrumental note to give the pitch, sounded a full vocal chord of perfectly true intonation. The choir sang with strong and vivid nuances. The basses were marvelous, sometimes like a deep bell note; the tenors were rich and full; the treble voices, of boys and men, were of that clear, sexless beauty that is characteristic of male sopranos and altos. Sometimes in the piano passages the voices moved with the exquisite nuances of violins; then sounded great, chanted chords as incisive as those of an orchestra. The Sistine Choir upheld the grandeur of a great name.

A R T

A Doll House

Mary, Britain's domestic queen, universally beloved for her interest in better housing of the poor, is to receive the most magnificent doll's



© Keystone

QUEEN MARY
She houses the poor

house ever made as a token of affection from her subjects.

Sir Edwin L. Lutyens, designer of the Cenotaph, London's great war memorial, conceived the idea, enlisted the coöperation of the greatest artists and artisans in England to carry it out.

The house is a miniature model of a completely furnished royal palace, eight feet high, and everything in it is on a scale of one inch to a foot. Thumb-nail paintings by Orpen, Sargent, Lavery, Cope, Holliday, of the Academy; murals by Nicholson; decorations by Edmund Dulac; etchings by Stanley Anderson; a staircase by Frampton, the sculptor; miniature books, with hand-written extracts by over a hundred British authors, including an original play by Barrie; music specially composed by Dame Ethel Smyth and other great ones; replicas of the royal jewels by Miss Winifred Whiteside, a 19-year-old miniaturist; tiny grand piano, Rolls-Royce car, typewriters, telephones, rugs, tapestries, kitchen utensils, bathroom and plumbing fixtures, heating system, electric elevators, completely appointed wardrobes, golf clubs, guns and foils—everything necessary to royal existence—are there. All is

English-made and in the best English taste.

A complete royal family of six-inch dolls, representative guest and a corps of servants will inhabit the palace. The walls can be raised and lowered. In January the doll's house will be publicly exhibited for a fee, and the proceeds will go to the Queen's charities. It will find a permanent home in Windsor Castle.

Largest Canvas

The largest canvas in the world is being used by Renimel, French artist, for his great panorama of the battle of Château-Thierry. Life-size American soldiers will appear in the foreground, with the river, town, surrounding hills and the enemy in perspective. It will be exhibited in Philadelphia in 1926.

Women

Women of many nations are represented in the 33rd annual exhibition of the National Association of Women Painters and Sculptors, at the Fine Arts Society, Manhattan. Among the foreigners: Annie Swynerton, England; Olga de Boznanska, Poland; Emma Ciardi, Italy; Marie Laurencin (famous modernist), Suzanne Valadon (former acrobat and Renoir model), France. The National Arts Club prize of \$100, offered by John G. Agar for the best work of art in the show, went to *Medea*, a sculpture by Alice Morgan Wright. The figure-painting prize was won by Theresa Bernstein's *Mil-liners*. Mary Cassatt has a brilliant exhibit.

Sir Christopher

The 200th anniversary year of the death of Christopher Wren, architect of St. Paul's Cathedral, Chelsea Hospital, Hampton Palace, London, was celebrated on Oct. 20 (Wren's birthday) at William and Mary College, Virginia. Wren designed the main building of the College—his only work in America. Cass Gilbert, distinguished architect of the Woolworth Building, made the principal address.

In Missouri

Four large murals by Frank Brangwyn, distinguished English painter-etcher, were placed in the rotunda of the Missouri State Capitol, Jefferson City. They depict four epochs in Missouri history: *The Landing of Laclède*, *The Pioneer*, *The Home Builder*, *Industry*. Artists declared them outranked by no mural painting in the U. S. except the Sargent and Pavis de Chavannes decorations in the Boston Library.

BOOKS

LummoX

Miss Hurst Describes a Heavy-weight Pippa

The Story. Bertha was a big, blonde, Baltic lummoX; one of those inarticulate girls; a strong, hard-working, silent, lonely servant—apparently impassive—regarded by mistress after mistress as just a good plain cook—yet possessed of a certain dumb, unconscious power of understanding. She passed through the lives of many other people, and, somehow, altered them all.

Born in a dark sailors' boarding house in Front Street, her first place was with the Farleys, rich, etiolated, precise. Rollo Farley, the pallidly esthetic son of the house seduced her—she gave him the inspiration for his one great poem. Then he got engaged to a girl of his own class who had a head like a beautiful egg, and forgot Bertha. Bertha moved on—she was always moving on. She bore a son to Rollo—a son who was adopted at the age of two weeks or so by the Bixbys of Detroit. As soon as she was well, Bertha took service with the Musliners—and, after solving a critical domestic difficulty for them, moved on again—this time to the Wallensteins, whom she found in the throes of another kind of trouble. Old Mrs. Wallenstein, kosher of the kosher, hated her wasteful, Episcopalian daughter-in-law and was cordially hated back, and the life of Wallenstein, *filis*, was ground to pieces between the two women. Bertha did her best for that family, too, but tragedy overtook them—and she moved once more. Front Street again—saving a gutter-child from horror—scrubwoman's tasks—discovery that the Bixbys, with her son, had moved to New York—the fantastic adventure of Willy—and Bertha's anonymous gift of a battered concertina to the son she never spoke to—a gift that put him on the path of music and led him to become a great pianist, later. Passage of years—Bertha at last returned to Front Street—to find the old landmarks changed, the old boarding house gone, herself growing old.

She was still strong, but—"Too old," said employer after employer. She sank from poverty to poverty—jobs got fewer and fewer. Accident rescued her at last—and put her in charge of the motherless little Meyerbogens—children of an enormous, kindly, widowed baker at Corona-

tion Point. They appreciated her—at last she began to belong to a real family. And there settled, for the time at least, and, fairly content, we leave her.

The Significance. One of the best paid and most popular short story writers in America, here accepts and adapts expressionistic technique for the purpose of telling a simple and



FANNIE HURST
She is popular and well paid

moving story. The result is by far the best work Miss Hurst has done—amazingly clever, astonishingly vivid in spite of occasional verbal extravagances, admirably sincere in intent.

The Critics. John Farrar in *The Bookman*: "An extraordinarily fine achievement."

Charles Hanson Towne in the *International Book Review*: "A slash here, a slash there, and we have a perfect picture. Vivid as lightning—and as terrifying. . . ."

The Author. Born in St. Louis in 1889, Miss Hurst received a B. A. degree from Washington University 20 years later. Now she enjoys Manhattan and has a scatter-brained puppy to amuse her. She says that she has sympathy for "the shoulders of charwomen as they scrub at night and the silhouettes of figures who sleep on wharves." She has tried the stage, and has worked in a Childs restaurant and in a sweat shop "for atmosphere."

What Sells Books?

Advertising? Good Reviews? Lecturing?

What is it makes you read one book instead of another, gentle readers?

We don't mean the book that Aunt Ella sent with best Xmas wishes and which you simply have to read before she visits you again. Or the book you read because you liked the previous books by the same author. But the average book—what is it that calls it to your attention—what is it that makes you go into a bookstore or a library and pick one particular volume out of the hundreds for your perusal?

A large fortune awaits the person who can show the average publisher with any definiteness the surest means of bringing a book to public attention. This fortune will doubtless wait unclaimed for years upon years.

"Advertising—nothing but advertising—that's what sells 'em," says a salesman in one of the biggest Manhattan bookstores—and others echo his cry. Newspaper advertising, advertising in the various literary supplements, in the magazines. Yet publishers will tell you of over-advertised books—books that do not repay proportionately the cost of their advertising, as others do. "Well, that," says an advertising man, "merely shows how badly planned and conventional most book advertising is. Advertise books as you advertise shaving cream and see the difference!" Pressed, he frankly admitted he did not know exactly how this was to be accomplished.

"Good reviews sell books," say one party, including of course the reviewers. Others shout: "No! Reviews have little or no influence!" They cite cases, proffer statistics. "Word-of-mouth advertising's the only thing that counts. A friend says a book is good, so you try it out on his say-so." But what starts the word-of-mouth advertising? It must start somewhere.

"Personal appearances of the author help—lecture tours and all that." Perhaps—but A. S. M. Hutchinson never went on a lecture tour before writing *If Winter Comes*. And Joseph Conrad is as innocent of self-advertising as is E. M. Hull.

And some books sell—and some books do not—and nobody quite knows why. And one man's prediction is as good as another—and still publishers vainly strive to ferret out the how and wherefore.

Well—what do you think?

S. V. B.

Jeffery Farnol

Altered, He Is Liked No Less

A real play-boy is Jeffery Farnol. He has reached middle age, but he has still that enthusiastic curiosity about life, that eagerness for romance that made *The Broad Highway* and *The Amateur Gentleman* two of the most thoroughly refreshing of "escape" books. I met Mr. Farnol when he was in America two years ago to report the Dempsey-Carpentier fight. He has changed in appearance since then. Today he seemed a quiet, stocky, dark little man in a dark suit, peering through thick glasses, with shoes that were rugged and might have been prescribed for the Boy Scouts. Before, as I recall, he wore splendid shirts and vivid suits, and his manner was boisterous in the extreme. Both times I liked him immensely. He is like his books—breezy, enthusiastic, cordial. Since *Sir John Deering*, his new novel, just about to be published, he has written twelve chapters of another. The one after that, he informed us, will have for its locale New York City.

It was interesting to see together three of the gayest spinners of romantic yarns. Lloyd Osborne, the son-in-law and collaborator of Robert Louis Stevenson, florid, tall, grey; George Barr McCutcheon, always jovial and kindly; Farnol, shorter than either of them, quite unimpressive until he bubbles over with some sudden enthusiasm for an anecdote.

