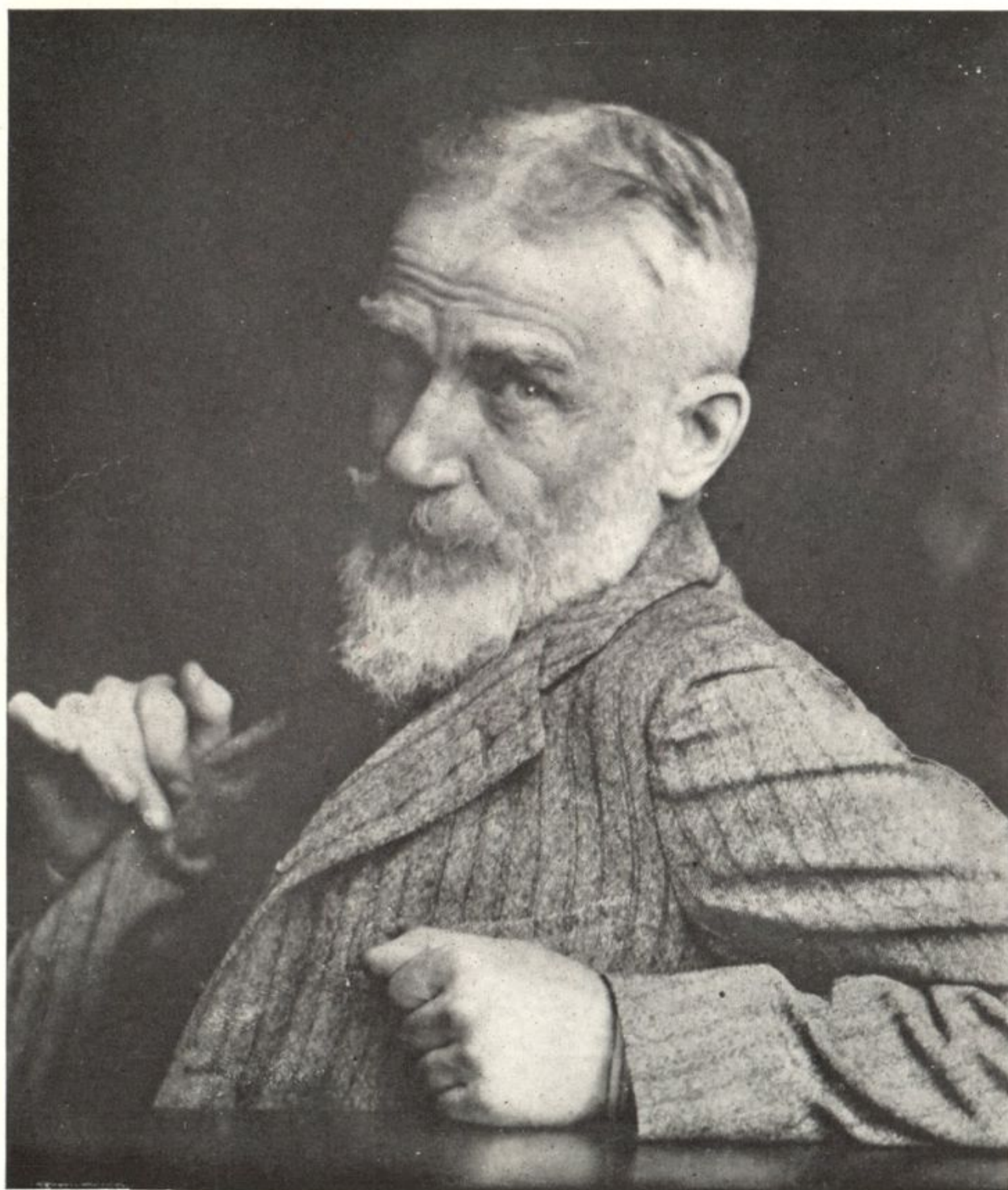


FIFTEEN CENTS

TIME

The Weekly News-Magazine



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VOL. II NO. 17

G. B. SHAW
"Mocking, mordant, misanthropic"—
See Page 16

DEC. 24, 1923

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TIME

The Weekly News-Magazine

Vol. II. No. 17

Dec. 24, 1923

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

THE PRESIDENCY

The White House Week

¶ The President submitted to the Senate a list of over 2,000 appointments for confirmation, most of them recess appointments by President Harding. The list included ex-Senator Frank B. Kellogg as Ambassador to Great Britain and Edward P. Farley as Chairman of the Shipping Board. (See page 2.)

¶ A petition from the Minnesota branch of the League of Women Voters advocating entrance into the World Court, and said to carry 100,000 signatures was presented to Mr. Coolidge. He advised that in order to secure action the petition be taken to the Minnesota Senators, Hendrik Shipstead and Magnus Johnson, Farmer-Laborites.

¶ Mortimer L. Schiff, of Kuhn, Loeb & Co., Manhattan, was called to the White House for a conference on the railway situation.

¶ William J. Bryan visited Mr. Coolidge personally to regret that he could not attend a "Diplomatic Reception" at the White House. As Mr. Bryan left, a reporter asked his opinion of Mr. Coolidge's political future. Mr. Bryan replied: "I never discuss individuals."

¶ A Junior at Mt. Holyoke College, Miss Ruth Muskrat, Cherokee, presented the President with a book, *The Red Man in the United States*, dedicated to: "The Great White Father." Afterwards Mr. and Mrs. Coolidge invited her to stay for lunch.

¶ The President commuted the sentences of the 31 men still in prison for violation of War-time laws. (See page 4.)

¶ The President and Mrs. Coolidge held their first Diplomatic Reception. Between 9 p. m. and midnight 2,000 guests passed the receiving line. Mrs. Coolidge, in ivory white brocade with white roses, was assisted by Mrs. Hughes. In the diplomatic group, headed by the French Ambassador, M. Jusserand, were the Ambassadors, Ministers and Chargés d'Affaires of 49 na-

tions, with their wives, their secretaries and attachés (from two to a score for each nation) and the wives of the secretaries and attachés. One notable group who conversed together in the Blue Room after being received included Ambassador and Mme. Jusserand of France, Ambassador and Baroness de Cartier of Belgium, Ambassador and Frau Wiedfeldt of Germany.

¶ Mrs. Coolidge was obliged to engage a second social secretary in addition to the one she already had; "Lohengrin, Jr.," first prize-winning singer at the International Canary Show at Chicago was presented to Mrs. Coolidge; Mrs. Coolidge made arrangements for a choir of 60 voices to sing Christmas carols on the White House grounds on Christmas Eve; President Paul D. Moody of Middlebury College, Vt., axe in hand, felled a pine tree which was shipped to Washington to be erected in the oval behind the White House as a national Christmas tree.

A Field of Four

The field of contenders on a national scale for the Republican nomination in 1924 has narrowed to four—or rather, three and one-half. They are Calvin Coolidge, Hiram W. Johnson, William G. McAdoo and Oscar W. Underwood (half, because Mr. Underwood's activities are confined to the South).

In the Republican Party, Coolidge is the preëminent candidate and Johnson an industrious but disadvantaged rival. At present there seems likelihood of only two others going to the National Convention with pledged delegates. They are Governor Pinchot of Pennsylvania, who is expected to have only a fraction of Pennsylvania's 78 delegates, and Senator La Follette, who will have Wisconsin's delegation and some other votes from the Northwest. But because of Mr. La Follette's ill health and his "insurgency" he is not regarded as a serious contender. On the outskirts will hang several favorite sons, such as ex-Governor Lowden of Illinois, Senator Watson of Indiana and Judge Kenyon of Iowa, eager to step forward if the Coolidge forces should slip or fall into a deadlock with Senator Johnson—but not otherwise likely to be active.

In the Democratic Party, the preëminent candidate is McAdoo, with Underwood as a less favored rival. But the Democrats apparently will bring out a crop of favorite son candidates, not making national pre-Convention campaigns, but each going to the Convention with all or a part of his state's delegation. Such men are Senator Glass of Virginia, Senator Ralston of Indiana, Governor Smith of New York, Governor Bryan of Nebraska. The activities of the four leaders of the field:

Calvin Coolidge. The boom of Mr. Coolidge last week took on definite, organized form. William M. Butler, Republican National Committeeman from Massachusetts, was made titular head of the Coolidge organization, and announced that he would open National headquarters. There he will be in close touch with James W. Good of Iowa and James B. Reynolds of Illinois, sub-

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National Affairs—[Continued]

chieftains. Secretary C. Bascom Slemph takes responsibility for the South. Meanwhile, bending their constant efforts, practically taking bed and board at the White House, are Frank W. Stearns of Boston and Colonel George Harvey of Peacham, Vt.

A powerful organization is there, having virtual control of and support from the Republican National Committee and the Party's "regulars." Barring errors and breaks in the game, they apparently have victory at their call. The President officially signified his intention to run in the South Dakota primaries next March.

Hiram W. Johnson. The Senator from California last week watched the rapid and vigorous expansion of his boom under the direction of his able and active manager, Frank H. Hitchcock. Johnson has not the organization backing of Coolidge, and he has alienated some Progressives who formerly supported him, such as Borah and Norris, by being "conveniently absent" from the Senate when the attempt was made to oust Newberry, and by voting for the Fordney-McCumber tariff. Nevertheless his campaign is professional, well-financed, well-organized—and to be reckoned with.

He took opportunity to assail the "regulars" for increasing the representation of the South in the Convention (See page 5), and can be depended on to attack in any other opening that appears. His managers have announced that he would contest with Coolidge in the Massachusetts primaries, and he "welcomed" the news that Coolidge would run against him in the California primaries. He is prepared to make a red-hot fight against the Administration forces. They are willing to fight him—but not quite so bitterly, because they do not care to split the party "wide open" as in 1912.

William G. McAdoo. Needing two-thirds of the delegates to the Democratic Convention, the ex-Secretary of the Treasury has secured approximately half of the delegates to his cause. At a Democratic luncheon in Los Angeles he gave part of his program apropos of the President's message to Congress. He said: "I am made to feel that my California friends have designs on me. Whatever the future may have in store, California, at least, is double-barreled for this Presidential election. Of one thing we are certain, California is going to be more on the map in the future than ever it has been in the past. . . . The President's message is largely a counsel of dormancy. Nowhere is there the stimulating call for progress."

His program, as far as outlined in his speech, is: 1) "Action"; 2) Tax reduction, especially on earned income; 3) a soldier bonus; 4) opposition to the Administration's lack of "constructive thought" on the railway question. He, too, has entered for the South Dakota primaries.

Oscar W. Underwood. The activities of the Alabaman are confined mainly to the South. The strategy of this course is the necessity of a two-thirds vote to nominate in the Democratic Convention. The Underwood men calculate that McAdoo will fail in this and they want their candidate to



© Paul Thompson

PAT M. NEFF

"Whom does he mean?"

have a nucleus of 100 or more delegates when the alignment breaks up in the Convention and the McAdoo forces begin to disperse to other candidates. They are appealing to the South much as McAdoo is appealing to the West, yet Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana and Florida are the only states whose support Underwood can count upon with much confidence.

Henry Ford's anomalous candidacy appeared to have "flivvered." A Ford-for-President group was to have met last week at Dearborn, but at the last minute Mr. Ford vetoed the meeting. Nevertheless a few delegates assembled, decided to boost Ford in spite of his wishes, and planned a Convention late in January to nominate him on a third party ticket.

An incipient favorite son for the Democratic nomination has sprung up in the person of Governor Pat

Neff of Texas. The Democratic state organization intimated that the Texas delegates would be instructed for Neff. The Presidential idea is said to have entered Governor Neff's head some time ago when William J. Bryan paid him a visit. He is a vigorous Dry. Mr. Bryan has asserted that if sent to the Democratic Convention as delegate from Florida he will nominate a Dry, Progressive Democrat. "Whom?" it has been asked in Texas, "whom does he mean but Neff?"

THE CABINET

A Labor Report

Secretary of Labor Davis in his annual report recommended:

1) That the law creating the Railroad Labor Board be modified, as the functioning of that body tends to increase and complicate rather than diminish railway labor difficulties.

2) That the Department of Labor be given authority "to improve working conditions" (as is commanded by law) besides its present function of investigating, reporting and recommending.

3) That the Department be authorized to make a survey of industrial accidents and means of prevention.

4) That the Department be authorized to investigate the problems of the migratory worker engaged in seasonal occupations, with a view to finding other industries in which he may be employed in the slack season.

5) That the infancy and maternity act be extended to include the Philippines, Hawaii, Porto Rico.

6) That the immigration stations at New York, Boston, San Francisco, Seattle be improved.

7) That an immigration statute be enacted to select immigrants for our needs, to exclude the unfit and non-naturalizable, to register all aliens resident in this country, to deport all aliens convicted of crime.

CONGRESS

The Legislative Week

Both Houses spent the greater part of their time filling Committee places, and fighting for Committee advantages.

The Senate:

☐ Received for confirmation several thousand nominations for various Government posts.

☐ Confirmed the nomination of ex-Senator Frank B. Kellogg as Ambassador to Great Britain.