We accused Farnol gently, of being a prohibitionist. Most of his interviews since he arrived have been devoted to this subject, which, considering the attitude of most Englishmen toward the Volstead Act, is unusual indeed. I asked him if his liking for prohibition was not because it made life so much more adventuresome; but he assured me that his feeling was based entirely upon observations of the havoc caused by the drinking of hard liquor in small towns of England and Scotland.

Well—it's fine to meet a romantic novelist again, after all these able young gentlemen whose text-book is *What Every Young Man Ought to Know*. I fancy such things do not greatly worry Mr. Farnol. He takes the facts of life for granted and proceeds from that basis to write of the things which lead away from life. Only think what a book Carl Van Vechten or Floyd Dell might have written if either one of them had been, like Jeffery Farnol, a stage-hand and a scene painter on Broadway for two years—or perhaps it would have cured them. At any rate, let us thank Heaven for the Jeffery Farnols, the Oppenheims, the Buchans, the McCutcheons. J. F.

Good Books

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

THE EAGLE'S SHADOW—James Branch Cabell—McBride (\$2.00). Mr. Cabell's first novel, long out of print, now republished in a new, revised edition with an introduction by Edwin Bjorkman. A light, urbane comedy, concerned with three wills, the power of money, a beautiful and vituperative heroine with numberless suitors, the disadvantages of proposing by mistake. The scene is laid in Virginia in the remote and fantastic days of Roosevelt's Presidency. A neat satiric trifle that hardly shows its age and is of interest to others than collectors of Cabelliana.

THE ABLE McLAUGHLINS—Margaret Wilson—Harper (\$2.00). No less than three Prize Novels of various sorts adorn the Autumn publishing list, but this is far and away the best. In fact, this novel of a family of Scotch Covenanters, pioneering in Iowa in the sixties and after, is a most striking, capable and original piece of work. The story of Wully McLaughlin and his Chirstie, whose sad betrayal by ne'er-do-well Peter Keith is the tragic impulse of the book, is full of power and sincerity. The whole pawky community of McLaughlins, McNairs, McIlhineys, Stevensons is finely and thriftily characterized with touches of humor tart as crab apples. A first novel that well deserves the prize it won from hundreds of competitors.

THE LENGTHENED SHADOW—W. J. Locke—Dodd Mead (\$2.00). Beautiful Suzanne Chastel was heiress to the Grabbiter fortune under strange conditions. Till her 25th birthday she must pass six months of each year with Mr. Peter Moordius—six months with Mr. Timothy Swayne—nor could she marry without the written consent of both guardians, nor either guardian without the written consent of the other. Peter Moordius was a fascinating rake, possessed with the seven devils of gambling; Timothy Swayne, a typical Locke hero, whimsical and lame. Peter's daughter Valerie knew strange secrets—the four lives knotted together in an astounding coil—over all flung the ominous shadow that grim old Joseph Grabbiter cast from his grave. In the end sleek villainy was chastened with poisoned darts, lame virtue rewarded, though unexpectedly. Mr. Locke's 28th volume displays all the characteristic literary traits that have won him so large an audience. It ranks just below the best of his output.

CINEMA

The New Pictures

Unseeing Eyes. Even as middle-aged inhabitants speak with awed respect of the blizzard of 1888 so will cinema citizens mention *Unseeing Eyes*. It is up to its chattering teeth in snow. From the Winter sports at Quebec, the hero and the girl start in an airplane. Forced down on a frozen lake, Lionel (Lionel Barrymore has the lead) lopes away on his snowshoes for aid. The blizzard breaks. The girl (Seena Owen) goes snow-blind and wanders into a spider's nest of villains. Fights of varying ferocity follow, airplane rescues, blazing refugees.

There is a novel beauty to the snow photography which offers an unusual frame to a rather usual picture plot. In Lionel Barrymore the directors selected a particularly capable snowman.

Richard the Lion-Hearted. There is certain utility in historical motion pictures even though their dramatic values are moderate. The most determined dissenter of the schoolroom cannot fail to ingest romantic staples such as Jeanne d'Arc, Peter the Great, Lincoln and a hundred others, including the hero herein discussed. The development of this mental negative into an actual picture on the screen clarifies modern preconceptions of the past. If the representation is authentic the picture returns permanent profit to the spectator.

Such is the major value of *Richard the Lion-Hearted*. Readers of Sir Walter Scott's *The Talisman* will recall the story as somewhat diffuse of dramatic transposition. There are central characters in superfluity. The King figures in the spotlight but he is too ancient for throbbing sentiment. Accordingly, Sir Kenneth, Knight of the Leopard, is included to play foil for Lady Edith Plantagenet. An amazing trick dog is present. Many hundreds of film feet are devoted to the Sultan Saladin, Saracen opponent of Richard in the Third Crusade. The scene is Palestine.

There are the usual battles with the usual result. The acting is normally cinemesque.

On the Banks of the Wabash. One of those general store pictures with all the veteran cinema commodities cluttering the counter. Cranberry Corners, moonlight on the river, stage rubes, a fire, a flood, faithful love are most prominent. The flood and the faithful love of the benign Mary Carr are the only bits worth while.

THE THEATRE

New Plays

White Desert. A primitive tragedy of jealousy on a lonely North Dakota farm condensed into four acts and five characters makes doubtful entertainment. At the end the theatre-goer finds himself gazing on a corpse, two people desperate from unhappiness, another a trifle crazy, a fifth—very old. The theatre-goer is inclined to wonder if life is like that and whether a nifty here and there would not have helped. As a matter of fact the author, with a relentless logic, has shown that life under the circumstances could not possibly have been otherwise. Though he has created an artistic cross-section of stark bitterness, he is too pessimistic, too penetrating, to be widely popular. Possibly thereby he proves his tragedy is true.

John Corbin: "The actors, one and all, creep snugly into the skins of their parts and live there."

Percy Hammond: "An interesting, faithful and well acted tragedy."

For All of Us. William Hodge, like William Jennings Bryan, has a faithful following. Both are good actors; both deal exclusively in sweetness and light; both are harrowingly obvious. Hodge has succeeded where Bryan failed because he is shrewd enough to dress his platitudes for the theatre and label them "amusement."

In his current play he has the part of an Irish ditch-digger who cures by homemade homilies paralysis in a wealthy banker. This artless theme will undoubtedly stir the heart strings and purse strings of thousands. To the faintly intelligent it will be incredibly banal. One almost expects Mr. Hodge to rush from the stage after the final curtain, shake each individual visitor by the hand and kiss good-bye the little girls in pigtales.

The Shame Woman. Lulu Vollmer (author of *Sun Up*) has come forward with her second study of Carolina mountain types. The brilliant promise of her first play is only sluggishly sustained. *The Shame Woman* deals with the seduction of two girls by the same man at an interval of 20 years. In each of the villain's words critics detected the echoes of "10-20-30" melodrama. The production was chiefly notable for the excellent performance of Florence Rittenhouse in the title part.

Percy Hammond: "Periods of inertia."

The Dancers. The progress of the two women chiefly concerned herein is much like that of a mountain cable railway. One starts at the peak and slips downward; along the adjoining track the other climbs steadily to the top. The motive power is a man's love. Both are dancers; the first of the type usually called "nice," whose blood is burned with ragtime rhythms; the second, a cabaret performer. A London flat, a Canadian



KATHLENE MACDONELL
She goes up

barroom, a bridal suite at the Savoy, and a music hall dressing room in Paris are the successive backgrounds. Romance is omnipresent.

Richard Bennett makes a stable but never startling hero. Kathlene MacDonnell is rather better as the cabaret performer. Florence Eldridge, rather monotonously emotional at first, comes sharply to life when her time comes to die. Nothing in her life becomes her like the leaving it.

Heywood Brown: "Amplly excellent to move us sometimes and to entertain us much."

Percy Hammond: "First-class, old time, British Melodrama, done in a smart new-fashioned way."

Ginger. Productions like this incubate and hatch the musical comedy population. Little Everest Smudge, aged 13, watches from the top gallery. Hope surges to his heart. "I'll go on the stage," he whispers to himself. "I could do better than that. God knows I couldn't do worse."

The Grand Guignol.* Manhattan had steeled itself too sternly against the advent of this reign of terror. The horrors failed to horrify. Accordingly those who came to cringe remained to scoff, and the opening was declared just another one of those things.

It is possible that the debut program was deliberately temperate in deference to the inexperience of American audiences in theatrical terrorism. Frantic screeds from the offices of the promoters asseverated that the true spine shatterings would begin with the second week's bill. Mild scepticism greeted these promises. The cynical theatrical population dared the visitors to rearrange its smooth marcel into a prickly pompadour.

Yet the Grand Guignol occupies a unique niche in the theatrical world; faithful followers of the drama can hardly omit it from their agenda and retain the while their self-respect. For the casual amusement seeker the entertainment is only mildly recommended. Particularly if his linguistic equipment is limited to "oui" and "Zelli."

Percy Hammond: "Rather respectable and not particularly flesh creeping."

John Corbin: "The protagonists roar very gently."

Ziegfeld Follies. The very first night of their life the new *Follies* carried on until after 2 a. m. Mr. Ziegfeld threw all his beautiful battalions, all his comics, all his scenery, all his singers into the initial attack. After five hours of combat there were casualties. Sufficient members survived to form the nucleus for another of the greatest shows on earth. On the general staff this season are Fanny Brice, Edna Leedom, Hap Ward, Harland Dixon, Bert and Betty Wheeler, Brooke Johns, Paul Whiteman. Though with the possible exception of Miss Brice and Mr. Whiteman none of them have attained *Who's Who*, they are extraordinarily entertaining. The chorus, with the most extensive personnel in history, seems again to have that fatal gift of beauty which is as Lethe to Manhattan and wandering millions from the outlying villages.

The New York Times: "It will be a great *Follies* when it is cut down to fit a theatre."

Alexander Woolcott: "Florenz Ziegfeld has done it again."

* The Grand Guignol is a French repertory company operating normally in a converted church at the end of the Rue Chaptal, Paris. They specialize in farce and bizarre tragedy.