☐ Held up the nomination of Ed-

National Affairs—[Continued]

ward P. Farley as Chairman of the Shipping Board until investigation showed whether the charge was true that he was interested in a British shipping company, and gave British vessels preference over American ships in carrying grain for export.

The House:

☞ Took a three-day recess in honor of its deceased members, during which Committee assignments were prepared.

A Three-Cornered Contest

An entire week was spent by the House in selecting its committees because the organization of the House is based on the two-party system and there were actually three parties in the field. A Republican committee and a Democratic committee each named a slate for committee places. Then each slate was submitted to a party caucus and approved.

But in the approval there was more than met the eye. The Republican insurgents—a minority in the Republican caucus, but possessors of the balance of power in the House—dissented from the committee selections. They especially wanted an extra place on the Rules Committee, which will report on suggested changes in the rules for which they have been fighting (TIME, Dec. 10, Dec. 17).

Of the twelve places on the Rules Committee the Republicans held eight in the last Congress. They planned to hold the same number in the present body. The slates of Rules Committee members as approved in party caucuses were:

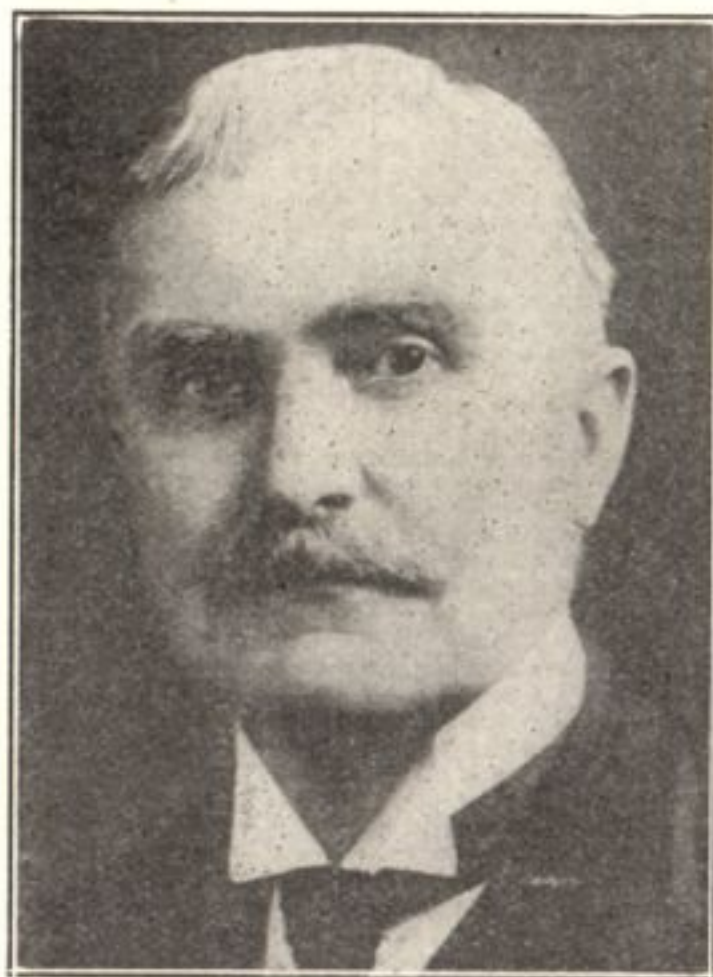
Republicans	Democrats
Snell (N. Y.)*	Pou (N. C.)*
R. C. Johnson (S. D.)*†	Garrett (Tenn.)*
Schall (Minn.)*†	Bankhead (Ala.)
Tilson (Ct.)	O'Connor (N. Y.)
Scott (Tenn.)	
Burton (Ohio)	
A. F. Moore (Ill.)	
Bixler (Pa.)	

With two insurgents on the Committee, the regular Republicans faced a tie vote if the troublesome two voted with the Democrats. But the insurgents clamored that Representative Nelson, their leader, should supplant one of the regulars proposed. The Democrats also would have liked another place on the Committee, changing the proportion from 8-4 to 7-5.

When the House met to confirm the Committee appointments, there was imminent possibility that the insurgents and the Democrats might combine to displace two regular Republicans, replacing one by a Democrat, one by Mr. Nelson. Scenting danger, Floor Leader Longworth immediately moved and secured adjournment.

* Members of the Rules Committee in the previous Congress.
† Insurgents.

More conferring, more bargaining, and finally another Republican caucus. The regulars had the choice of securing the support of the Democrats by offering them another seat, or by offering Mr. Nelson a place. They chose the latter course. Representative Tilson was dropped from the slate and Representative Nelson substituted. The



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SENATOR BRUCE

"The inevitable split had come. . . ."

result was the reproduction in the Rules Committee of the situation which pertains on the floor of the House—the regular Republicans short of majority, the insurgent Republicans able to give a majority to either party, the Democrats a substantial minority—5-3-4.

When the House met, these proposals were promptly confirmed. The regular Republicans had virtually their own way in other committee appointments. But control of other committees is likely to have less value than formerly, for the Democrats and Republican insurgents, on the floor and in the Rules Committee, can make whatever changes in rules they are able to agree upon.

The Eighth Ballot

Like the House, the Senate had a triangular squabble. Each side proposed members for committees and all were accepted without question except the Chairman of the Interstate Commerce Committee—Senator A. B. Cummins of Iowa, President *pro tem*. The fact that Mr. Cummins held both posts was made the reason for objections by the insurgent Republicans, who dearly wanted one of their own members as Chairman, notably Senator La Follette, who is next in seniority to Mr. Cummins. Senator Wheeler of Montana, a Democrat but a member of the La

Follette group, led the insurgent fight, although he voted not for La Follette but for the Democratic candidate, Senator Smith of South Carolina. For four days the balloting continued without result:

Ballots	Cummins	La Follette	Smith
First	41	7	39
Second	39	7	38
Third	41	7	39
Fourth	41	7	39
Fifth	39	7	39
Sixth	41	7	39
Seventh	40	3	40
Eighth	39	2	41
Ninth	40	2	41
Tenth	43	6*-1†	39
Eleventh	41	1*-9†	39
Twelfth	39	11†	38
Thirteenth	39	12†	39
Fourteenth	38	12†	38

The voting nearly ended at the eighth ballot. Brookhart, Frazier, Howell, Ladd, Norris, Republican insurgents, voted consistently for La Follette (who was ill and not present). With them voted the Farmor-Laborites, Shipstead and Magnus Johnson. On the seventh ballot all the insurgent group except Howell, Ladd and Norris voted for the Democratic candidate. On the eighth ballot, Ladd joined those voting for Smith—and Smith would have been elected had not Senator William Cabell Bruce of Maryland, a Democrat, voted for Senator Cummins.

Senator Wheeler declared: "I feel that any Democrat who votes for Senator Cummins is a traitor. . . ."

Senator Bruce explained: "I changed my vote from Senator Smith to Senator Cummins simply because it seemed to me that the Democratic members of the Senate had arrived at a point in the deadlock at which they were merely playing into the hands of the La Follette - Magnus Johnson - Brookhart radical element. . . . I decided that the inevitable split between the conservative and radical members of the Senate had come, and that it was time for me to obey my profoundest instincts and convictions and to part company for a time with other Democratic Senators. . . . As far as I am concerned, it might as well be understood now as later that no boat has room enough to hold Senator La Follette and his adherents and me."

After the close eighth ballot and an almost equally close ninth, Mr. Bruce had apparently averted the greatest danger. The insurgents began experimenting with various progressive candidates. Mr. Couzens gained favor and secured the votes of Borah, Gooding, Norbeck, Jones. Mr. Cummins also voted (for the first time) for Mr. Couzens, the object being to prevent a sudden shift of the insurgents from naming Smith. With a fifth day of balloting in sight the deadlock continued.

* For Senator Howell.
† For Senator Couzens.

National Affairs—[Continued]

WOMEN

A First

Deprived of the distinction that goes with titles of nobility, the inhabitants of republics take avidly to the distinction which comes of establishing records and precedents. We have the man who has eaten the greatest number of peanuts, and the man who has eaten the greatest number of salted peanuts, and the man who has eaten the greatest number of peanuts and salted almonds mixed. Similarly we have a large crop of "first women"—the first woman street car conductor, the first woman iceman, the first woman judge.

Yet it is, perhaps, worthwhile to record the first woman Chairman of a Congressional Committee—Mrs. Mae E. Nolan, Republican, Representative from California, sole female member of the 68th Congress. She was chosen Chairman of one of the House's 60 committees—the Committee on Expenditures of the Post Office Department. She is also a member of the Labor Committee, of which her late husband and predecessor was Chairman. At her own request, she was relieved of her post on the Woman Suffrage Committee, because she did not care to hold more than two committee posts.

With her in Washington is a chubby little daughter who, the newspapers declare, is studying stenography in order to become her mother's secretary.

IMMIGRATION

Pro and Con

The N. I. C. B. (National Industrial Conference Board) called an N. I. C. (National Immigration Conference) in Manhattan. To this meeting came representatives of many occupations and many organizations bringing divergent opinions.

There were the charitably inclined, and the representatives of alien organizations, who advocated taking down the bars to admit large groups of refugees and the down-trodden people of the world.

There were business men, advocating increases of quota and selection of immigrants to increase the labor supply.

There were labor representatives and officers of patriotic societies proposing further restriction on the flow of immigrants.

There were others, less directly concerned, who spoke from inclination or by invitation.

Most of the speakers advocated restriction and selection, but as to the

degree and variety of each there was no consensus of opinion. Especially, there were two different methods of attacking the problem—from the industrial standpoint, and from the standpoint of the welfare of the race and of citizenship.

¶ E. J. Henning, Assistant Secretary of Labor, told how he had sent a man from the employment department of a large corporation to see for himself at Ellis Island. The man reported that not more than 20% of the immigrants were candidates for industrial positions, that not more than 10% would qualify, that probably not more than 5% would give satisfaction if employed.

¶ Professor Henry Fairfield Osborn, President of the American Museum of



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PROF. HENRY FAIRFIELD OSBORN
"Our best stock is threatened with extinction"

Natural History, spoke from the standpoint of anthropology: "In cold-blooded, scientific language our best stock is threatened with extinction." Nevertheless, he opposed the "bias of this country in favor of the Nordic immigrant. This is a mistake. Selective immigration would prevent such a mistake and take from healthy, sound families the type we want. I believe that in Italy and in the Balkans there can be found desirable types of future Americans."

¶ Major General Henry T. Allen, former commander of the Army of Occupation in Germany, told of the pressure which will soon be exerted to force emigration from Great Britain and Germany. "It is inevitable that Germany must renew her exportation of human beings as she did in the 80's..."

¶ A silk manufacturer contributed

these phrases: "We have a tremendous reservoir of labor in this country. We used to say, 'Let George do it.' Now we say, 'Let Giovanni do it.' We can do it ourselves. Those who demand an unlimited labor supply have upon them the burden of proof not only that they need labor but that they need to get it outside the country."

¶ A member of the Liberal Immigration League declared that we need illiterates "to fill the places of Irish track walkers we have now raised to Congress."

¶ An impartial record of the proceedings is to be sent to Congress.

RADICALS

Release

A brief announcement from the White House ended a long discussion. Thirty-one prisoners—the last of those convicted under the Espionage Act for speaking against the Government and exciting sentiment against the draft—were ordered released by the President.

Their cases had been considered by a committee of three, composed of ex-Secretary of War Newton D. Baker, Bishop Charles H. Brent and General J. G. Harbord (TIME, Dec. 10). This committee reported last week. In announcing commutation of the sentences of the radicals, the official announcement said that the President and Attorney General Daugherty had "decided to adopt and follow the majority recommendation of the committee." This was interpreted to mean that General Harbord did not favor the release.

When Senator Borah heard of the President's action he ejaculated: "I am delighted that the President of the United States has discovered the First Amendment of the Constitution."

ARMY AND NAVY

The Veterans' Bureau

Coming after a deluge of public and political attacks, the report of the Director of the Veterans' Bureau was probably not the easiest to compose of the Government's annual reports. Speaking of these criticisms General Hines, director, said:

"In all fairness it must be said that many of the criticisms were justified. . . . Through the constructive criticism of many individuals interested in the development of the Bureau, great progress was made. . . . The Bureau has never fully recovered from conditions that existed during the War period and immediately following the armis-

National Affairs—[Continued]

tice, when all relief work was greatly expanded."

He reported:

1) Expenditure of \$447,648,639 for relief of former service men and \$23,029,253 for other Bureau purposes during the year ending June 30, 1923.

2) Awards for death and disability were made in 446,115 cases up to June 30.

3) A total probable liability for the Government on account of the insurance of service men of over \$1,000,000,000.

4) Rehabilitation of 22,457 service men during the year.