Wickedness

Bad Plays Listed—The Managers Bulge

There can be little question of the morality of the American stage. John Roach Straton, Charles Sumner and the other "reformers" of this wicked world have precluded the survival of any element of general reputability in our amusements. Their activities have put SIN in the headlines and they find themselves powerless to take it out.

The theatrical managers have seized upon this national wave of immoral curiosity. They now have three ways (if one is to judge by fallible experience) of catching the communal eye of an avid but selective public. One is the judicious compound of the Semitic and the Hibernian*; another is the conservative use of the name Shakespeare; the third is the extravagant employment of courteous incontinence.

Observe, in support of the urge to vicarious immorality of the American nation, the following more or less popular plays: *Rain*, *The Lullaby*, *Windows*, *Red Light Annie*, *Tarnish*, *The Dancers*, *Seventh Heaven*, *Chains*, *White Desert*, *A Lesson in Love*, *Casanova*, *The Crooked Square*, *Nobody's Business*, *The Shame Woman*. All are at present discussing across New York footlights some element of sexual immorality.

Blue law agitators find the dust of the dramatic street walker a persistent irritant to the public eye. They maintain that tolerance has been instrumental in the retreat of the brassière in musical revues and the advance of the shift nifty.†

Their opponents proclaim that Art and the public, hand in hand, are recipients of equal benefit. Art gains freedom of expression; the public is armed with facts to face a universal problem. With immorality out in the open even the dull-witted citizen can get a shot at it.

With the exception of a variety of indictments, hearings, and fines in the case of *The God of Vengeance* (an explicit display of sexual misdirection), the Manhattan municipal authorities are dormant. Meanwhile the managers' pockets bulge increasingly with purple proceeds.

The matter boils down to a question of Art as an expression of national impulse or of national consideration. At present the impulse remains financially dominant. The American public has evinced an increasing preference for the Devil over the deep blue sea of censorship.

W. R. & J. A. T.

* As in *Abie's Irish Rose*.
† "Nifty" is a recently concocted slang term, synonymous to "wise crack," and meaning "joke."

The Best Plays

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

Drama

CASANOVA—Since his memoirs are banned by the book censors the great philanderer must, perforce, make his bow to America across the footlights. Lowell Sherman is his living medium; Katharine Cornell, his vision of delight.

RAIN—Jeanne Eagels has virtually set herself up for life in the interesting business of discrediting South Sea missionaries.

SEVENTH HEAVEN—A faithful soul, lifted by a wave of love off the reefs of despair, is deposited at last in the calm lagoon of love. Helen Menken is the star; War-time Paris, the locale.

SUN UP—Feudal hatreds of the Carolina mountains disappear before a primitive patriotism.

TARNISH—Severe discussion of the sex problem demonstrating that men are mostly to blame.

Comedy

AREN'T WE ALL?—One of those supremely smart trifles at which the English are inimitable. Cyril Maude is the chief trifle.

THE CHANGELINGS—The accident of birth is made the axis of a capable comedy. The roster of the cast reads like a benefit: Henry Miller, Blanche Bates, Ruth Chatterton, Laura Hope Crews, etc.

IN LOVE WITH LOVE—Essentially small beer made pleasantly stimulating by the performance of Lynn Fontanne.

MARY, MARY, QUITE CONTRARY—Mrs. Fiske is Mary; her contrariness is devised by St. John Ervine; and the whole is blended into being by David Belasco. The result is an exceptionally gracious comedy.

THE NERVOUS WRECK—Never a bedpost to tie the action to and yet the funniest farce since *Fair and Warmer*.

TWEEDLES—The protagonists of *Seventeen* in another of the same by Booth Tarkington.

WINDOWS—John Galsworthy, a little below his best, dissecting the emotions of a wayward girl in highly respectable surroundings.

Musical Shows

For those who seek their laughter set to music the following productions are particularly recommended: *Poppy*, *Ziegfeld Follies*, *Music Box Revue*, *Wildflower*, *Greenwich Village Follies*, *Battling Buttler*, *Scandals*.

RELIGION

Novena

A novena* for world peace, fostered by the National Catholic Women's Council and approved by the American hierarchy, is now being held and will continue until Nov. 10. The prayers include that of the late Pope Benedict and the prayer to St. Michael the Archangel.

Organ in Synagogue

Last Friday the beauty of the services in Emanuel Synagogue, Hartford, were enhanced by the playing of a pipe-organ.

Previously the organ had been played only at festivals. Strictly orthodox members of a Jewish congregation hold that music should not be played at services until the Temple of Solomon is restored. Furthermore, organ-playing demands manual labor on the Sabbath.

The innovation was adopted by vote of trustees and congregation. It is expected that some members of the minority will resign.

Nicæa Endorsed

Senator George Wharton Pepper is one of 50 Pennsylvanian laymen of the Episcopal Church who have documented themselves as endorsing the Apostles' and Nicene creeds. Their action is directed against spiritual radicals who, say they, "disseminate doctrines which tend to unsettle the minds of some of our people."

Jews

In Manhattan, the biennial American Jewish Congress finished three days' business and adjourned. Officers re-elected: Nathan Straus, Honorary President; Rabbi Stephen S. Wise, President; Bernard G. Richards, Executive Secretary. Vice Presidents: Samuel Untermyer, Aaron J. Levy, Joseph Barondess.

Palestine Mandate. Prompted and advised by Israel Zangwill, the Congress urged Great Britain to enforce, fully and soon, the conditions of the mandate over Palestine granted Great Britain by the League of Nations in 1922. Britain's obligation under this mandate is to assist Jewry in establishing in Palestine a Jewish national home. Prime accessory to this end is a loan to the Jews to develop the resources of their ancestral land. Such a loan has been projected, but delayed, by Sir Herbert L. Samuel's

* Technically, a novena is a nine days' devotion to obtain a special grace.

Palestine Administration. Mr. Zangwill and the Congress gave assurance that the loan would speedily be taken up by Jews the world over, would be generously supplemented by donations and private investment.

Education. Discord between orthodox and reformed Jews clanged harshly when the committee on education reported that less than 25% of Jewish children receive religious education, and proposed a national committee to survey progress and distribute information on this subject. Champions of orthodoxy protested, fearing invasion of parental rights. Agreement was reached upon the formation of an education committee of purely informative function.

. . .

Union

Congregationalists, through their National Council, have invited Presbyterians to merge with them. There are no immediate prospects of the consummation of this union, which would create probably the strongest Protestant denomination in the U. S.; but there is every reason to believe that the union will be effected within two or three years.

The basis of union is the so-called "Cleveland Plan," developed by a committee of Congregationalists and Presbyterians in that city. It provides that no creed shall be binding upon the entire membership, but that all individual churches in the union denomination shall regard as valid the creed and ministry of every other church in the union.

This proposal, greeted with enthusiasm by most Presbyterians, now goes to a special Presbyterian committee (which includes J. Ross Stevenson of Princeton, William Pierson Merrill of New York) and will thence be reported to the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church next May.

The union church would have 2,600,000 communicants and as many more adherents, principally north of the Mason and Dixon line. Its average annual donations would be close to \$75,000,000. (The present ratio of Presbyterians to Congregationalists is about two to one.)

In Revolutionary times great efforts to unite these churches were inspired by Jonathan Edwards (Congregationalist) and John Witherspoon (Presbyterian President of Princeton College).

This year's meeting of 2,800 delegates to the National Council of Congregational Churches at Springfield, Mass., has been regarded as one of the most important in a century. Dr. Rockwell Harmon Potter, famed, good-humored, heavy-set orator of

Centre Church, Hartford, was elected Moderator.

The retiring Moderator, William E. Barton of Oak Park, Ill., opened the subject of Church union. He began by rejecting overtures from the Episcopalians. Episcopalian bishops will not admit the validity of Congregational consecration or ordination of ministers, but they offer to re-ordain them if a merger can thereby be effected. Said Dr. Barton: "I would consider it equally a compliment if it were suggested to me that my children would appear to him [i.e., an Episcopalian bishop] more nearly legitimate if I would consent at this time to a supplemental marriage at the hands of a justice of the peace. . . . Any movement for re-union which is to include the Congregational Church must meet us on a level. We shall assume no spirit of arrogance . . . nor can we admit any implication of their superiority over us."

. . .

President Coolidge was elected Honorary Moderator. The next meeting (in 1925) will be held at Washington. Moderator Potter refused to guarantee that the Honorary Moderator would be present.

SCIENCE

More Digging

Archeological and paleontological digging in Africa and Europe (TIME, Oct. 22) has its counterpart in the Americas, and also in China, whence comes the report from Roy Chapman Andrews that his expedition has discovered the eggs of the dinosaur.

China. Mr. Andrews, accompanied by his wife Yvette, heads the third Asiatic expedition of the American Museum of Natural History. Leaving Peking last Spring they went to the railroad's end beyond Kalgan in the Khyngan mountains. By motor they passed through the gateway of Inner Mongolia and across the Gobi Desert, 1,000 miles. Some went to Urga, present capital of Mongolia; Andrews and the main party turned south to the Altai ranges to fossil fields located last season when the skull of *Baluchitherium*, giant primitive rhinoceros, was discovered.

Wildest hopes of the size and importance of fossil deposits have been confirmed. Asia is the center of dispersal of mammalian life. That was a theory. It is in process of being proved. The existence of a land bridge between Asia and North

America has unquestionably been established. Until these deposits were found, the chief source of dinosaur remains was in the Rocky Mountain states.

Two tons of fossils have been despatched to America, including the skull of a creodont, the largest known primitive carnivorous animal, measuring 33 x 21 inches; teeth and jaws of coryphodon, lophidon and other large carnivores; several skulls of the rhinoceros-like titanotheres; some complete skeletons of dinosaurs of the inguanodon type. The discovery of several fossil dinosaur eggs gives definite proof that the prehistoric reptiles were hatched from eggs. As eggs contain over 90% water, they are rarely fossilized. The deposits were distributed through the Mesozoic and early Tertiary eras, roughly 5,000,000 to 15,000,000 years ago.