POLITICAL NOTES

Diplomacy vs. Politics

An embassy, \$17,500 a year, the honor and titles of Ambassador do not tempt a man well placed in politics any more than they seduce the average successful man from business. R. B. Creager of Brownsville, Texas, a friend of President Harding and friendly with his successor, refused a nomination as Ambassador to Mexico. A White House announcement emblazoned his refusal in these words: "Hon. R. B. Creager of Brownsville, Texas, has been tendered the post of Ambassador to Mexico by President Coolidge, as had also been done by President Harding. Mr. Creager, since the death of President Harding, has been chosen National Committeeman and has become the head of the Republican Party organization in his State and a very influential party leader in the Southwest. He is unwilling to give up this work that his fellow citizens have entrusted to him, and has therefore declined for the present the opportunity to be Ambassador to Mexico."

Another politician, retired by vote of his constituents, following the confirmation of his appointment by the Senate, packed his trunks and announced that he would sail on Dec. 22 for the Court of St. James. He is ex-Senator Frank B. Kellogg of Minnesota. It is not impossible that Mr. Kellogg would have declined the nomination also, had he still been Senator. Nevertheless Senator Shipstead (his successor), Senator Magnus Johnson—both Farmer-Laborites—Senators Wheeler, Dill, Ferris and Copeland—Democrats—and Senators Frazier, Brookhart and Norris—Republicans—voted against the appointment for the reason that Mr. Kellogg had been taken out of politics by the ballot. Seventy-five other Senators, with favorable votes, sped their former colleague from politics to diplomacy.

"Baby" McLeod

The biennial contest for the distinction of being "baby" of Congress was apparently won for this session by Representative Clarence McLeod of Detroit,



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CONGRESSMAN MCLEOD

He wants to keep tabs on the younger generations

28 years of age. The three chief contestants, with dates of birth, were:

John C. Schafer (Wisc.).....May 7, 1893

Lister Hill (Ala.).....Dec. 29, 1894

C. J. McLeod (Mich.).....July 3, 1895

"Baby" McLeod introduced a bill to make it a legal offense for parents to fail to deposit with the Government, within 30 days after the birth of a child, photographs of his or her fingerprints and footprints. This measure would prevent confusion of offspring in hospitals.

G. O. P. Convention Plans

The Republican National Committee came together in Washington and decided that the Republican National Convention would meet on June 10, 1924, at Cleveland. The choice of the convention city was made among three contenders, Chicago (the favorite) having dropped out at the request of the Administration, (TIME, Dec. 17). The vote was: Cleveland 39; San Francisco 10; Des Moines 1.

Cleveland has guaranteed \$125,000 to the National Committee for the expenses of the Convention. Public Hall where the Convention will be held, is

to be rented to the Committee for the sum of \$1.

The Republican National Committee decided, also subject to approval by the Convention, that hereafter there will be one woman as well as one man member from each State composing its membership. This follows the leadership of the Democrats, who gave women similar representation in 1920.

The pièce de résistance of the Committee's bill of fare was the decision on the number of delegates which each State shall send to the National Convention. The Southern delegations have long been a bone of contention because they voted heavily in convention but carried no Republican votes to the electoral college. "Unfair!" the Republican Progressives cried. "The Southern delegates are bought by patronage and corrupt politics, and they choose the candidates for which other Republicans vote."

In 1920 the Republican Convention agreed to reduce the South's delegations to conventions by making delegate strength dependent in part on actual Republican votes cast in elections. The National Committee was directed to carry out the plan and delegate allotments under the proposed plan were published by Chairman John T. Adams (TIME, Sept. 24).

But when the National Committee met last week, opposition to carrying out the plan of reducing the South's delegations at once developed. Senator Pepper of Pennsylvania proposed an alternative, on the ground that it was unjust to deprive Southern districts of any direct representation in the Convention. Senator Howell of Nebraska and Senator Bursum of New Mexico made a stand against annulment of the reform—to no avail. Without a roll call the South was restored its full delegate strength—and a little bit more—and to offset the latter other States were also given increased representation.

The result of this decision for the ten Southern States* which returned substantial Democratic majorities even in the Republican landslide of 1920 is as follows:

	Per Cent of Total
Votes for Harding in 1920.....	4.46
Strength in 1920 Convention.....	14.94
Proposed strength in 1924 Convention.....	11.39
Strength allotted in 1924 Convention.....	14.05

Why this concession to the South? Senator Hiram Johnson declared it was

* Alabama, Florida, Georgia, Louisiana, Mississippi, South Carolina, Texas, Virginia, Arkansas, North Carolina.

National Affairs—[Continued]

an effort of C. Bascom Slemph to put over the nomination of Mr. Coolidge by patronage-bought delegates from the South. But it is known, on the other hand, that Mr. Johnson's own campaign manager, Frank H. Hitchcock, is an "expert broker of Southern delegates."

Political observers generally regard the decision as one determined by Party expediency—aimed not at the South but at the pivotal states in which a reduction of the South's representation was expected to have an adverse effect on the Negro vote. There were Negroes sitting at the back of the meeting when the decision was made and they made no concealment of their pleasure.

But the decision of the National Committee to restore the South's Convention delegates will bring a fight. The opposition group questions the validity of the Committee's decision—contrary to the direction of the 1920 Convention. When the 1924 Convention assembles there will be great strife in the Committee on credentials and loud protests from Senator Howell and his allies.

...

Congressional Directory

Ever since the proverbial Eve tasted the apple, the notorious human race has been noted for its egregious curiosity. Men in high places have suffered most from the consequences of Eve's sin. Therefore it is an ever-renewing joy when a new issue of the *Congressional Directory* appears, carrying the gossip which the great legislators write about themselves in their official autobiographical sketches. And a new one is out.

There are the President and his Cabinet, the President's biography occupying some nine and one-half lines of nine-point* type—only about half the length of most Cabinet biographies, but two lines longer than was that of Warren G. Harding.

There is:

Senator Caraway of Arkansas, compressed into the words "T. H. Caraway, Democrat, Jonesboro."

Senator Stanfield of Oregon, "America's largest producer of wool and mutton."

Senator Frazier of North Dakota, who achieved in college "wide distinction in athletics, especially in football."

Representative Casey of Pennsylvania, father of "eleven children."

Representative Wefald of Minnesota, father of "ten children."

Representative Free of California,

* Alabama, Florida, Georgia, Louisiana, Mississippi, South Carolina, Texas, Virginia, Arkansas, North Carolina.

father of five, including "two sets of twins."

Representative Winter of Wyoming, "author of the Wyoming State Song and of two Western novels."

Representative Bloom of New York, who built a theatre before he was 21 and later, in the music publishing business, became known as "the music man."

Representative Reed of West Virginia, "See *Who's Who in America*."

Representative Hull of Tennessee, who does not mention that he happens



© Wide World

REPRESENTATIVE HOWARD

"Married at lawful age and still married"

to be Chairman of the Democratic National Committee.

Representative Berger of Wisconsin (Socialist), four times elected to Congress and twice unseated by the House because he opposed the War; sentenced to 20 years in prison, but subsequently acquitted by the Supreme Court—and once more reelected.

Representative Howard of Nebraska (who affects the appearance and manner of W. J. Bryan), "married at lawful age and is still married . . . started in religion as a Quaker, but of late years has been in the Episcopal fold . . . former Lieutenant-Governor of Nebraska, holding contemporaneously the higher office of editor of a country newspaper."

...

Rabbit Pie

Senator Magnus Johnson of Minnesota, of the great voice, was re-

cently the object of the following narrative in the Hearst press:

"It is hard to be a radical even when you want to be one. Ask Magnus Johnson. He found himself at a big dinner in Washington the other night. Everybody was there. Near him sat Mr. Hoover, who isn't exactly a 'dirt farmer' radical, but spent a good deal of the evening with his arm around Magnus Johnson's shoulder. When Hoover removed that arm, it was to give President Coolidge a chance to put his arm there instead. . . . President Coolidge made a nice speech and talked more about Magnus Johnson than anything or anyone else. He even told a story that apparently has only just reached Massachusetts, but is old in Alaska and the Philippines, about the rabbit pie. The man admitted that he put some horse meat in the rabbit pie, and said it was 'fifty-fifty'—one rabbit to one horse. The President assured Magnus Johnson that he would have a fifty-fifty chance at Washington, 'even if I have to be the rabbit and you the horse.'"

...

A few days later Senator Johnson made a speech to a post of the American Legion and referred to the action of Senator Bruce (Democrat) who voted with the Republicans to prevent the election of a Democrat as Chairman of the Interstate Commerce Committee (see page 3): "This bird from Maryland flopped when all that was needed to elect Smith was his vote. . . . The promise of the average politician who uses fine words in order to pull the wool over the eyes of the people is like a rabbit sausage. Fifty-fifty—one horse and one rabbit. The people get the rabbit and the great corporations get the horse."

...

Couches

There is a time honored rule that members of the House may not have couches, lounges or sofas in their offices. Congressman Frank Clark of Florida, 63 years of age and father of four children, protested in the House that this was an obsolete dictum reflecting on the "integrity and honor" of Representatives and alleging that after his hard labors there are many times when a Representative desires to rest reclining. Said *The New York World*: "The situation demands investigation—and action. Members of Congress, like babies, are least trouble when they are asleep. Five hundred sofas would be cheaper than one good fat pork-barrel grab."

FOREIGN NEWS

REPARATIONS

A Grand Compromise

The suggestion of Premier Poincaré of France for the formation of two committees of experts to examine the vexing question of German finances, made to the Reparations Commission early this month (TIME, Dec. 10) at last bore fruit.

The Allies, having sunk their differences by compromise, called upon M. Louis Barthou, Chairman of the Reparations Commissions, to invite the U. S. Government to send experts to sit on each of the two commissions of inquiry. M. Barthou wrote to Colonel James A. Logan, U. S. observer on the Reparations Commission, giving him further information required by U. S. Secretary of State Charles E. Hughes:

My dear Mr. Logan:

In order to give you more definite information and to clear up points which might leave doubts in your mind, we desire to furnish you with more precise details.

The First Committee of Experts will endeavor to find: a) the means of balancing the budget; b) the measures to be taken to stabilize the currency. Concerning the stabilization of the currency, the experts would be invited first of all to determine the conditions to be realized in order that a currency could be stabilized and then the measures to be progressively taken so as to realize all of these conditions.

As the stabilization of the currency necessitates budget equilibrium, the experts would similarly be invited to study in detail the receipts and the expenditures of the Reich as well as of the different States.

The Reparation Commission would ask the experts to give it in all sincerity their professional opinion on the questions submitted to them.

I hope that it may lead your Government to acquiesce in the acceptance of invitations by American experts to participate in the labors of the committees. Furthermore, if you accept this suggestion, I am quite prepared to submit it to the Reparation Commission.

(Signed) LOUIS BARTHOU

Colonel Logan replied:

It has been made clear in our interviews that the Government of the United States is not in a position to be represented on these committees, but my Government believes that the proposed inquiries will be of great value, and it views with favor the acceptance by American experts of invitations to participate in the work of the committees.

(Signed) JAMES A. LOGAN

The German Government, through Dr. Otto Wiedfeldt, German Ambassador to the U. S., agreed to the arrangement proposed by the Reparations Commission:

The Honorable, the Secretary of State,
Washington, D. C.:

Mr. Secretary of State:

Under instructions received from my Government, I have the honor to inform Your Excellency as follows:

The Reparation Commission having decided to appoint two commissions, of which one to examine German capital abroad and the other the financial situation and currency conditions of Germany, the German Government is

of the opinion that through the proceedings in the latter commission important progress could be made toward the solution of the problems underlying economic recovery. My Government holds the views that this aim can only be achieved if the United States co-operates in said commission.

It would, therefore, be much appreciated by my Government if the Government of the United States were to agree to the participation of an American expert in said commission.

(Signed) OTTO WIEDFELDT

The U. S. Government had therefore concurred in the general compromise which had resulted in achieving unity of purpose among the Allies.

It would appear, moreover, that the U. S., having sealed the arrangement with mark of its unofficial approbation, will be morally bound to see that the recommendations of the Committees are made operative. This view is strengthened if the Committee, which is to investigate finances in Germany, recommends an international gold loan for the country, as it is almost certain to do. In this case, a large part of the loan will have to be raised in the U. S. and, in order to protect herself, it seems inevitable that the U. S. Government will have to be represented on the body which administers the assets securing the loan. The Reparations Commission invited Charles G. Dawes and Owen D. Young to serve as the unofficial U. S. representatives on the Committee which is to attend to the German budget and currency. (See NATIONAL AFFAIRS, page 2.)

Meanwhile, British and American opinion condemned as impracticable the committee which is to inquire into German finances outside the Reich. France, however, places all her hopes in getting a grasp on exported German capital and believes that any inquiry into German finances within the Reich is impracticable.

THE LEAGUE

Reports, Discussions

In Paris, the Council of the League of Nations continued its session. Among the subjects discussed: slavery, traffic in arms, opium, Russian refugees.

Slavery. A report of the Council decided after some debate to refer all future questions and inquiry to a special commission, which is to be created "if the funds of the League can stand the strain." Otherwise, apparently, references will be made

in future to the Mandates Commission or to the International Bureau in Brussels.

Traffic in Arms. In a letter to the U. S. Government, Hjalmar Branting, ex-Premier of Sweden and Acting President of the Council, called attention to the non-ratification by the U. S. of the St. Germain Convention, which aimed at limiting the traffic in arms by restricting private firms in manufacture and sale. The letter was to the effect that the U. S., through declining to ratify the Convention, had kept other arms-trading nations (Britain, France, Italy in particular) from ratifying the measure, although she had expressed "cordial sympathy" with the efforts to restrict the trade. The League proposed to draft another convention, which would, however, come to nothing unless the U. S. were a party to it. The League, therefore, invited the U. S. to state the restrictions in the traffic of arms to which she would subscribe.

Opium. The Council decided to call two conferences on the opium traffic at Geneva, in November, 1924. One will consider the limitation of the manufacture of the drug to scientific and medical needs, the other will consider the strategy of a war on opium. It was decided to name a committee to prepare plans for the conferences.

Russian Refugees. An extensive report on Russian Refugees was adopted by the Council with resolutions asking all the Governments to continue to support Dr. Nansen, head of the League movement in support of refugees. The report itself expressed thanks to the Jewish Joint Distribution Committee in Manhattan for help in establishing a scientific institute for the Russian exiles in Berlin; thanked the French Government for encouraging Russian immigration; stated that the High Commission is taking energetic steps to obtain the evacuation to the U. S. of several hundred thousand refugees in Poland, Rumania, Constantinople. "Unfortunately," the report added, "the High Commission is prevented by the immigration restrictions from effecting this evacuation before it is too late. We take the opportunity of paying tribute to the fine humanitarian work of the Russian Refugees Relief Society in New York, which finds employment for Russians arriving in the United States."

Foreign News—[Continued]

COMMONWEALTH

(British Commonwealth of Nations)

Vicious Circle

The political situation in Great Britain did not change during the past week. Floods of rumors were printed; few of them had any foundation in fact. The situation was unsettled and is likely to remain so for some months.

Indications were not lacking that Premier Baldwin will resign after Parliament is opened on Jan. 8 and will advise the King to ask Ramsay MacDonald, Labor leader, to form a Ministry. Mr. MacDonald's policy is sure to be pro-German and anti-French—pro-German to the extent of actively assisting Germany to find her financial feet by peaceable methods; anti-French to the extent of opposing France's "continental policy." He will also be sure to accord immediate *de jure* recognition to Soviet Russia. Labor circles in London let it be known, however, that no immediate attempt to force capital levy on the country would be made by a Labor Government. Because of this statement, Labor was considered to have improved its position with regard to a bid for office.

The situation of the Conservatives and the Liberals was obscure. Attempts at a *modus vivendi* agreement between the two parties were reported, but a substantially satisfactory arrangement was not made. The Conservatives with the largest number of seats in the House were inclined to stick by their protection policy, observing quite truthfully that the major part of the Imperial Conference work would be wasted if they failed to put protective tariffs into force. They also held that only by protection can unemployment be checked. The Liberals were diametrically opposed to this view from every angle. There was hope, nevertheless, that the two Parties would be able to come to a working agreement in order to present a solid front to Labor. But this would mean definitely shelving protection.

The great weakness of the Baldwin Government is that it has offered no alternative proposal to protection for the cure of the unemployment malady. The Laborites have effectively challenged the Conservatives on this score which act has brought them increased popularity.

It is a mistake to imagine, however, that the British people in any way fear the Labor Party which now contains some of the best brains in Britain. Those who are violently opposed to the policies for which Labor stands are only too anxious that the Party should

be called to power in order that their policies can be exposed as fallacious and the whole Labor movement condemned. More moderate people among the Conservatives and Liberals believe that it is only by letting the Laborites have power that the radical tendencies of the Party can be cured.

Whatever happens, British politics will continue to career about in a vicious circle until another, and probably not far-distant, general election restores some semblance of rectangular solidity in the House of Commons. Until that time, whichever party holds the reins of the stately old Government coach, that worthy vehicle will continue to circle an eccentric perimeter, despite the efforts of the Cabinet driver to go straight ahead.

Singapore Dropped?

The British Government cancelled the tour of inspection of the Earl of Cavan, Chief of the Imperial General Staff, to Singapore and Australasian posts. The reason given was that the Earl will be needed at home should a new Minister of War be appointed. Political opinion had it, however, that the project for the naval base at Singapore had been temporarily if not permanently shelved. Criticism was made against the projected naval base: 1) that the country could not afford the cost; 2) that it would divert a large number of warships from other important points; 3) that it would provoke Japan, whose relationship with Great Britain is now of the friendliest character; 4) that it gave impetus to the Dutch plans for a large East Indian Fleet.

Second Installment

The payment of \$69,000,000 interest and \$23,000,000 principal by the British Government to the Government of the U. S. as the second payment on Great Britain's debt to the U. S., brings out the intricacies of modern international finance.

Under the debt funding arrangement, Britain has the privilege of buying Liberty bonds and turning them over at their par value to the U. S. in payment of the debt.

Thus, with \$92,000,00 to pay, Great Britain bought Liberty Bonds at approximately 98, or two points below par, from U. S. banks and other institutions over a period of several months, valued at about \$90,099,800. When these bonds were turned over to the U. S. their value became

roughly \$91,499,800. Interest on the bonds was, however, due; this swelled the total by about another \$500,000, or to approximately \$91,999,800. The total gold handed over by the British Government was \$200, making the grand total of \$92,000,000.

The British debt to the U. S. now stands at \$4,577,000,000. In all the British Government paid during the present year \$161,000,000.

The entire transaction was handled by J. P. Morgan & Co., 23 Wall St., Manhattan.

Lloyd's

Lloyd's Subscription Rooms, more generally known as "Lloyd's," famed marine and general insurance company, acquired an acre of land in the heart of the City (London) and intends to build itself a new house at the estimated cost of \$5,220,000. When the new building is completed, the present offices of the Royal Exchange Building, at the corner of Threadneedle and Cornhill Streets, where the company has been for 149 years, will be vacated.

As a marine insurance firm, Lloyd's calls for considerable admiration. During the present year it has kept track of 15,000 ships and published the fate and whereabouts of every one of them in *Lloyd's List*, the official bulletin. But as a general insurance firm Lloyd's is even more famous. In Britain it insures anything from the weather to eggs hatching in incubators. To Americans it is famous for having insured against Harry K. Thaw's conviction, for having insured a baseball team against losing a World's Series, for having issued policies to business men against the election of Henry Ford as President. It was even reported that U. S. Secretary of the Navy Josephus Daniels had insured the U. S. Navy against destruction by gun-fire.

About 1670 Edward Lloyd kept a coffee house in Tower Street which catered to seafaring men. He decided to start a little bulletin called *Lloyd's News*, parent of the present *Lloyd's List*, in which he chronicled the goings and comings of sailing craft in the Port of London. This proved an immense success and in 1692 he moved his coffee house to more spacious quarters in Lombard Street and expanded the bulletin to include general information. Parliament became annoyed because Edward Lloyd, so it is said, knew more than it; the paper was suppressed. In 1726, Edward Lloyd's descendants started *Lloyd's List*, which confined itself entirely to shipping news. In 1774 an association of underwriters

Foreign News—[Continued]

took control of the bulletin and established their headquarters in the Royal Exchange, where "Lloyd's" has flourished ever since.

Indian Swaraj

Swaraj (or Self-Government) is a movement led by C. R. Das, chief lieutenant of the incarcerated Mahatma Gandhi.

In the elections of the Provincial Legislative Councils and the Indian or Central Legislative Assembly, which have been sweeping the whole Indian peninsula for the past month, the Swaraj won a notable victory in the Province of Bengal. In other parts of the country "the efforts of the extremists have not been very successful."

The success of the Swaraj in Bengal caused the resignation of the Legislative Council of the Bengal Government. Lord Lytton, Governor of Bengal, invited C. R. Das to form a ministry.

The significance of such a step is not apparent. Swaraj is a political movement which aims at achieving Indian independence by means of a policy of non-coöperation as opposed to violence. Taraknath Das,* in his book *India in World Politics*,† apart from comment on the British Raj which is neither equitable, honest nor impartial, sums up compendiously the aspiration of the Swaraj. It is not to be wondered at that the *London Daily Telegraph*, alluding to the action of Lord Lytton, said that "the event will doubtless be noted by the future historian as a landmark in the annals of the Indian peoples."

On the other side of the picture is the fact that the British Government in London, bad as its past treatment of India has been, has announced that its policy is to provide for "the increasing association of Indians in every branch of the administration and the gradual development of self-governing institutions with a view to the progressive realization of responsible government in India as a member of the British Commonwealth of Nations." There is evidence that a majority of the peoples of India would prefer to remain within the Commonwealth; but this is a question which will have to be settled later.

In the elections for the Central Legislative Assembly the Swaraj captured a few more seats, a fact which will certainly increase the difficulties of the



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"The event will be noted"

Central Government; although, through the appointment of 41 official members, a Government majority is assured.

Churchill vs. Douglas

During the past week all England was interested in the libel charge brought by Mr. Winston Churchill against Lord Alfred Douglas, second son of the eighth Marquis of Queensberry, for publishing in a paper called *Plain English* libelous statements. The defendant alleged that Mr. Churchill had plotted with the late Sir Ernest Cassel to publish a false report of the Battle of Jutland, with the object of creating a panic on the neutral stock exchanges in order to sell German stocks at a high price and buy British stocks at a depreciated value.

Mr. Churchill. Cross-examined on the second day of the trial, which lasted four days, Mr. Churchill answered the following questions:

Mr. Hayes, counsel for the defense, called his attention to a recent editorial in *The Morning Post*, in which it was declared: "He is mentally incapable of realizing the truth or anything like it." Did the witness intend to prosecute the *Post* for libel?

"There is always a lot of abuse flung about at election time. I shall have to consult my lawyer about it."

Referring to the murder of the Archduke Ferdinand of Austria at Sarejevo, counsel said: "We do not know the cause of that murder."

"I may tell you I had nothing to do with it." (Laughter.)

Passing to Mr. Churchill's recent book, *The World Crisis*,* Mr. Hayes asked: "Now about your egotism; have you counted the number of I's in those two volumes? In 15 lines there are 13 and in 10 lines 10."

"I will try to cut them down in the next edition."

Lord Alfred Douglas. Lord Alfred's evidence dealt principally with his career as an editor. It was brought out, however, that he was an undischarged bankrupt. On being asked to leave the witness box, he burst forth: "I consider that I have been treated in a most grossly unfair way. I have not been allowed to put my case at all. I have not been able to tell why I wrote the articles and where I got the information from. It is the most abominable piece of unfairness I have ever seen in my life."

Mr. Justice Avery: "Will you leave the box? And don't make speeches to me!"

Mr. Justice Avery. In summing up, the Judge said that there was no doubt about the statements being libelous, and the only question was: Were they true? "Lord Alfred complains that his learned counsel has been hindered in putting his case before the Court. I am bound to say that in the course of my long experience I do not believe that any counsel in any court has ever been allowed greater latitude than has been allowed in this case. Mr. Hayes indulged in a mixture of the diatribe of politicians and vituperative abuse of Mr. Winston Churchill.

"Mr. Churchill has been criticized for not bringing these proceedings before. Most politicians are libeled; many Cabinet Ministers are libeled; and if they took action for the libel every time they were libeled they would be spending most of their time in the witness box instead of attending to their duties. Why, even judges are not immune from this kind of thing."

The Sentence. The jury, which was out for seven minutes, held that Lord Alfred Douglas had criminally libeled Mr. Winston Churchill. Mr. Justice Avery sentenced the new prisoner to six months in jail and permanently bound him over in the sum of £100 for good behavior, failing which he can be again imprisoned for a term of six months.

The case had ended. Lord Alfred waved a cheery farewell to his friends in Court as he marched off to his cell. Mr. and Mrs. Winston Churchill were inundated with congratulations.

* *The World Crisis*. Volume I was reviewed in *TIME*, April 14; Volume II, Nov. 19.

*Taraknath Das and C. R. Das are not related.

†INDIA IN WORLD POLITICS—Taraknath Das—Huebsch (\$1.25).

Foreign News—[Continued]

FRANCE

Complex Feminine Bill

A bill favoring woman suffrage, drawn up by M. Justin Godart, quondam Minister in the Clémenceau Cabinet, and signed by 83 other Deputies, with political faiths ranging from Conservative to Socialist, was introduced into the Chamber of Deputies.

M. Roulleaux-Dugage, Deputy, sponsored an amendment to include a "family vote by representation," which means that the father of a family should have as many votes in addition to his own as he has children. This amendment was referred to committee by a vote of 440 to 135.

A report on the bill, which is self-explanatory, prepared by M. Joseph Barthélemy on behalf of the Universal Suffrage Commission, calls attention to the vote of 344 to 97 in favor of woman suffrage passed by the Chamber in 1919, but defeated later by the Senate: "The most important event which has occurred in the world to strengthen the vote of the French Chamber in 1919, giving to women the right to vote, took place in 1920, when woman's right to the suffrage became an integral part of the Constitution of the greatest democracy in the world, the United States. . . The 36th State necessary for amendment of the American Constitution was Tennessee, which ratified woman suffrage on Sept. 18, 1920. The vote was immediately certified by Secretary of State Colby, who declared that the 19th Amendment was now a part of the American Constitution, and in the November, 1920, elections women voted throughout the Union. . . . Thus the United States, the greatest Republic in the civilized world, solemnly proclaimed the political equality of the sexes. More than 20 million American women are responsible by their ballots for framing and enforcing the laws of the United States. . . . Your commission asks you to do likewise, with the only difference that the age of the women who may vote in France shall be placed at 25 years, instead of 21."