Mr. Andrews owes his position as leader of the Asiatic expedition to a unique combination of scientific authority and practical resourcefulness in big game hunting and open-air life. He is as thoroughly at home in these as the late Theodore Roosevelt, the late Paul J. Rainey, Martin Johnson, Carl E. Akeley and other famous sportsmen. He is 39 years old, a graduate of Beloit College (1906) and an M. A. of Columbia (1913). He has been associate curator of mammals in the American Museum of Natural History for over 15 years, has taken part as special naturalist or director in several expeditions for the Museum in Alaska and the Orient. The first Asiatic expedition of the museum went out 1916-1917, the second 1919, and the present one, beginning in 1922, will last until 1927. At the end of the present season the expedition will take a recess for refitment and an American lecture tour. In the party this year are J. B. Shackelford, photographer and cinematographer, equipped with special Akeley cameras, Dr. Charles P. Berkey, geologist, Dr. Walter Granger, paleontologist, and other scientists.

Later on the expedition may continue southward into Eastern Turkistan and Tibet. In the same region, southwest of Urga, is the site of Karakhoto, buried capital of the Mongol emperors, discovered by the Russian scientist Kozlov (TIME, March 17), who is now on another expedition to central Asia.

Books descriptive of the earlier scientific adventures of Mr. and Mrs. Andrews are: *Across Mongolian Plains—Camp and Trails in China*, *Whale Hunting with Sun and Camera*.

Philippines. The Philippine arche-

pelago was inhabited by Chinese before its present natives, according to findings of an archeological expedition of the University of Michigan, headed by Dr. Carl E. Guthe. Hundreds of pieces of pottery of the Ming, Tang and Sung dynasties were unearthed.

South America. The alleged Tertiary human skull discovered in Patagonia (TIME, April 28, May 12) was declared nothing but a piece of solid sandstone, shaped with curiously human-like features, by Prof. Elmer S. Riggs, paleontologist of the Field Museum, Chicago. "Only one of nature's little jokes," said he.

Thomas E. Duffy, American chemical engineer, prospecting in the desert of northern Chile, near the Peruvian border, found a great collection of Indian relics in tombs, including beautiful wood and stone carvings, statues of an unknown heavy wood, turquoise jewelry, hundreds of mummified bodies. Experts of the Pennsylvania Museum, Philadelphia, dated them provisionally at 1800 B. C.

Guatemala. At Quirigua, many remarkable monoliths elaborately carved, and huge statues of turtles and other animals were found by Profs. William Gates and J. J. Waterman, American experts in charge of archeological work for the Guatemalan Government. On some of the monuments the figures are all male; on others, all female. There is an entire absence of representation of weapons of war, indicating the advanced and peaceful state of culture. The United Fruit Company, which has big plantations throughout the region, is helping to protect the Guatemala ruins.

United States. Vertebrate fossils and bones of great significance were the product of the Albert Thompson expedition of the American Museum of Natural History in the Snake Creek fossil quarries of western Nebraska: 1) A tooth of a native ape, the only one known in the New World. 2) Skull and jaws of a gigantic camel, much larger than the modern Bactrian. It is attributed to the Pliocene period (about 1,500,000 years ago). 3) Skull and bones of three-toed horses, fossils of a dwarf rhinoceros, a giant pig, and the moropus or clawed ungulate, all belonging to the lower Miocene period (2,000,000 or more years ago). The Nebraska fossil fields are among the richest in the world. They were discovered in 1877 by James H. Cook, an old Indian scout, the first fossils were taken out in the '90's, and the American Museum has been working them for six years, securing thousands of

bones of more than 150 species of animals, many of which were previously thought confined to the Old World. Mr. Thompson has been excavating at Snake Creek for six months.

A new skeleton of *Diplodocus Carnegii*, the 85-foot saurian which waded through the swamps of Utah approximately 10,000,000 years ago,



©International

MRS. ANDREWS
She crossed the Gobi

has been hewed out in 25 tons of sandstone, near Vernal, Utah, by Dr. C. W. Gilmore, of the U. S. National Museum. It was hauled 152 miles over mountains to a railroad. It will take five years to clean and mount. The original specimen of the species is in the Carnegie Museum, Pittsburgh. *Diplodocus* stood 16 feet high at the hips, weighed 18 tons in the flesh, had a tiny snake-like head and an elongated neck and tail composed of scores of vertebrae and tail-bones varying from three feet to one inch in length. It browsed on trees, bushes.

Strange three-toed tracks were found on blocks of sandstone on a farm six miles from Leesburg, Va., quarried to make a walk on the estate, formerly owned by President James Monroe. Smithsonian Institution scientists, investigating, declared it the footprint of a dinosaur's hind-leg, the fourth toe being too short to make an impression. Further digging in the quarry may reveal new finds. Comparatively few traces of dinosaurs have been found in the Eastern states.

MEDICINE

British "Doctors' Strike"

Fourteen thousand "panel" doctors serving 15,000,000 people under the British national health insurance scheme voted to strike Jan. 1 if a cut in their stipend proposed by the Government is ordered. Under the National Insurance Act adopted when David Lloyd George was Chancellor of the Exchequer in 1911, five parties are concerned—insured workmen, employers, insurance societies, doctors, the Government.

When employed, workmen contribute five pence a week to the National Health Fund, women four pence. Employers duplicate these amounts. The workmen must join an "approved society"—fraternal or commercial insurance organizations. The physicians who take insurance practice are assigned a panel of patients to whom they undertake to give all necessary medical service. They have been receiving 9s. 6d. a year for each patient, of which the approved societies pay seven shillings three pence, the Government making up the remainder. The Government is now in financial straits and proposes that the panel doctors' fee be 8s. 6d. per patient, the societies to pay all of this. The societies urge a still further reduction to the pre-War figure of 7 shillings.

The panel doctors flatly refuse any cut. They declared they will resign in a body and have appointed a Strike Committee of 200 practitioners. They are backed up in their fight against "medical slavery" by the British Medical Association and its organ the *British Medical Journal*. Health insurance was initiated in Germany some 25 years ago and has been widely introduced in Europe. But it has generally been opposed by the medical profession, and with particular violence in the U. S.

...

Ether Day

The 77th Anniversary of the first public demonstration of the use of ether anæsthesia in surgery was celebrated at the Massachusetts General Hospital, Boston. It was there, on Oct. 16, 1846, that Dr. William T. G. Morton (1819-1868), then a young dentist studying medicine, anæsthetized a patient with ethyl ether, while Dr. Warren, senior surgeon, removed a tumor. Others (Long, 1842, Robinson, Liston, Jackson) have disputed with Morton priority in the use of ether, but the consensus of medical opinion has awarded him the honor.

EDUCATION

Bankers

Success has crowned the efforts of faculty and students at Manual Training High School (Manhattan) in founding and maintaining their own bank. Nearly all of the 6,000 pupils now have accounts with their school bank, which last week showed "a balance of \$8,348.39."

The work of the bank is done by 25 students picked for their diligence, integrity. The President this year is a girl—Margaret Stein. Its purpose is to encourage thrift; but, secondarily, it is calculated to develop the desire and ambition to become a banker.

At Springfield

Federal immigration authorities ordered out of the country 17 foreign-born students enrolled at the American International College, Springfield, Mass. The students were post-quota entrants to the U. S. Chancellor McGowan attempted to stave off his pupils' deportation by urging that their status as students afforded a refuge from the rigors of quota law.

The American International College, founded 1885 in Lowell, Mass., as the French Protestant College, assumed in 1905 its present name and its character of a non-sectarian, co-educational preparatory school for immigrants.

A high school course and advanced training in languages and philosophy are offered, at low fees, to foreigners. Originally for French-speaking peoples, the college now enrolls 30 or more races and nationalities. Never more than 10% of the students are American born.

The aim is to train the foreign-born for work among their fellows here and in their home lands.

In France

Latin and Greek, much to the disgust of the Socialists, have won in France. Léon Bérard, Minister of Public Instruction, has pronounced them compulsory in his new national curricula.

But to allay Socialist anger he has also decreed that sewing, knitting, weaving and saddlery shall be equally compulsory. Before receiving diplomas, girls must know how to mend their frocks; boys, their shoes.

Thus ends a two-year debate in the French chambers of Parliament. The old teaching won; but advocates of

domestic science and manual training have entered, as it were, a pin point.

At Radcliffe

Dr. Ada Louise Comstock, sometime dean of Smith College, was inaugurated as the third President of Radcliffe College, Cambridge, Mass. Among those officially present were: President Parks of Bryn Mawr, President Lowell of Harvard, ex-President Briggs of Radcliffe, President Neilson of Smith.

The last decade has given to the Western World, said Miss Comstock,



© Paul Thompson
DR. COMSTOCK
Intolerant of ineptitude

a bitter revelation of the cloudiness, incompetence and ineptitude of the human mind. The theme of her address was that folk are not as bad as they are stupid. Her solution? More education.

7-4 vs. 8-4

Parents, pupils, teachers, usually agree upon the desirability of seven years instead of eight for the period of elementary and secondary school training. In some localities the eighth grade has been abolished. The new system is called "7-4 schooling" as opposed to "8-4."

In Louisiana the State High School Inspector experimented. To the pupils of three average 8-4 communities and of three 7-4 communities he submitted eight standard educational tests. The 7-4 pupils scored 8.1 points higher on average, though an 8-4 school was individual high scorer. Percentages of failure in college were studied; 7-4's and 8-4's appeared identical.

LAW

Levy Mayer's Memorial

Mrs. Levy Mayer, widow of the celebrated Chicago attorney who died a year ago, presented \$500,000 to Northwestern University (Evanston, Ill.) for the erection of a new Law School building. It will be named Levy Mayer Hall, and ground for it will be broken early next Spring.