For two days discussion of the Bill was swamped by a heavy sea of amendments, counter-amendments and other parliamentary devices. Friends of woman suffrage were adverse to Deputy Roulleaux-Dugage's children clause, others supported it because of its close relationship with the birth-rate problem, while the enemies of woman suffrage "tried to steer the discussions into a debate upon internal politics." At the end of the two days the bill had made no progress.

The Suffrage bill then read:

"Article 1—The right of suffrage be-

longs to all French citizens, men and women, aged 21.

"Article 2—The father of a family also shall exercise the right of suffrage on behalf of minor legitimate children of both sexes, as well as natural children the paternity of which is acknowledged before the proper authorities."

M. Manoury, Minister of the Interior, conferred with MM. Péret, Roulleaux-Dugage, Justin Godart, Briand, Varenne, Barthélemy. It was decided to ask the Chamber for a postponement until Dec. 20 in order to enable the Government to make a decisive stand on the question before the Suffrage Commission. The Chamber, however, defeated the Government's motion by 282 to 246 votes. After a further period of discussion, in which M. Andrieux, dean of the Chamber, further complicated the extremely complex problem by suggesting that Article 1 be treated separately, the bill had to be adjourned until Dec. 18.

Delegates representing the National Council of French Women, the Union for Woman Suffrage, the League for Rights of Women called at the Chamber and demanded that the bill be confined to Article 1 or that Deputy Justin Godart's bill for the enfranchisement of women of 25 or over be substituted for Article 2, Deputy Roulleaux-Dugage's measure.

The Government also was considering a bill to force every citizen to cast a vote. The *Echo de Paris* said that it was proposed "to penalize those who are too lazy or indifferent to vote by making a substantial increase in the tax assessments."

Painlevé vs. Clémenceau

M. Paul Painlevé, Premier of France for a brief period in 1917, has sought to put an end to the ex post facto argument between him and ex-Premier Clémenceau, as to which of them appointed Marshals Foch and Pétain to commands during the War. He published a new book entitled *How I Appointed Foch and Pétain*.

The argument centers around the discovery of General Foch, who was at that time in temporary retirement. Clémenceau claimed the honor of appointing him as Chief of the French General Staff in 1917, but M. Painlevé asserts in his book that he alone did the good deed.

The ambit of the book, like space, seems unconfined. The main part, however, is devoted to a vigorous defence of the author's character, which has

been much maligned by the French for weakness in dealing with treachery behind the lines. He terms all such *niaiserie* "legends" and proves that sedition in the Army had been cured by his pill before Clémenceau came on the scene. Following up the attack, he says that it was he and not Clémenceau who ordered the arrest of the most notorious traitors, notably Bolo Pasha.

. . .

M. Paul Painlevé was born in Paris in 1863, and in his early childhood was forced to go through the siege of that city in 1870. After having finished his studies, he became a professor at the Lille University and later returned to Paris as a professor in the Ecole Polytechnique. It was when he was there that he was rather unnecessarily drawn into the Dreyfus case. In politics he is violently anti-clerical, but is said to have too much ingenuousness in his character to make a good politician. Early in the War he was Minister of War under Premier Ribot. It is from about this time that his enmity for Clémenceau dates. Previously they were good if not cordial friends.

GERMANY

Down, Nearly Out

Chancellor Marx held his first reception of the foreign press representatives. In an address he spoke gloomily of the present situation, made it evident that Germany was at the end of her resources. Later, a semi-official statement said in part: "There can no longer be any doubt that the Reich Government, despite all its desperate endeavors to balance the budget by utmost economy measures, by stopping the note presses and by putting the taxes on a gold basis, cannot attain this objective without outside help. It cannot be done with our own means and our own strength."

The Marx Cabinet decided to make overtures to the French Government in a final effort to extricate the country from its terrifying financial and economic situation. Dr. von Hoesch, German Chargé d'Affaires at Paris, delivered a note to Premier Poincaré of France asking for the institution of direct negotiations between the two countries on the Ruhr and Rhineland territories.

M. Poincaré replied that there was now no objection to negotiating directly with the German Government, but that there could be no discussion of any subject which directly or indirectly implied revision of the Treaty of Versailles. As regards the Ruhr and

Foreign News—[Continued]

Rhineland, M. Poincaré said that his Government would not enter into any discussion on the question of restricting the powers of the Franco-Belgian authorities and the Interallied High Commission, which together control the Ruhr and Rhineland.

The *Echo de Paris* said: "Chancellor Marx is simply taking up the thread of the Cuno and Stresemann maneuvers."

Foreign Minister Stresemann, in a speech in Berlin, said: "We are the sick limb of the European body politic." He mentioned a long list of indignities from which Germany had been forced to suffer and stated that Germany had never recognized and would never recognize the legality of the Ruhr occupation.

ITALY

Che Cosa Fà, Mussolini?

On the advice of Premier Mussolini, King Vittorio Emanuele adjourned the Italian Parliament. Great was the surprise throughout Italy!

Under the Constitution the King can dissolve the Chamber of Deputies at any time, but is bound to order new elections, which must take place within 70 days, and to convoke a session of the new Chamber within four months. The King did not dissolve the Chamber, he merely suspended the last session; but his action was interpreted throughout the length and breadth of Italy as forecasting a dissolution and a general election.

Fascist Deputy Acerbo, Under Secretary of State for Internal Affairs, cast cold water on the national enthusiasm for a general election by saying: "To close the Parliamentary session does not necessarily imply the dissolution of Parliament. If dissolution becomes necessary in the future, Signor Mussolini will announce it in due course Mussolini has not revealed the fundamental reason for his action to anyone."

Meanwhile, all Italy resounded with rumors as to the reasons which induced Signor Benito Mussolini to suspend the Parliamentary session. It was stated that the King had refused Mussolini's demand for an extension of his dictatorship. This rumor, as were most of the others, was speedily denied. Mussolini made a great secret of his future plans.

Whatever the reasons for this step,

it was perfectly obvious that the Fascista Party, which means Mussolini, had everything to gain and nothing to lose. Under the provisions of the Electoral Reform Bill (TIME, May 28 et seq.) the Party with a plurality of votes obtains two-thirds of the seats in the Chamber of Deputies. On the basis of the last elections (1921) this would give the majority party 356 seats out of 535. For the Fascista Party this would mean an increase of 324 seats, in itself a very great advantage to Fascismo.

That Premier Mussolini contemplated ending the dictatorship and risking his power upon the decision



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GIOVANNI GIOLITTI.

"It is a mistake to hold elections in winter!"

of the electorate, is meaningless. Fascism as a political theory is not really popular in Italy, but the Fascisti with Mussolini at their head are at the zenith of their popularity. The difference is that their means of acquiring power have not been condoned by a large number of Italians; but that the results obtained by them, from almost every point of view, have been deserving of unstinted praise from the nation. By virtually discarding the outward accoutrements of his dictatorial power, Mussolini can disarm his opponents while holding their favor, and so overshadow the Giolittists and the Radicals. As for the Catholic Party, it was thought likely that they will support the Fascisti, the resignation of Don Sturzo (TIME, July 23) pointing to the contrary.

Although Premier Mussolini's intentions were unknown, politicians

were taking it for granted that general elections would be held and were making their arrangements accordingly. Said ex-Premier Giolitti: "It is necessary that the country should have a chance to show what men represent its views. I believe the election should be held in April. It is a mistake to hold an election in winter. Fourteen years ago I made this mistake, which cost many votes as owing to the weather, the people in the mountain districts were unable to visit the polls."

RUSSIA

Recognized!

A despatch from Warsaw said laconically: "An exchange of documents took place today between Russia and Poland whereby Poland agrees to recognize the Union of Soviet Republics."

. . . .

Problems

For some months now Russia has been in the grip of "a wave of strikes." These movements have been of a dual nature: 1) active resistance by cessation of work on the part of industrial workers; 2) passive resistance by the peasants, who cannot buy manufactured goods until prices fall.

The dangers of the situation to Sovietism (it is no longer possible to speak of Communism in Russia), are well appreciated by the Government, or more precisely by the Polit-Buro, the holy of holies in the Communist Party.

First, the industrial strikers, who are clamoring for wages due to them since last August, have it in their power to paralyze the Government by a complete stoppage of work. Even the *Pravda*, Moscow Communist Journal, declared that the situation was distressing, and that the trouble was likely to be aggravated unless firmly handled. In some cases the workers demanded not only their overdue pay, but deposits in industrial banks as a guarantee for regular wages in future.

Second, the peasants, who were said to be very discontented, can, if they choose, attack the Government by refusing to pay taxes and declining to sow more than enough grain for their own needs. The peasants' discontent is enhanced by their inability to buy from the industrial and commercial population who in turn are thus deprived of a market.

To deal with these dangers, the Government proposed a program: The in-

Foreign News—[Continued]

dustries are to be further concentrated—i. e., factories, which are producing goods that can be manufactured in other factories, are to be closed. This will mean a further swelling of the unemployed who already number about 800,000. On the other hand, the economy involved will, it was argued, reduce the cost of living. It is thus hoped that, by facing the situation squarely, and by warning the men that, although individual hardships cannot be avoided, the remedial measures are for the general good, the financial and economic problems of the country can be solved. Naturally the Government was not anxious to increase unemployment during the severity of a Russian winter, but in taking measures to do so, they showed both confidence in the workers and courage in their own convictions.

With the peasants the Government is even more concerned, because they represent the vast majority of the population. The establishment of land banks to aid them, and the reform of the coöperative associations on the pre-revolutionary model were the measures brought forward. The principal feature of the reform of the coöperatives is that it will restore voluntary membership and will complete for the peasants that economic freedom laid down for them in the N. E. P. (New Economic Policy) formulated by M. Lenin, President of the People's Commissaries.

To President Coolidge

The following letter, based on U. S. President Coolidge's message to Congress (TIME, Dec. 17), was sent to the President by Georges Tchicherin, Foreign Minister of the Soviet Government, through the Russian Telegraph Agency, sole connecting link between the two countries:

It has been the constant endeavor of the Soviet Government to bring about a resumption of friendly relations with the United States of America based upon mutual trust. With this end in view it has repeatedly announced its readiness to enter into negotiations with the American Government and to remove all misunderstandings and differences between the two countries.

After reading your message to Congress, the Soviet Government, sincerely anxious to establish at last firm friendship with the people and Government of the United States, informs you of its complete readiness to discuss with your Government all problems mentioned in your message, these negotiations being based on the principle of mutual non-intervention in internal affairs. The Soviet Government will continue wholeheartedly to adhere to this principle, expecting the same attitude from the American Government.

As to the question of claims mentioned in your message, the Soviet Government is fully prepared to negotiate with a view toward its satisfactory settlement on the assumption that the principle of reciprocity will be recognized all around. On its part, the Soviet Government is ready to do all in its power so far as the dignity and interests of its country permit to bring about the desired end, of renewal of friendship with the United States of America.

(Signed) TCHICHERIN.
People's Commissar for Foreign Affairs.

Tsarist Coup?

Grand Duke Nicholas, cousin of Tsar Nicholas II (who with his family was reported to have been murdered by the Bolsheviki at Ekaterinburg), and one time Commander-in-Chief of the Imperial Russian Army, was reported to



© Paul Thompson

THE GRAND DUKE NICHOLAS
"Emigrés, en avant!"

be preparing for a "peaceful conquest" of Soviet Russia.

The Duke believed that the Russian people would recall the old rulers if they had a free choice. He appealed to Russian emigrés scattered all over the world, of whom there are said to be 2,000,000, to contribute one franc (about 5¢) per month for the dissemination of Tsarist propaganda in Russia with the object of delivering the people from the Bolsheviki and giving them a fair chance of holding a plebiscite for the election of a new Tsar.

The Duke's immediate object is to raise 100,000,000 rubles (\$51,400,000, pre-War rate) for his propaganda campaign. He appointed the Cossack General, Krasnov, as his aide-de-camp, and rented the Villa Choigny at Sauteny, Seine-et-Oise, as the temporary headquarters of the new movement.

This peaceful penetration program does not contradict the agreement recently reached by the Imperial Russian Family at Paris (TIME, Dec. 10), except regarding the recognition as Tsar of the Grand Duke Cyril by the family, which was guaranteed if the question were to arise in the future. The House of Romanov decided to back the Grand Duke Nicholas' plan, but promised to consider Tsar Nicholas alive. "If and when Russia is reconquered, should it be found that the Ekaterinburg mur-

ders really took place, the Russian people will be asked to hold a plebiscite for a new Tsar."