The Dean of the Northwestern University School of Law is Colonel John H. Wigmore. He is the author of a *Treatise on Evidence*—the most celebrated treatise of its kind ever written. During the War, he was General Enoch H. Crowder's right-hand man in the formulation of the principles governing the Selective Service Draft. He is widely acquainted with the jurisprudence of other countries as well as with that of the U. S. No law teacher is better known to the profession.

This is not the first large gift which has been made to the Northwestern University Law School under the régime of Dean Wigmore. Some years ago Judge Elbert H. Gary (U. S. Steel) gave a large amount of money for library purposes. The library is named after him.

The late Levy Mayer was a personality as interesting as Dean Wigmore. For years he was a leader of the Chicago Bar, specializing in business and corporation practice. He was also an authority on theatrical law. He was reputed to have had an income comparable to that of Samuel Untermyer or Max D. Steuer, both of whom are said to make (in Manhattan) at least \$500,000 per annum.*

Shoes, Hat, Pants

In Los Angeles, Charles S. Chaplin, screen comedian, obtained a temporary injunction preventing the showing of films in which one Charles Amador copies the old time Chaplin make-up, including his famous silly derby hat, half-portion mustache, baggy pants, enormous and weird shoes and nimble bamboo cane. Amador contended that neither Chaplin, nor anyone else, for that matter, is entitled to a monopoly of such a make-up, which was used among the natives "even in the time of King Tut-ankh-Amen." While a tem-

* Mr. Steuer, in an affidavit made by him upon an application for counsel fee in a divorce suit, recently stated that he never obtains less than \$1,000 a day for his appearance in court. This leaves out of account his fees for office work and advice.

porary injunction was obtained, there has been no permanent decision.

Though it would be difficult to name a case directly in point, it would seem clear that, on principle, the courts should protect the goodwill and good repute which have been built up by Mr. Chaplin in his distinctive make-up, on principles of the law of unfair competition. An analogy is found in the case of *Weinstock v. Marks*, 109 Cal. 529, 42 Pacific Rep. 142, decided by the Supreme Court of California, the same state where the Chaplin case comes up. In the *Weinstock* case, the defendant resorted to the erection of a duplicate building alongside the mercantile house of a successful trader. It was built so similarly as to deceive the public. Injunctive relief was granted to the plaintiff and the court commanded the defendant to distinguish his building from that in which the plaintiff was carrying on his business, so as to sufficiently indicate to the public that it was separate.

While the Chaplin case comes to the legal fraternity in an entirely new guise, it seems reasonable to believe that the mere circumstance that the schemers have concocted a kind of deception heretofore unheard of in jurisprudence is no reason why a court of equity should be either unwilling or unable to deal with the situation. The plain intent was, of course, to palm off Amador as another Chaplin, or as Chaplin himself, and this very kind of thing has been forbidden repeatedly by the Court of Appeals of New York State. (*White Studio, Inc. v. Dreyfoos*, 221 N. Y. 46, where the court said: "Unfair competition may result from representations or conduct which deceive the public into believing that the business name, reputation or goodwill of one person is that of another"; citing numerous authorities.)

Absolutely no question of copyright or patent is involved, but simply the question of whether, upon principles of unfair competition, as enunciated by courts of equity, Amador is acting conscientiously and equitably in wearing shoes, a hat, trousers, etc., identical to those adopted and familiarized to all the world by Charles Chaplin.

A Strike

The lawyers of Sicily have gone on strike, and no cases are being heard before the courts because of the lack of counsel. The reason for the strike—a tax has been imposed upon Sicilian attorneys for the exercise of their profession. The Royal Commissioner refused the lawyers any relief. They walked out.

THE PRESS

A Better Senate

Senator Irvine L. Lenroot, favorite regular Republican son of Wisconsin, stated in a Chicago address that "the leading 96 newspaper correspondents in Washington are much better qualified to be United States Senators than are the present incumbents."

Having paid this tribute to the source of news he turned to inveigh against the newspaper publishers for whom the correspondents work. Said he: "When we compare the British



© Paul Thompson
SENATOR LENROOT
"Publishers exaggerate"

press with our own, the first thing that attracts our attention is the greater importance given by them to the serious news of the day, especially relating to matters of government, while sensational news regarding individuals is given a minor place.

"With us a murder, an elopement, a scandal gets screaming headlines, and the news of really national importance is usually given second place. I have talked with many publishers concerning this, and the answer always is: 'We give to our readers what they want, and if we don't do it they will buy some other paper that does.'"

The Senator from Wisconsin believes that the publishers grossly exaggerate the perversions of the public mind.

Among the 96 Washington correspondents worthy of the Senatorial toga are: Carter Field, Charles Michelson, David Lawrence, Mark

Sullivan, Harold Phelps Stokes, William Hard, Richard V. Oulahan, Louis Seibold, John W. Owens, Arthur S. Henning, Theodore G. Joslin, Robert Barry, Frederic W. Wile, Edward E. Whiting, J. Fred Essary, Gus J. Karger, Charles S. Albert, Roy A. Roberts, Samuel G. Blythe.

Three Princetonians

Recently three Princeton undergraduates called on ex-President Wilson. Since Mr. Wilson's retirement from office, there are very few people, and still fewer journalists, who have had the privilege of personal interviews with him. The three undergraduates were journalists, however, for they went back to Princeton and wrote of their experience for the University paper, *The Daily Princetonian*.

In their article appeared: "The Princetonians found Mr. Wilson in excellent spirits and good health and willing to converse on many topics. He recited several limericks for the amusement of the three undergraduates during their visit." That and nothing more.

Unappreciant of news value, the three Princetonians did not realize that a limerick from the lips of an ex-President is as rare as a cowslip from Mars. They allowed their fellow-students and the world at large to live on, unilluminated by those historically unequalled verses. They were guilty of poor journalism.

Two limericks that Mr. Wilson enjoys reciting are:

*There was a young girl from Missouri
Who took her case to the jury;
She said: "Car twenty-three
Has injured my knee,"
And the jury said: "We're from Missouri."*

*There was a young Prince of Siam
Who delighted in Omar Khayyam.
He said to his Omar,
"You are my Homer,"
And Omar Khayyam said "I am."*

"Nose Quack"

The attention of the New York *Daily News*, Manhattan gum-chewers' sheetlet, which is ordinarily fixed upon sensational murder, scandal and theatrico-anatomical intelligence, was trained with beneficial effect upon Dr. Henry J. Schireson of Chicago, who gained much publicity by reducing Actress Fanny Brice's Hebraic nose to Celtic curvature two months ago at Atlantic City.

Dr. Schireson entered Manhattan in search of other wealthy clients

BUSINESS & FINANCE

with unsatisfactory noses. His hotel telephone went into action immediately, hopeful clients flocked. The *News* learned of his advent, ferreted out his past, found him to be a notorious quack with numerous jail and workhouse record and no New York State medical license, crowned him "King of Quacks," strewn its picture and news sections with the acrid headlines of a public-spirited exposé, "drove Schireson out of town."

Honesty Best

It has become increasingly fashionable for newspapers to print articles supposedly written for them by noted athletes. The public has long suspected that most of the signatory athletes received their rate-per-word without even touching pen to paper.

The *New York World*, ever sensitive to the limits of public gullibility, published two stories on last week's horse race. One was "BY STEVE DONOGHUE, England's Greatest Jockey (As told to O. H. P. Garrett of *The World*)"; the other was "BY EARL SANDE, America's Leading Jockey (As told to G. F. T. Ryall of *The World*)."

Honesty Without Pay

The *Fourth Estate** (magazine for journalists) gave credit to *The New York Times* for a piece of profitless honesty.

The story told by *The Fourth Estate* was that the Chevrolet Motor Co. offered to pay for nine pages of advertising in the *Times*, if the *Times* would publish a 16-page supplement composed as follows: Six pages of "reading matter" on the *History of Transportation* and *The Conquest of Times* prepared by the Chevrolet Co.; nine pages of Chevrolet advertisements; one page of advertisement to be sold to another advertiser by the *Times*.

"NO!" answered the *Times*. "As long as large newspapers of the country permit themselves to be victimized by these space grafters, we can hardly expect the smaller papers to uphold the principles of sound advertising. On the other hand if the large papers will consistently refuse such propositions the precedent will be established which will give confidence and power to the smaller city publisher."

All credit to the *Times*. But "several large newspapers in Philadelphia, Minneapolis, Des Moines, St. Louis accepted the offer."

* "Edmund Burke said that there were Three Estates in Parliament, but in the Reporters' Gallery yonder there sat a 'Fourth Estate' more important far than they all."—*Heroes and Hero Worship* (Carlyle).

Current Situation

The status quo of business can often be determined by the prophecies of various business groups. Some manufacturers are stoutly insisting in public that the stock market no longer accurately discounts the future, while privately they are trimming their sales for 1924. Most merchants, whose sales have not yet started to decline, apparently foresee limitless prosperity ahead.

A prophet of a different sort is Leonard P. Ayres of the Cleveland Trust Co., whose predictions as to the trend of business have in recent years proved so accurate and courageous that his remarks are always worth listening to. His mouthpiece, the fortnightly bulletin of the Cleveland Trust, now expresses its opinion that 1924 will be a year of diminished prosperity, and cites the obvious decline in output of iron and steel, automobiles, tires, cotton, wool, shoes and building construction. It also declares that short-term interest charges are about to begin a long decline, and that in consequence food prices should respond by commencing a gradual rise. The bulletin very sanely concludes: "There is good reason to believe at the present time we are not headed for any drastic period of depression, but nearly all the familiar indications point to a less active year in 1924 than that now drawing to a close. It seems probable that general business will decline to levels lower than the present ones before it will again recover to any such pitch of activity as it reached last Spring."

Decreasing Oil Production

Evidence accumulates that the vast over-production of oil in the new California fields has at last been halted, and that new supplies of petroleum there are declining considerably. According to S. A. Guiberson, Jr., Chairman of the Prorating Committee of the Southern California Oil Producers' Association, California output is now about 834,000 barrels daily. He also characterizes as untrue rumors in the financial centers that huge amounts of new well petroleum were being "shut in."

Joseph Jensen, geologist for the S. C. O. P. A., estimates a daily average production in November of 821,307 barrels; December, 748,807; January, 1924, 734,000; and so on down a gradually declining scale to September, 1924, at 517,900 barrels daily. He also estimates California consumption of oil at 441,800 barrels for November next; December, 442,950 barrels; and so on up to 451,000 barrels daily in July, 1924. On this basis, California should absorb all its own production by August, 1924, or thereabouts.

Efficient Freight Movement

The freight movement this Fall has been the heaviest in the history of the country. For 16 consecutive weeks car loadings have exceeded 1,000,000 cars, yet since last June there has been a surplus of cars in good condition averaging over 50,000 cars.

This unexpectedly successful handling of unprecedented freight has been possible owing to new purchases of equipment, and more adequate repair work. On Jan. 1, 24.1% of total locomotives awaited repairs, while on Oct. 1 this had been reduced to 15.3%. Similarly 9.5% of freight cars awaited repairs on Jan. 1, compared with 6.7% on Oct. 1. During the same nine months 134,636 new freight cars and 2,963 new locomotives; on Oct. 1, 64,601 new freight cars and 1,242 new locomotives were still on order.

Early in the year, the railroads promised to spend \$1,100,000,000 in new equipment and necessary improvements during 1923. They seem to be carrying out their pledge to the last cent.

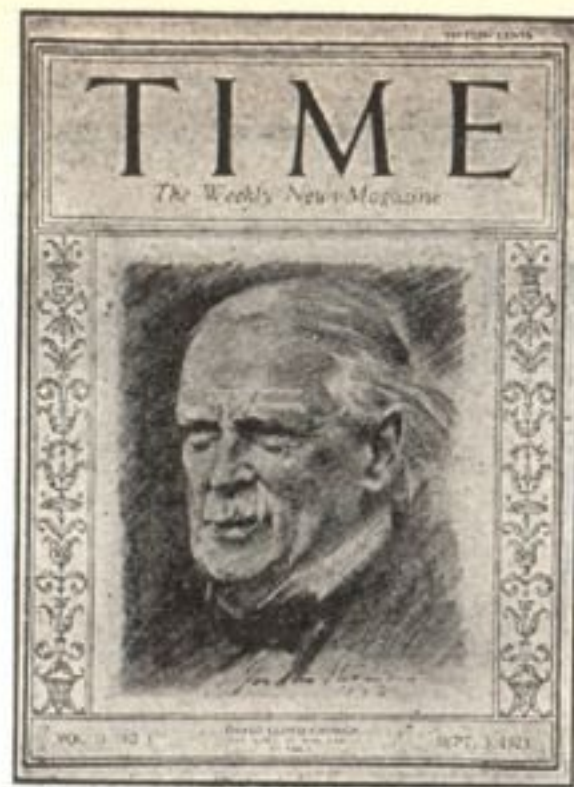
The railroads are severely held to task when a period of heavy traffic causes car shortage and delays in shipments, but get little praise when it is efficiently handled.

Merchandise Boom

As frequently predicted in these columns, the merchant has little complaint against the year 1923, whatever the stockbroker or the manufacturer may think of it. Especially to the mail order and chain store organizations has this year been profitable thus far, with the best merchandising months still to come. Department stores have likewise shared in the general prosperity.

Sales by Sears, Roebuck & Co. for the first nine months this year totaled \$151 millions, as against \$121 millions for last year—a gain of 25.12%. In the same comparative periods, Montgomery, Ward & Co. show sales of \$90 millions and \$59 millions—a gain of 51.60% over last year. F. W. Woolworth Co. has run 14.83% ahead of 1922 in the first nine months, with sales of \$125 millions against \$109 millions. During the same period the S. S. Kresge stores increased their sales 27.57%; the McCrory stores, 26.40%.

This bright immediate prospect for efficient merchandising organizations accounts for the fact that chain-store shares have consistently moved upwards in the stock market, while practically all other shares were experiencing considerable declines. The mail order shares have, however, declined with the general market.



A Statement of Circulation

Subscriptions to TIME, The Weekly News-Magazine, have been solicited almost entirely from people whose names appear on lists such as:

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A Dog

Joe Lynch, champion bantam-weight boxer of the world, had agreed to risk his title against Joe Burman, Chicagoan. The day before the fight, Lynch reported himself disabled. Asked how that happened, he stated that in stepping from a taxi his feet had become en-



© P. & A.

ABE GOLDSTEIN
He dizzied and dazzled

tangled with his pet collie, he had lost his equilibrium, collapsed upon the sidewalk, arisen with a subglenoid dislocation of the shoulder.

Sportdom listened with suspicion to Lynch's tale. Burman scurried to the Boxing Commission, "weighed in" properly, was declared world's bantamweight champion. Promoter Tex Rickard went scouting in Harlem for a substitute for Lynch, returned to Madison Square Garden with a spindly Jew named Abe Goldstein.

Putting his slender arms into rapid motion, Abe Goldstein dizzied and dazzled Joe Burman during eight of twelve rounds, was declared winner and champion, went to bed with kindly feelings toward Joe Lynch's pet dog.

TIME, the Weekly News-Magazine. Editors—Briton Hadden and Henry R. Luce. Associates—Manfred Gottfried, John S. Martin, Thomas J. C. Martyn. Weekly Contributors—Steven V. Benet, Prosper Buranelli, John Farrar, Nancy Ford, Kenneth M. Gould, Willard T. Ingalls, Alexander Klemm, John A. Thomas, Wells C. Root, Rev. Theodore L. Safford, Prof. I. Maurice Wormser. Published by TIME, Inc., B. Hadden, Pres.; J. S. Martin, Vice-Pres.; H. R. Luce, Sec'y-Treas., 236 E. 39th St., New York City. Subscription rates, per year, postpaid: In the United States and Mexico, \$5.00; in Canada, \$5.50; elsewhere, \$6.00. For advertising rates address: Robert L. Johnson, Advertising Manager, TIME, 236 E. 39th St., New York; New England representatives, Sweeney & Price, 127 Federal St., Boston, Mass.; Western representatives, Powers & Stone, 38 S. Dearborn St., Chicago, Ill.; Circulation Manager, Roy E. Larsen. Vol. II, No. 9.

A Race

A hooded spectre will haunt Benjamin Irish to the end of his days. The spectre is Zev, American three-year-old, who looked through his white hood at the hindquarters of Mr. Irish's Papyrus for only the opening seconds of the International race at Belmont Park, L. I. Zev won by five lengths.

Three factors conspired to beat the English horse. A) His voyage and race under totally unfamiliar conditions. B) The smooth plates and the felt spats he wore which deadened his action in the muddy going. C) Zev.

The Crowd. The sport of Kings, like other royal prerogatives, has reverted to the people. More than 45,000 saw the race for an aggregate admission of \$482,000. The social curve extended from masses of Social Register representatives to the masses themselves. Many English groups were noticed regaling themselves with lunch hampers and tea as they had learned to do at Epsom Downs.

Viewpoints. Said Steve Donoghue, English rider: "The best horse won under the conditions."

Earl Sande, Zev's jockey: "Never at any stage of the race was I worried."

Basil Jarvis, English trainer: "Every one has been wonderfully kind to us and we shall never forget."

Sam Hildreth, Zev's trainer: "It wasn't much of a race."

Hotspur, racing editor of the *London Daily Telegraph*: "It was a long way to come and receive a beating so complete. The better horse won."

David Lloyd George (in Louisville): "Papyrus was severely handicapped as a result of his long sea voyage and having to run over a dirt track."

Finance. Zev added \$80,000 to his racing receipts by the victory. His life total reads \$254,936. The sum stands at the top of track winnings for American horses, breaking Man o'War's record by \$5,471. Three horses in turf history have done better: Ksar (France), \$320,000; Isinglass (England), \$291,275; Donovan (England), \$277,215.

France. Paris viewed the American victory with disdain. French racing men assert uncompromisingly that their three-year-old Epinard is the best horse in the world.

Time of the race (1½ miles): 2 min. 35 2/5 sec.

Trophy. The gold cup won by Zev was presented by the American Jockey Club as a perpetual challenge cup for international three-year-old racing.

IMAGINARY INTERVIEWS

Calvin Coolidge: "Said *Town Topics*: 'The G. O. P. slogan next summer may be: "Keep Coolidge!"'"

The Duke of York: "The baby Crown Prince of Yugo-Slavia, born to King Alexander and Queen Marie on Sept. 6, was christened in Belgrade. I traveled from London to officiate as godfather."

Mrs. Charles Dana Gibson: "Newspapers dubbed me 'America's hostess' because I have entertained during the past two years at my home at No. 127 E. 73rd St., Manhattan, Lady Astor, Georges Clemenceau, David Lloyd George."

Evangeline Booth, Commander of the Salvation Army: "In Manhattan, I was operated upon for abscesses of the nasal passages."

Samuel Goldwyn (originally Samuel Goldfish), cinema producer: "The Goldwyn Pictures Corporation (formerly headed by me) unsuccessfully sought an injunction restraining me from using my name in any private cinema enterprise. The name is legally my own, although I was born 'Goldfish' and later acquired the 'Goldwyn' by process of combining the first syllable of my name with the last syllable of the surname of Edgar and Archibald Selwyn, my business associates."