Furthermore, presupposing the fall of Bolshevism, the Tsarist régime will ask certain foreign Governments, including that of the U. S., to return "the 1,000,000,000 gold rubles (\$514,000,000) sent from Russia before the revolution and now deposited in various banks under Government guarantees." With this sum, it was believed that the restoration of the economic and social life of Russia may be accomplished without appealing to foreign nations for a loan.

The Theatre

There was some fear in Russia, whose dramatists are equal to any in the world, that the Soviet authorities in Moscow would suppress public performances of Alexis Tolstoy's play *The Golden Book of Love*, a light comedy which features Catherine the Great. It was felt that the Empress, being at the head of a Tsarist State, would be too much for the Bolsheviki.

At a private performance, witnessed by Minister of Education Lunarcharsky, who is in charge of theatres, it was considered that the play was "quite unworthy of the fuss made over it." "Which," said the theatre manager, on whose stage the play is to be reproduced, with delicate cynicism, "won't hurt the box office receipts, however." M. Lunarcharsky decided not to place a ban on the play.

The plot of the play is: "The beautiful young wife of an old, countrified Prince receives a copy of a rather gallant book of love with a letter from the Empress Catherine, announcing she intends to pay an unceremonious visit. A handsome young guardsman arrives as the Empress's vanguard and immediately begins to flirt with the girl Princess, whose imagination is stirred by the golden book. The husband intervenes, and a grotesque duel is cut short by the appearance of the Empress with one lady-in-waiting. The husband finds the latter's middle-aged charms so much more to his taste than those of the willful child he has married that the course of true love would undoubtedly run smooth were it not that the elderly Empress cannot resist the temptation to captivate her young soldier. He, too, discovers imperial experience outweighs youthful naïveté and the poor little Princess is left lamenting.

"In the last act, while the Empress is resting after a hearty lunch, the young lady applies the maxims of the

Foreign News—[Continued]

golden book well enough to win back her admirer. The empress, at first piqued by the guardsman's disloyalty, finally relents and pairs off the couples anew with a truly autocratic disregard for marriage laws."

...

Notes

It was reported from Moscow that Bolshevik workmen had almost finished whitewashing the capital, i. e. giving it a coat of white paint. Said *The New York Times*: "The making white of the outside will not allow the Western World to condone the atrocities that have been committed behind them nor to see these whitewashed walls as other than whited sepulchres holding memories of dead men's bones."

...

In consequence of the murder of Mechislav Vorovsky at Lausanne (*TIME*, May 19) and the acquittal of one Conradi, his assassin, the Soviet Government issued instructions to the Russian police: "to revise carefully the lists of Swiss citizens now residing in Soviet territory and to make a separate list of those born in the Swiss Canton of Vaud [where the murder took place]." It was understood that the Government intends to deport all the Swiss from the Canton of Vaud who are living in Russia and all those who have recently entered the country, as a protest against the acquittal of Conradi.

AUSTRIA

Santa Claus Held Up

The Government employees in the Post and Telegraph Offices, having been refused increases in salaries and Christmas bonuses amounting to about 11,000,000,000 kronen, went on strike.

Thousands of sacks of mail were piled up in the post offices. The telegraphic and telephonic systems were paralyzed. The stock exchange was forced to close; the banks were prevented from doing business, owing to non-delivery of the foreign rate; ordinary trade in Vienna was brought to a standstill because no mail was distributed: the nation was faced with a gloomy Christmas.

The Government, cheery about the situation, held that its budget was controlled by the League of Nations and that it was under obligation not to abuse the trust in which other nations had placed their confidence.

SWEDEN

Nobel Prizes Presented

In the presence of King Gustavus, Cabinet ministers and foreign diplomats, the formal presentation of the Nobel Prize awards* for 1923 was made in Stockholm.

William Butler Yeats, winner of the Literature Prize (*TIME*, Nov. 26), and Professor Friedrich Pregl of Austria, winner of the Chemistry Prize (*TIME*, Dec. 17), received their awards in person. Robert W. Bliss, U. S. Minister to Sweden, received the Physics Prize on behalf of Professor R. Andrews Millikan (*TIME*, Nov. 26); Sir Colville A. de R. Barclay, British Minister to Sweden, represented Doctors F. G. Banting and J. J. R. MacLeod, of Toronto, who jointly won the Prize for Medicine (*TIME*, Nov. 5).

No Peace Prize for 1923 was awarded.

DENMARK

A Bad Scare

According to the Danish newspaper, *Klokken Fem*, King Christian X, aged 53, spent several hours in a highly nervous condition after having received a letter threatening destruction of his country residence, and the murder of the Queen, the Crown Prince and himself.

Precautionary measures were taken: sentinels doubled, ball ammunition issued, etc. Nothing happened. The Chief of Police at Copenhagen said he thought the letter was from a lunatic.

POLAND

Witos Falls

Premier Witos (*TIME*, June 18) and his Cabinet resigned owing to defeat in the Diet. It was expected that President Wojciechowski would ask a prominent business politician to form a business Cabinet. M. Maciej Rataj, Speaker of the Diet, also resigned.

SWITZERLAND

New President

By 189 to 30 votes the Federal Assembly elected Ernest Chuard of Lau-

* There are normally five awards—Literature, Medicine, Physics, Chemistry, Peace.

sanne, Vice President for 1923, President of the Swiss Confederation for 1924 in succession to Karl Scheurer of Berne, whose term of office expires Dec. 31 and who is not eligible for reelection until the expiration of another year. Jean Musy of Fribourg was elected Vice President.

PORTUGAL

Exit Cabinet

Premier Antonio Machado handed the resignation of the Cabinet which has been in office for only one month, to President Gomes.

The Premier had asked the President to dissolve the Parliament, stating that the hostile majority made it impossible to govern. It was understood, however, that he declined to sanction the proposal. So the Cabinet resigned.

LATIN AMERICA

Mexican Scrap

The revolution in Mexico caused by a revolt of the Huertistas against the Obregon régime (*TIME*, Dec. 17) pursued its course in eddying swirls across almost the entire country.

Comparatively minor claims were put forward by both sides; no decisive action took place. President Obregon launched a "great offensive" against the rebels in the West, but engagements between the two main bodies did not take place.

The general situation was classed as "very serious," and unbiased observers displayed no optimism regarding a speedy outcome of the struggle. It was impossible to prophesy the eventual outcome; reports from Mexico were contradictory.

...

Earthquakes

In Colombia a violent earthquake destroyed the small towns of Cumbal and Chile in the region of Ipiales near the Ecuadorian frontier. Volcanoes in the vicinity of the towns were reputed in active eruption. Eighty-five corpses were recovered from the ruins of Cumbal.

In Ecuador the town of Tulcan felt the same earthquake. The principal church collapsed, the artillery barracks were completely destroyed, nearly every house was damaged. Twenty-seven people were known to have perished. Red Cross delegations left Quito, the capital, for the zone.

BOOKS

Color of a City*

Dreiser Tells of Old Sam'l Clompitt's Junk-Yard, Etc.

The Story. These 38 prose sketches of New York—the New York of Chuck Connors and the unsophisticated Bowery and the old-time bread-line—range odd corners of the city and exhume most curious figures from the dust of the first decade of the century. *The Log of A Harbor Pilot* describes the tossing existence of that strange race of minor vikings, veteran pinochlers all. *The Michael J. Powers Association* portrays the glad-hand life of a typical East Side boss—derby-hatted ruler over 40,000 would-be Americans. *The Car-Yard* and the gigantic adventure of freight—smoke and bells—the places the dusty freight-cars have been, the things they have seen! The life of a track-walker on the subway, dodging 200 cannon-ball flyers a day for tiny wages—the sleights of a push cart man—the sandwich-men, those biting commentators upon our modern scheme of existence—the revivalists—the lovers of Little Italy—the bums—the men in the dark—the men in the storm—the men in the snow. Do you know of the white-draped cradle within the door of one of New York's great institutions where, every year for 60 years, poor mothers and rich, humble and proud alike, have laid their unwanted children in the arms of charity? Have you heard of the tarnished fame of Hell's Kitchen as it used to be? Sailors Snug Harbor, where a thousand old seamen find refuge and a little security after many storms; the Bowery Mission; the cheap, grudgingly-charitable men's hotel that Mr. Dreiser calls the "wayplace of the fallen;" old Samuel Clompitt's junk-yard on 135th Street by the Harlem River, with its stuttering hunched proprietor who kept savage Great Danes in his yard—Mr. Dreiser can take you to them all and many other singular nooks beside. A guide who has had extraordinary opportunities for observing every changing aspect of a great and diverse city for more than 15 years, who has a curious, stumbling power for description, he can set before you with every detail of reality, the queer places, persons and events that he has seen.

The Significance. Here is a book about a New York which has already become almost as much of a tradition as the New York of *The Age of Innocence*. The book is written by one of

the pioneers of "realism" in America. Dreiser seeks to do for his city what Dickens did for his in *The Uncommercial Traveler* and in other sketches. The manners are different—the American attempt not quite so successful, on the whole, as the English one. But nevertheless, *The Color of a Great City* is crammed with a wealth of odd detail,



THEODORE DREISER

He saw Manhattan and lives in Los Angeles

vivid observation and strange information. Excellent reporting, readable and alive.

The Author. Journalist, editor, novelist, short story writer, playwright, philanthropist, essayist — Theodore Dreiser has been each in turn. He entered newspaper work at the age of 21. After a few months on the *Chicago Daily Globe*, he became dramatic editor and traveling correspondent of the *St. Louis Globe-Democrat* and subsequently traveling correspondent of the *St. Louis Republic*. He was for some years employed in special editorial work for Harper's, Century and other large publishing houses. From 1907 to 1910 he was editor-in-chief of the Butterick publications (*Delineator*, *Designer*, *New Idea*, *English Delineator*). In 1907 he was also engaged in organizing a National Child Rescue Campaign. Among his novels are: *Sister Carrie*, *The Genius*, *The Titan*, *Jennie Gerhardt*. In 1919 he published *Hey, Rub-a-Dub-Dub*, a volume of essays.

Of German ancestry, he was born at Terre Haute, Ind., in 1871, educated in the public schools and at the University of Indiana. Married, he lives in Los Angeles.

First Poems

Poets Keep on Publishing Books

HARMONIUM — Wallace Stevens — Knopf (\$2.00) matches its odd, bright cover. The titles of the poems show the mood, *Peter Quince at the Clavier*, *The Comedian as the Letter C*, *Hymn from a Watermelon Pavilion*, *Colloquy with a Polish Aunt*, "princos, citherns, toucans, gasconade." Intellectual gymnastics, the tight-lipped playfulness of a strange imagination, sonatas for the piccolo—much that is merely sterile grotesquery — occasionally individual beauty, unfashionably arrayed but genuine—half-a-dozen or a dozen poems, firm-fibred, original, distinguished, ensuring for Mr. Stevens a small but positive niche in the imaginary Valhalla of American poetry. A minor poet of uncompromising intelligence who may outlast many would-be majors.

MASQUERADE—Ben Ray Redman—McBride (\$1.50). An interesting young critic who is one of the best translators we have collects his verse. Influence of T. S. Eliot, influence of sonnets, classic and modern, some satire, pleasingly keen, capability, technique, promise, no great originality, a mind that has not quite found itself, a voice a little too fond of the accent of other poetic voices. But still, capability, technique, promise—no more unusual promise than in the case of several others, but indubitably present nevertheless.

BODY OF THIS DEATH—Louise Bogan—McBride (\$1.50). A little too much technique—a careful straining for oversimplicity that defeats its own end. Enormous polish employed unimportantly—rigid, neat little effigies frozen in their tight molds. There are some lovely and successful lyrics among the 28 poems that compose the traditionally slender and beautifully printed volume, but they are rare. Perfect control in the rest, excellence of diction, frequent excellence of image and epithet, but nothing more. All the promise in the world, but *Body of This Death* has not been judged as promise but as performance. So far Miss Bogan merely shows great aptitude and considerable technical skill.

Three first books of poems—all well worth possessing by anyone interested in modern American verse, in spite of any reviewer's criticisms. Poets do keep on publishing books of poems.

*THE COLOR OF A GREAT CITY—Theodore Dreiser—Boni (\$3.50).

Johan Bojer

To Meet Him . . . Is Disappointing

There has always been something immediately stirring, especially romantic for me in the mere mention of a Norwegian fjord. Perhaps that is because Thor and Loki were companions of earliest childhood. Nor will I ever forget the surveys and power of the first chapter of *The Great Hunger*. It had the breadth of sky and the mystery of rock and sea. To meet the author of such a book is necessarily a little disappointing. Bojer is slow, slight, would be almost dapper, were it not for keenness of eye, vigor of movement and ruggedness of countenance. He speaks English with difficulty. His lecturing in the U. S. was largely to Scandinavian organizations. The day I heard him he paid a glaring, a vociferous tribute to Frank Norris.*

Bojer is of Scandinavian peasant stock. His youth was one of struggle and poverty, but he soon learned to dream. The essential poet in him developed early. He himself says: "The best education for any child is a window through which it may gaze upon some fairy world." A youth spent near the wild sea and on the wild crags, listening to the stories of peasant women, tending flocks in the mountains—there could be no better for the development of a mind which was later to bring to a great understanding of the human heart a strong and liberal philosophy.

Bojer was educated in a military school at Trondhjem where the boys received free teaching and keep and even a little pay. Here, he says, he heard Knut Hamsun, who was already well known as a writer, lecture. Later, he became a clerk in an office; then, what he calls a "literary tramp," acting as newspaper correspondent, writing books, reading much. After he was married and became a householder he settled down at Hvalstad near Christiania, where he now lives with his family.

There is a sense of prophecy and of deep moral values in Bojer's books. They are all books which would like to bring to humanity something of the nobility of sea and mountain moods. Llewellyn Jones says of them:

"What saves Bojer's novels from being didactic and therefore misleading is his adherence to the great truth that there is no such thing as a science of ethics but that there is such a thing as an art of conduct. You cannot make general rules of conduct, for every case has its not to be duplicated features. Human situations are not like the situations of geometry, infinitely repeatable. But the general 'lie of the land' in the case of an author may at least be indicated roughly."

J. F.

* Bojer stated that, in his opinion, Frank Norris was the world's greatest novelist.

New Books

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

HIDDEN LIVES—Leonora Eyles—*Boni* (\$2.50). Francis Reay, English curate, was one of those unhappily fanatical self-flagellants of religion obsessed with putting away the sins of the flesh. Helen Clevion, doctor, sane and modern, had no sympathy for his bigotry but fell in love with him, nevertheless. The tragic working-out of their story crazed Francis and ruined Helen's career and her chance for any normal happiness, but she would not let it break her completely, for she was made of enduring stuff. An unpleasant, bitter, well executed novel that centers about the clash between ancient and modern concepts of real morality.

CROATAN—Mary Johnston—*Little Brown* (\$2.00). The adventure of Raleigh's lost colony in Virginia—the settlers who disappeared, leaving only the name "Croatan" cut in a tree, and were never found again by their English kin. The novel offers a fictional solution of their disappearance and traces the romance of Virginia Dare, the first white child born in the colony. As a tale, it is swift, exciting, skillful—in the best vein of that historical fiction which ranks below the finest. As history, it offers at least an ingenious hypothesis in answer to one of the strangest riddles in the story of the U. S.

31 STORIES—by Thirty and One authors—*Appleton* (\$2.50). A collection of short stories by Wells, Bennett, Chesterton, Galsworthy, Rebecca West, A. E. Coppard, Stacy Aumonier, Quiller-Couch and other English writers. Short story addicts may rave at the omission of this or that personal favorite, but, on the whole, the collection strikes a high average and at the estimated price of 8¢ per story should prove a boon to the economical book-buyer who wants his money's worth in both quantity and quality.

FEET OF CLAY—Margaretta Tuttle—*Little Brown* (\$2.00). The wicked rich, not too wicked to be somewhat plausible. The industrious and noble poor, who suffer the minor scorns of life with equanimity and are always rewarded with limousines in the last chapter. The love-story of a girl who tastes both riches and poverty, and, by heroically choosing Good Hard Work instead of Idle Luxury, eventually manages to eat her cake and have it too. Mrs. Tuttle has so shrewdly mixed reality and bunk, plausibility and blatant theatrics in *Feet of Clay* that her success as a popular fiction-writer of the Gene Stratton-Porter school seems assured. Marvelous pap for mental 14-year olds.

C I N E M A

The New Pictures

The Call of the Canyon. Glenn Kilbourne survives gassing in the War. But on his return the spectacle of his love fox-trotting and crap-shooting knocks him out. The Doctor ships him to Arizona, where a ravishing (but simple) ranchman's daughter nurses him back to health. Meanwhile the fox-trotter and crap-shooter runs out to Arizona for a personally conducted tour of inspection. A bad old villain chases her through a fearful storm to a deserted cabin. The hero rescues her, but she returns to fox-trotting. There is still the ranchman's daughter. Marjorie Daw, Lois Wilson, Richard Dix and Noah Beery wind this yarn into a skein of considerable entertainment.

Man from Brodney's. A comprehensive ignorance, possibly pardonable, of the works of George Barr McCutcheon prevents comparison herein of his novel and this resultant picture. His curiously exotic imagination has taken a group of characters to a strange island rich in jewel mines. Dying, the owners left a will which would return the treasures to the natives unless their son and daughter married. Fortunately involved are a beautiful foreign Princess and one Hollingsworth Chase, American adventurer. The walking delegate of the Natives' Union, local No. 1, argues that the matter may best be settled by massacring the whole white contingent. Nine or ten thousand natives are acting on his advice when an American gunboat hears the rumpus, drops a shell in the courtyard of the besieged château, details a platoon of marines. The masses of natives melt. The château, the mines, the people are saved. To make it completely safe for 100% Americanism, the Princess, foregoing her regal alliances, decides that plain Mrs. Hollingsworth Chase is good enough for her.

Lucretia Lombard. When a subtitle announces that Destiny rules the lives of men, the beholder can be normally confident that a catastrophic coincidence is about to explode under the plot. In the present case it is a dynamited trestle over which two lovely young women in their night-gowns are fleeing from a forest fire. This forest fire is an excellent example of the thing the movies do exceptionally well. By itself it makes the picture eminently worth while.

But to bring the females back to earth after the explosion. The bride who shouldn't have been married to the hero at all is abruptly submerged in the rapids below. With the odd angle of the triangle eliminated, the other two merge happily into a straight line and follow it to the nearest church.

THE THEATRE

The Best Plays

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

Drama

TARNISH—A study in sex relations, pure and profane, conclusively demonstrating that men are a bad lot.

RAIN—A study in sex relations, pure and profane, demonstrating that missionaries are a bad lot.

THE LADY—A study in sex relations, pure and profane, bearing witness that artists are a bad lot.

"LAUGH, CLOWN, LAUGH!"—A study in the sex relations, pure and profane, proving the latter are more successful.

QUEEN VICTORIA—An indication that small portions of the populace still yearn for sweetness and light.

Comedy

AREN'T WE ALL?—Cyril Maude tickling that particular portion of the ribs sensitive to satire on the fallibilities of matrimony.

CYRANO DE BERGERAC—Walter Hampden resuming his brilliant success in Rostand's classic.

MEET THE WIFE—If your wife or mother has a habit of entertaining visiting British novelists you simply must bring her around to this play some evening.

THE POTTERS—Staccato commentary on the kind of man George F. Babbitt might have been had he never made any money.

THE NERVOUS WRECK—Rampant farce regarding the irrelevancy of pink pills in the great open spaces.

THE SWAN—Sparkling synthesis of a brilliant comedy, consummate acting, perfect production. The family troubles of modern European royalty.

SPRING CLEANING—Wit and wisdom from the super-sophisticated philosophers of the English drawing-room.

THE CHANGELINGS—The most imposing cast of the season amiably occupied with a comedy of modern marriage.

Song and Dance

Amid the considerable variety of strictly frivolous entertainment currently displayed, these stand among the leaders: *Poppy*, *Music Box Revue*, *Wildflower*, *Topics of 1923*, *Ziegfeld Follies*, *Mr. Battling Butler*, *Runnin' Wild*.

New Plays

The Business Widow. Concentrate for a moment on this title. Does not the image of a lovely wife, pining at home for the affection which an imperipient husband had diverted to his bills and invoices, immediately arise? And does not memory distinctly stir with recollection of numerous encounters



LOLA FISHER

"Someone once said he didn't like her"

with this problem in the Theatre? It does and it has. Furthermore, the wife follows dramatic tradition slavishly by winning him back with jealousy. The possibilities of this plot petered out some time ago. To rejuvenate it some ingenious genius was required to put his brains upon the rack. Unhappily the German authors and the American adapter seem to have foregone this necessary process. Their play falls, therefore, into the vast field of inconsiderable amusement. It has its bright lines; yet all lines that glitter are not necessarily dramatic gold.

The important feature of the proceedings is the joint presence of Leo Ditrichstein and Lola Fisher. Mr. Ditrichstein has forsaken for the nonce his vast capacity for random love affairs and settled down to a display of his considerable talent as a human being of normal impulses. Regarding Miss Fisher, there is virtually nothing to say. Somebody once said he didn't like her. He wasn't even put under observation. He was buried the next day at noon.

Heywood Brown: "Nothing more than one of the thousand and one modern versions of *The Taming of the Shrew*."

Saint Joan*

G. B. S. Proves Himself an Incurable Idealist

George Bernard Shaw presented to the world, with the season's greetings, three gifts—a play, a speech, a remark.

The remark he sent through *Collier's Weekly* in response to a typically American request for his views on Santa Claus. The remark was: "Santa Claus be blowed!—(signed) G. Bernard Shaw, Adelphi Terrace, London."

The speech, copies of which are disseminated by the Fabian Society of London, discussed the question: "Is Civilization Desirable?" Shaw answered that whether or not it is desirable it is rapidly being destroyed. "But," added the mocking, mordant, misanthropic Shaw, "nobody will take any notice of me. Nobody ever has."

And now the world, tired of this giver of evil gifts, ready to kick him out of the age which, in spite of him, is so much like him, discovers that the old man has brought back to life a brave and beautiful and altogether lovely and lovable creature—Joan of Arc.

It is not to be expected that the Joan, brought to us by Shaw, is the Joan of our first love. She does not trail clouds of glory, nor converse with winged angels, nor does she fasten her locks within the confines of a regulation halo. She is the lass rather than the Maid.

God told her to do something. Stirred by the strange blind loyalty of ignorance, she did it. When the day came for her to die on a blazing woodpile she did not understand. God had not explained to her the historical values of martyrdom.

Withal she is a masterful character with an instinctive rather than conscious mastery. The accepted weapons of her sex she disregards. She is on a man's errand and she deals with men manfully. In the cast of 28 characters she is the only woman. Yet when the need arises none can bear himself with a finer masculinity than she.

Shaw's play is totally modernized. English, and even American slang salts the speeches of his characters. His mocking wit runs through it. Yet even Shaw's wit cannot destroy Shaw's emotion. In the writing of this play the old sinner and cynic writes himself down as an incurable idealist.

*Shaw's play, *Saint Joan*, will be produced in Manhattan by the Theatre Guild, Dec. 28.

Notes

Impending productions in London are: *Lord Adrian* by Dunsany, Monckton Hoffe's *The Lady Cristilinda*, *The Perfect Fit* (adapted from the American *A Tailor-Made Man*) and a revival of *Paddy the Next Best Thing*. During the holidays Gladys Cooper, the most popular actress in England, will play the annual *Peter Pan* revival. Miss Cooper comes to America in March for production in a few of her most noted London successes.

The Hardy players presented at Dorchester, England, Thomas Hardy's new play, *The Famous Tragedy of the Queen of Cornwall*. Said *The Times* (London): "The action is swift and strong without interruption. The poetry is clear-cut and precise."

Of major importance on the French theatrical horizon is the coming *La Dame Aux Camélias* with Ida Rubinstein in the title rôle.

Far in the future Manhattan is promised a glimpse of Sacha Guitry and his noted wife, Yvonne Printemps. They have signed contracts for an American tour, but previous obligations in Paris will delay them until 1925.

Lucien Guitry and Mlle. Spinelli (French favorites seen several seasons ago at the *Ziegfeld Frolic*) have the leading parts in *Le Lion et la Poule*, by Sacha Guitry, the first important production of the Paris season.

Arriving last week in Manhattan was Luigi Pirandello, Italian author of the fantastic *Six Characters in Search of an Author*. Signor Pirandello is a professor of philosophy at the Normal College in Rome. His first visit to America will be devoted to lecturing and inspecting the Pirandello cycle of several plays which Brock Pemberton will present in the middle of January.

The rumor flies that Elsie Ferguson will appear with Sidney Blackmer in a play from the Hungarian by Zoë Akins, to be directed by David Burton, who did so magnificently with *The Swan*.

Raquel Meller, extraordinary Spanish actress, has been forced by illness to postpone her American engagements. She will not be seen here until next Fall.

Interior-decorated, magnificent, "like the shining face of a lady friend that has been lifted," the Hippodrome (Manhattan), re-opened as a Valhalla of Vaudeville. The seating capacity is now 6,100, making it the "largest vaudeville theatre in the world."

MUSIC

Rosenthal, the Wit

Equipped with, among other things, a mustache in no wise cropped short after the fashion of the day, but flowing in the largeness of the decade before last, Moriz Rosenthal played his first recital in New York. For half of a normal lifetime he has stood as a symbol of all-around pianistic mastery. And in his recital he displayed the prodigious technique that has become a tradition of him and he displayed as well an imposingly architectural interpretation of Liszt and Beethoven. But Rosenthal enjoys a distinction other than purely musical, that of a wit.

"He has a most acidulous gift of jibes and satire," said Arthur Bodanzky of the Metropolitan Opera House and the Friends of Music the other day. "No person, no moment is safe from his railleries. But everybody knows that it is Rosenthal, whose uncontrollable vice is sharp pointed jocularly. And nobody minds. A violinist played a sonata by Erich Korngold, whose father, the most important music critic in Vienna, is rather remarked for pushing his son's musical fortunes. Afterward a friend of the violinist said to him: 'Why did you play that sonata? It is bad. It isn't even grateful.'"