Manuel, King of Portugal, who abdicated in 1910: "A despatch from Paris stated that I 'hold my own' there, described me as a welcome guest to highest political circles because of my shrewdness in observing, my constant correspondence with German, Italian, Spanish notables—a semi-aesthete, a brilliant conversationalist, an amusing and instructive host."

Charles (Chick) Evans, Jr., former amateur and open golf champion; who was accused in August by a Chicago Board of Trade man of giving him a bogus check for \$7,500: "In Chicago I offered to file a voluntary petition of bankruptcy, putting my liabilities at \$275,000, my assets at \$50,000. In two years I have lost about \$385,000 speculating in grain. Largest of my debts was \$200,000 lost to Arthur W. Cutten, wealthy grain merchant, who did me many favors early in my career as a golfer. Mr. Cutten crossed this debt off my list and was quoted as saying to me: 'Keep out of the grain market from now on.'"

Charles Evans Hughes: "A Chicago nose specialist said that upon my face and upon that of Miss Mary Pickford reposed the two most perfect nasal appendages in the world. 'Miss Pickford's,' said the doctor, 'is approached only by that of Diana,

Roman goddess of the chase.' He stated that mine was 'of the perfect Grecian type.'"

Gabriele d'Annunzio, Italian soldier-poet: "In a chapel designed by me in the garden of my villa at Lake Garda I held night rites alone, burned laurel, scattered the ashes over the grave of an unknown soldier there. A newspaper despatch said that the ceremony excited artistic circles, that it was proposed that others perform similar rites for me when I die."

AERONAUTICS

Loop Record

Mme. Adrienne Boland, French aviatrix, established a world's record for women, looping the loop 98 times



© Johnson, Buenos Aires

MME. BOLAND
She looped

within a period of 58 minutes—a wonderful feat, though men have done better. Lieut. Maynard, famed American flying parson (now dead), made more than 400 successive loops, and Paul Fronval, French pilot, is said to have surpassed even this.

The loop is by no means a difficult stunt. Tail spins and Immelman turns are far more difficult. An integral part of military acrobatics, and serving many a pilot in the tricky maneuvers of an air fight, such stunts have scarcely a place in civil aviation. Perhaps their sole object is to teach a pilot how to get out of an involuntary stunt.

Speed Limit

Is there a limit to airplane speed? Since the Pulitzer race, this is a subject of keen controversy.

"No limit," say the engineers with

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"A limit soon," say the medicos. When a machine is turned sharply, it is inclined to the center of the turn much like a bicycle turning a corner. Centrifugal force throws the blood outward. It leaves the brain and rushes to the lower parts of the body, even as far as the feet. This, according to Major L. H. Bauer, Commandant of the Aviation Medical School at Mitchell Field, was the cause of Pilot Williams' loss of consciousness in the Pulitzer race a fortnight ago. At greater speeds there would be no recovery of consciousness—in other words, death.

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Married. James Waterhouse Angell, son of President James Rowland Angell, of Yale University, to Miss Jane Norton Grew, of Boston, at Wellesley, Mass.

Divorced. Miss Corinne Griffith, cinema actress, from William M. Campbell, cinema director, at Mineral Wells, Tex.

Died. Thomas Jennings, 70, miner, at Delague, Colo. He was a brother of Hughie Jennings, 53, assistant manager of the New York National League Baseball Club, former manager of the Detroit American League Club.

Died. Victor Maurel, 75, French baritone, pronounced by Verdi the greatest male operatic artist he ever heard, in Manhattan of ptomaine.

Died. Eliseo Arredondo, Mexican Ambassador to the U. S. from December, 1917, to April, 1918, at Mexico City. He was a cousin of the late President Carranza.

Died. Philip Cosgrave, brother of President William T. Cosgrave of the Irish Free State Executive Committee, at Dublin.

Died. Colonel James Alexander McCrea, 48, Vice President of the Pennsylvania Railroad, at Pittsburgh, of pneumonia. (See page 3.)

MISCELLANY

"TIME brings all things"

At Annapolis, midshipmen cheered loudly into an amplifying telephone transmitter. The Naval Academy football eleven, playing Penn State at State College, Pa., heard the loud cheers clearly issuing from a broadcaster on the sidelines.

At Cateau, France, Henri Maller, the Mayor, posted a bulletin on the façade of the Hôtel de Ville:

"So long as I am Mayor, persons of opposite sex will not be permitted to dance together. Boys must dance with boys, and girls with girls. If it is true that one dances for exercise, what difference will this rule make? If there is any reason other than exercise for dancing, dancing should not be allowed."

At St. Etienne, France, a wealthy farmer was overcome by the fumes of grapes he was stamping in a huge vat. Two workmen were overcome when they went to aid him. The workmen were revived; but Oriol, the farmer, was dead when lifted from the vat.



Scott

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Last March we advised our clients to liquidate all producing oil stocks. This advice was based on impending heavy over-production and anticipated price-cutting.

We have since maintained that attitude consistently. Oils since have declined terrifically to new low levels.

WHAT NOW?

A thorough discussion of prevailing oil conditions with reference to companies severely affected by prevailing conditions and to companies in a position to benefit from them has just been prepared for our clients. It should be of great benefit to holders or intending purchasers of oil securities. A few copies are available for FREE distribution.

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POINT with PRIDE

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

An anniversary of an anaesthetic. (P. 19.)

...

Abolition of the eighth grade. (P. 20.)

...

A Mexican Presidential candidate who has tried to keep his honor "clean and pure." (P. 12.)

...

A hooded spectre. (P. 24.)

...

The grandeur of a great name upheld by the Sistine Choir. (P. 13.)

...

A palatial doll house for Britain's domestic Queen. (P. 13.)

...

The creator of a big, blonde, Baltic lummo. (P. 14.)

...

A possible G. O. P. slogan in *Town Topics*. (P. 25.)

...

"Perpetual peace" between Pole and Turk. (P. 10.)

...

The coronation of the King of Quacks by a vigilant Manhattan sheetlet. (P. 21.)

...

The passing of a fanatical scruple in India. (P. 8.)

...

The complacency of merchandisers. (P. 22.)

...

A notable improvement in the Spanish vocabulary. (P. 10.)

...

Plans for a large modern building around 14th and K Streets, Washington, D. C. (P. 6.)

...

Ninety-six Washington correspondents regarded as worthy of the Senatorial toga. (P. 21.)

...

The man with whom the President first talked railroads. (P. 3.)

...

Latin and Greek. In France they still go hand in hand with sewing, knitting, weaving, saddlery. (P. 20.)

...

French "vives" and Czech "naz-dars" rending Paris air in unison. (P. 11.)

...

A letter from the Japanese Minister of Home Affairs. (P. 11.)

VIEW with ALARM

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

An irresponsible speech and absurd motion at Brockton, Mass. (P. 6.)

...

The thunder-charged political atmosphere of Mexico—Presidential conspirators. (P. 12.)

...

Boston's mayor—he accepted Fatty Arbuckle (TIME, Oct. 22), he rejected Salome. (P. 12.)

...

A threatened medical strike that would endanger the health of 15,000,000 Britons. (P. 19.)

...

A tax that made lawyers walk out. (P. 21.)

...

Our country's growing urge to vicarious immorality. (P. 17.)

...

Wet vs Dry. It drove all other topics from the stage at West Baden, Ind. (P. 4.)

...

The ulterior motivation of Mr. Pinchot's prohibition posture. (P. 5.)

...

A "nose quack." (P. 21.)

...

Disagreement among the overlords of the public purse. (P. 3.)

...

Forensic friction between a touring Briton and a touring Gaul. (P. 7.)

...

The soaring index figure of France's h. c. of l. (P. 8.)

...

Iron, steel, automobiles, tires, cotton, wool, shoes, building construction. (P. 22.)

...

The carrying out of a Shipping Board threat—experts are sceptical. (P. 2.)

...

The Rhineland—inscrutable chaos. (P. 8.)

...

Three Princetonians who overlooked something as rare as a cowslip from Mars. (P. 21.)

...

A French Mayor who could think of only one respectable reason for dancing. (P. 27.)

...

The existence of a "White House Desert." (P. 6.)

The World Sweep of 500,000 Pelmanists



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The Spread of Pelmanism

The story of a great movement that compels the Interest of Forward Looking Men and Women

By GEORGE CREEL

PELMANISM, with its record of 500,000 successes in England, has come to America.

Pelmanism is not a theory but a practice. For twenty years it has been teaching people how to develop and strengthen their known powers and how to *discover* and *train* their latent mental abilities.

I first heard of Pelmanism during a London visit in 1919. Pages of the newspapers and magazines were devoted to Pelmanism, and "Are you a Pelmanist" was a common question.

Men and women in every walk of life—lords and ladies, cooks and clerks, generals, admirals, doctors, lawyers, business men—all were Pelmanizing. Heads of great commercial firms were enrolling their entire staffs in the cause of greater efficiency. Over 100,000 soldiers of the Empire were taking Pelmanism in order to fit themselves for civil life, and many members of the A. E. F. were following their example. To many who took the training, Pelmanism had all the force and sweep of a religion. It went deep down beneath the surface emotions and buried its roots in the very centers of individual consciousness. On the invitation of certain members of Parliament, I went to Pelman House to study this astonishing movement, and it is as a result of this study, that I make these flat statements. Pelmanism can and does strengthen ambition, self-reliance, will power, concentration, judgment and memory. Pelmanism does substitute Will for Wish by curing mind-wandering and wool-gathering.

Pelmanism Develops the Mind Behind Memory

Twenty years ago Pelmanism was a simple memory training. Today it scientifically trains and exercises ALL mental powers instead of one function of the mind.

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

And the eminent professors did it! Pelmanism today develops mind as surely as a physical trainer develops muscle. It is a new practical application of truths as old as the history of the world. It substitutes head work for guess work. It puts science in harness for the doing of every day work.

Pelmanism develops individual (mark that) mentality to its highest power. It recognizes the interdependence of all mental faculties and trains them together. It corrects bad habits by forming good habits, and emphasizes the importance of personality and character in the development of mental activity.

Pelmanism is not a miracle. It is not a mental pill for mental ills. The course is not difficult. The average mind can quickly grasp the principles. But to get the good out of these principles you must use them. Mind or muscle can only grow through exercise.

Pelmanism gives the mind a gymnasium to work in. It prescribes the training scientifically and skilled educators superintend the work.

The Art of "Get There"

Science is the knowledge of truth. Art is its useful application. Pelmanism, the science, teaches the art of "Getting there" quickly, surely, finely. Not just for men, but for women.

Woman in the home as well as in business, has her ambitions and her perplexities. Followed honestly, Pelmanism will help solve woman's problems and aid her to realize her ambition. For Pelmanism means to men and to women clear thinking, concentrated thinking; it means self-reliance, mind, character and personality development of the highest degrees. There is no sex in thought—and no limits to its development.

Never forget that there is no such thing as "standing still." Either you go forward or you drop back.

Americans need it as much as England needed it. There are too many men who are "old at forty"; too many people who complain about their "luck" when they fail; to many people, without ambition or who have "lost their nerve"; too many "job cowards" living under the daily fear of being "fired."

Increased Incomes

Talk of quick and large salary, suggests quackery, but I saw bundles of letters telling how Pelmanism had increased earning capacity from 20 to 200 per cent. And why not? Increased efficiency is worth more money.

But Pelmanism is bigger than that. After all life is for living. Money is merely an aid to that end. Money without capacity for enjoyment is worthless. Pelmanism makes for a richer, more wholesome and more interesting life.

Too many people are mentally lopsided, knowing just the one thing, or taking interest in only one thing. Of all living creatures they are the most deadly. I have seen eminent scholars who were the dullest of talkers; successful business men who knew nothing of literature, art, or music; people of achievement sitting tongue-tied in a crowd while some fool held the floor; masters of industry ignorant of every social value; workers whose lives were drab because they did not know how to put color in them, and I have heard men and women of real intelligence forced to rely on anecdotes to keep up a conversation.

The emphasis of Pelmanism is on a complete personality. It does away with lopsided developments. It points the way to cultural values as well as to material success. It opens the windows of the mind to the voices of the world; it puts the stored wealth of memory at the service of the tongue; it burns away the stupid diffidences by developing self-realization and self-expression; it makes unnecessary the stereotyped in speech and thought and action.

(Signed) GEORGE CREEL.

Your Unsuspected Self

How Pelmanism Brings the Hidden, Sleeping Qualities Into Full Development and Dynamic Action

ARE you the man or woman you ought to be?

Beneath the Self of which you are conscious there is hidden an unsuspected Self, a thing of sleeping strength and infinite possibilities.

That Self is the man or woman you ought to be.

It is this unsuspected Self that Occasionally rises uppermost in some crisis of life and makes you go in and win. And then you say, wonderingly: "How strange! I didn't think I had it in me."

Let that Self be always uppermost! Resolve to be always the man you ought to be!

BUT FIRST DISCOVER YOUR UNSUSPECTED SELF.

Search through all the muddle and chaos of wrong thinking, of doubt and self-distrust, and find those fine qualities, those powerful potentialities, all those slumbering talents which every one of us possesses.

Developed and used, they will lift you from the valley of wishing to the hill tops of achievement. The human mind, freed from slavery of slothful habits and trained to strength by proper exercises, has the drive of a mighty machine. It takes no account of obstacles; it refuses to be stopped by barriers.

Destiny or Decision

These statements are not advanced as empty speculation, but are stated as facts; facts that have behind them the testimony of more than five hundred thousand men and women who have studied Pelmanism, that science of Self Realization which bids fair to revolutionize our conceptions of "Destiny" and Possibility.

Its searchlight reveals the unsuspected powers and potentialities, trains and develops them, and then applies them to every day life.

Thus it is that one student says: "When I think of what I was a year ago, it does not seem as if I am the same person."

"I have got into a position that I should never have managed a few months ago; in fact, I can hardly believe myself," says another.

Clearing the Fog

The minds of many men are veiled by a fog of misunderstanding. They think in a circle haphazardly—vaguely. They wander in the twilight of doubt. Pelmanism clears the fog. It changes doubt to certainty, misdirection to direction, guessing to knowledge.

Pelmanism explains habit: it shows you how to use habit to your advantage instead of being abused by habit. But perhaps the greatest thing that Pelmanism does is to arouse the brain to activity. Instead of dreading a mental task, the true Pelmanist enjoys it. For Pelmanism finds and develops the springs of courage, creative imagination and initiative.

Whether you measure Pelmanism by the standards of practical, cash-bringing results, increased mental and moral strength, or every day happiness, it can not fail to satisfy you.

The People's University

Pelmanism takes no account of class, creed or circumstance. Its values are for all.

Business men, from the great captains of commerce to their clerks, are ardent Pelmanists.

Professional men—lawyers, doctors, clergymen, teachers, artists, authors—have come to the knowledge that Pelmanism will help them to surmount difficulties and achieve a greater degree of success in their vocations. Women—both in the home and in business—find Pelmanism an answer to their problems.

The truth of this claim is proved by the books of the Pelman Institute of America. A study of enrollments shows that every state in the Union has its growing group of Pelmanists, and that the list includes every field of human

endeavor. The home, the shop, the farm, the bank, the store, the factory, the bench and the bar, the office, all have their representatives, and the letters show that this great system of mental training comes as an answer to a tremendous need.

The "Twelve Gray Books"

In bringing Pelmanism to America, the needs of America have been considered at every point. Plan, methods and principles remain the same, but American psychologists have Americanized the lessons and American instructors, carefully trained in the course, will pass upon every work sheet.

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

A special system keeps the examiners in close personal touch with the students right through the course, and insures that individual attention which is so essential to the success of a study of this character.

How to Become a Pelmanist

"Scientific Mind Training" is the name of the booklet which describes Pelmanism down to the last detail. It is fascinating in itself, with its wealth of original thought and incisive observation. It has benefits of its own that will make the reader keep it.

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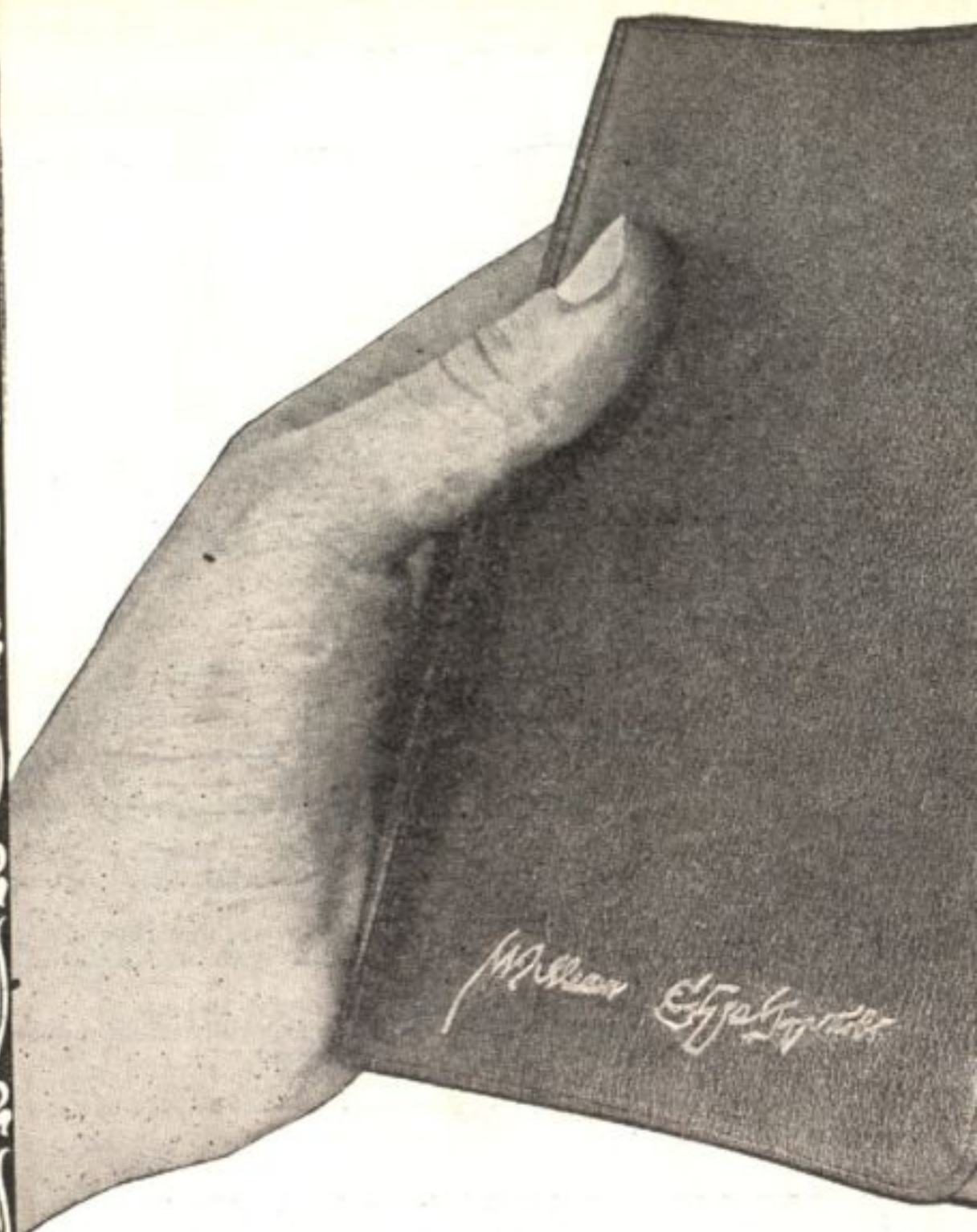
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