"The sonata isn't grateful, but the father is," loudly commented Rosenthal who was standing nearby."

Rosenthal, by way of keeping up his jocose reputation, had challenged Vladimir de Pachmann (*TIME*, Sept. 10) to a pianistic duel. Whether this will consist of seeing who can run an octave with the greatest speed by the stopwatch or whether they will throw pianos at each other has not been determined. In any case, however, Rosenthal insists that the rules be such that if de Pachmann makes any of his famous remarks during the combat there shall be counted a foul.

Shakespeare

The Cincinnati Symphony Orchestra the other evening gave a program of all Shakespeare, that is to say of orchestral pieces written to illustrate some Shakesperian theme. This interesting selection of music, ably conducted by Fritz Reiner, consisted of Korngold's *Much Ado About Nothing*, Wechsler's overture *As You Like It*, Berlioz' *Queen Mab*, Mendelssohn's *Midsummer Night's Dream*. This piquantly balanced the well known against the little known.

Music written to Shakespeare affords interesting observation. Most of it is not so good, and very few pieces

rise to the remotest inkling of the grandeurs of the original. Especially is this true of the Shakesperian plays made into operas. Both librettos and music are sad mirrorings. Verdi's *Otello* and *Falstaff*, with their scholarly librettos by Boito are the only operatic compositions that ascend within sight of Shakespeare. They are not faithful to the poet in spirit—they sober down his great madness, adding to it a classical and austere elegance of form.

Marta Reborn

On April 18, 1920, the great Caruso played in *Marta* for the last time. The opera was not again played by the Metropolitan Opera Company until last week. Then *Marta* was produced with Mr. Beniamino Gigli in Caruso's rôle of Lionel. There was new scenery by Joseph Urban and new comedy business embellishing "one of the most delectable of the tutti-frutti operas." Mme. Alda was lovely as Lady Harriet and Mr. Gigli was lovelorn. His voice was a delight "only exceeded by the great Caruso."

A Son Recalls

Siegfried Wagner, son of the great composer, published in Stuttgart a volume of *Erinnerungen (Recollections)*. It is a rambling memoir, as the name implies, written by a genial, chatty man from the standpoint of one who knew the famous Richard as kind papa, and the stern Cosima as affectionate mamma.

There are accounts of youthful visits with his father to Italy, of the personality of Liszt, of encounters with the great of all varieties. There is an interesting account of the first time he heard his mother play—for during Wagner's lifetime she was so devoted to her husband that she neglected the piano:

On the 13th of February I sat in the salon working at the piano. In came my mother and went to the grand. She began to play. To my question as to what she was playing, she replied, with an abstract gaze, "Schubert's Lob der Tränen" (In Praise of Tears). A few minutes later the valet brought news that my father was very ill. Never shall I forget how my mother dashed through the door. . . . When I saw her in later years at rehearsals for the festival productions, representing rôles such as Kundry, Isolde, Sieglinde or Brünnhilde, my mind often reverted to that moment in Venice. Her impersonation was of ancient grandeur; I have seen its like but once upon the stage: the acting of Othello by Salvini, who was seventy years old at the time.

But the mark of Siegfried's own character is equally well displayed in his *Recollections*. This short extract quoted in the book from his diary is sufficient evidence of an affirmative personality:

Extremely hot and threatening tempest. The Europeans are guzzling beer with ravenous thirst. I can't conceive of it. I'm happy with my tea and lemonade, and hate this everlasting whiskey and brandy.

A R T

In Omar's Garden

It was eight centuries ago, in the year of the Hegira 517 (or A. D. 1123 by our calendar) that Omar Khayyám, the Anacreontic astronomer-poet of Persia, laid down his lute and passed with gentle stoic smile to the tomb he had chosen "in a spot where the north wind may scatter roses over it."

The present year of grace, 1923, therefore passes for Omar's 800th anniversary year. Two newly illustrated editions* of FitzGerald's English version of the Rubáiyat have been put on the market.

The more elaborate is illustrated by that brilliant but elusive lady who flashes about the dilettant magazines in purple seas of color-reproduction under the pseudonym of "Fish." The other illustrator, also an Englishwoman, is Hope Weston, who says she has tried to dip her paint-brush in star stuff to do justice to the "illuminated unreason" of the Persian singer.

Both these artists depend upon color for their ultimate emotional expression, and Fish especially handles her medium with dashing modern and exotic, not to say erotic, effect, combining it with glittering overlays of gold and silver and with rich arabesques of pen-and-ink design which suggest alternately Léon Bakst and the late Aubrey Beardsley. Hope Weston is more seriously thoughtful and mystic, in her endeavor "to visualize Khayyám as he appeared to his contemporaries—to study his mind before FitzGerald gilded his thoughts."

FitzGerald gilded Omar Khayyám, and Elihu Vedder's now classic illustrations have regilded FitzGerald. Vedder is academic, imaginative, poetic, and about everything else that he ought to be under the circumstances, except Persian. He is Roman, but not romantic.

It is the Vedder tradition evidently, that both Fish and Hope Weston are trying, in their respective manners, to get away from. Just how much nearer this brings them to Jamshid and Kaikobad may be a question, but certainly color helps out the illusion, sometimes magically—even though Fish seems oftener Parisian than Persian, and Hope Weston is rather like an oriental-ized English Rackham or Dulac.

One thing these passionate pictures do accomplish: they confirm a long-standing conviction that Omar will

never do for prohibition propaganda nor for an anchorite's amulet.

Now and again the mood of melancholy surges up—it is never very deep below the surface—and Fish draws three lovely veiled figures in black and silver for another wine-cup stanza, now of an elegiac turn:

*Lo! some we loved, the loveliest and best
That Time and Fate of all their vintage
prest,
Have drunk their cup a round or two
before,
And one by one crept silently to rest.*

. . .

Two Rembrandts

Rembrandt occupied much space in the art news of the week, and in a way which may be calculated to counteract the damaging effect of Dr. John C. Van Dyke's recent book of criticism and re-attribution entitled *Rembrandt and His School* (TIME, Oct. 15).

Joseph E. Widener of Philadelphia refused a check for \$520,334 with which Prince Felix Yusupov of Russia (TIME, Dec. 3) would fain buy back or "re-capture" two Rembrandt portraits, heirlooms in his family for 200 years, but conditionally acquired by Mr. Widener in August, 1921. The refusal was an impressive demonstration of the undiminished potency of the great Dutch master's name.

Events leading up to the lawsuit in which the affair has now become involved:

In the Summer of 1921, Prince Yusupov, whose family was once reputed the "richest in Russia," found himself in financial straits. To raise immediate cash, he had already hypothecated these two historic Rembrandts, smuggled out of Soviet Russia in a manner still unexplained, for the admittedly inadequate sum of 45,000 pounds sterling.

At this juncture Mr. Widener (whose private gallery at Lynnewood, in the Elkins Park suburb of Philadelphia, contains a dozen or more of the finest Rembrandt canvases that ever have been brought out of Europe, including that celebrated landscape chef d'oeuvre *The Mill*) intervened, and paid or advanced as a loan to Prince Yusupov 100,000 pounds sterling, taking over the two paintings as security. It was announced at the time that he had purchased them outright, and evidently Mr. Widener himself preferred to view the transaction in that light, as he tightened it up with an iron-clad agreement, signed by the Prince, to the effect that the latter was to forfeit all right to the paintings unless on or before Jan. 1, 1924, he should pay back the £100,000

plus 8% interest dating from Aug. 1, 1921.

This is what Prince Yusupov is now trying to do, and is prepared to do, so far as having the cash in hand is concerned. He has proffered a check for \$520,334, representing the current value of 100,000 pounds sterling plus 29 months' interest at 8%—a profit for Mr. Widener of \$155,334 on his money investment, if he chooses to take it in that way.

But Mr. Widener does not so choose. He wants the pictures—not the financial profit. Even so, he is well ahead of the game, for this particular pair of portraits could be marketed for a good deal more than £100,000 if they are genuine Rembrandts, or even if painted by Vermeer of Delft, as Dr. Van Dyke somewhat fantastically asserts in his disquieting book. The figure mentioned at the time of Mr. Widener's "purchase" two years ago was \$750,000.

And now, at the eleventh hour, when the young Russian nobleman attempts to reclaim the family heirlooms in the teeth of a harsh condition which must be fulfilled to the letter, he finds himself confronted with further obstacles, all in that remarkable agreement.

According to Mr. Widener's lawyers, it was nominated in the bond that in no case should Prince Yusupov be permitted to redeem his Rembrandts merely to sell or pawn them again. In fact, he is not supposed to buy back his treasures until "the terrible conditions in Russia have readjusted themselves," and the war-impooverished Prince "finds himself in the position to keep and personally enjoy these wonderful works of art."

Virtually, then whatever the reason the unlucky Yusupov wants back his Rembrandts, he must wait until the present Soviet régime in Russia is overthrown and the imperial Romanovs are restored to power, before he can make good money talk and reclaim the traditional family art possessions.

The case will make a pretty spectacle to watch in the courts.

The two paintings in question are half-length portraits of a man and a woman, a somewhat bourgeois-looking pair, 17th Century Dutch in type as well as in dress—the man with lace collar and cuffs, the woman wearing all her jewelry and holding an ostrich feather fan in her right hand. The date assigned to the two canvases is 1660, and they are superb specimens of the grand manner in portrait-painting—even though, as Dr. Van Dyke opines, "Rembrandt probably never saw either one of them."

* THE RUBAIYAT of Omar Khayyám—Dutton—illustrated by "Fish," \$7.00; illustrated by Hope Weston, \$3.00.

EDUCATION

An Academician

The Institute of France elected Dr. Nicholas Murray Butler, President of Columbia University, a member of the Academy of Moral and Political Sciences. The vote was given "in recognition both of President Butler's intellectual leadership in America and of his friendship for France as expressed during and since the World War." The only other American member is Woodrow Wilson. Theodore Roosevelt also enjoyed the honor. It is the seat left vacant by the death of Viscount Bryce, which Dr. Butler now takes.

The Institute is composed of five bodies: the French Academy, the Academy of Inscriptions and Belles-Lettres, the Academy of Sciences, the Academy of Fine Arts, the Academy of Moral and Political Sciences. The first is the most famous, but all have interesting histories, beginning in the 17th Century when they were founded. The Institute, abolished during the French Revolution, was revived by Napoleon Bonaparte.

Napoleon designed the uniform to be worn by members, which consists of "a dark green claw-hammer coat covered with embroidered palm leaves, trousers of the same hue, a cocked hat with green feathers, a court sword."

President Butler, in addition to administering the largest of American universities and participating in the affairs of the Republican Party, makes frequent visits to Europe and has a wide acquaintance among educators and statesmen there.

Among the foreigners who have been elected to the Academy are Eleutherios Venizelos, Cardinal Mercier, Professor Masaryk and the late William E. Gladstone.

Dalton Plan

In London was held a conference on the Dalton Plan for (English) Secondary Schools. Later a report was issued by the Dalton Association.

Author, Aim. The author of the plan is Miss Helen Parkhurst, Director of the Children's University School of New York. Its aim is to extend to pupils in secondary departments the opportunities for self-development which have long been granted to children in the more modern primary schools. The class room is to be a freer place than usual, the teacher taking the position of a friend and adviser rather than a taskmaster, and the students gathering in natural groups for the working out of problems which have been suggested rather than assigned. Each room is to be a labora-

tory in one way or another, with its own library, maps and other apparatus easily accessible to the inquiring student. For certain studies it is suggested that weekly or monthly meetings are sufficient, at which times the teacher can receive reports from the pupil upon the progress of his work. In French, for instance, a library of suitable books will be provided, and the students encouraged to read and talk among themselves.

Difficulties. The practical difficulties seem to be two. In the first place, especial care must be exercised in the estimate of the work which the individual student is capable of doing without waste of time, and in the second place, teachers with sufficient imagination and personality are hard to find. But the search for the latter is worth while, and under ideal conditions it should be possible to furnish the students what they require. The ideal conditions include money for space and equipment. The crowded state of most American high schools would be an unfortunate obstacle to the perfecting of the scheme in this country. But the plan, where it does not involve a meaningless kind of freedom, has great educational value, and the means may in time be worked out.

...

There are about 2,000 schools using the Dalton plan in England; and from 100 to 200 in the U. S. Miss Parkhurst went to England two years ago to lecture, and has just begun lecturing in the U. S. Her book (*Education on the Dalton Plan*—Dutton, \$2.00) has been translated into several languages, including Norwegian, German, Russian. She will leave the U. S. on March 20 for a trip to Japan—to explain her system there.

...

Notes

At Northwestern University, President Walter Dill Scott announced a gift of \$3,000,000 to establish Medical School from Mrs. Montgomery Ward, widow of the mail order merchant.

...

In Manhattan at Columbia University, was laid the cornerstone of a \$1,000,000 School of Business building, to be completed before next year.

...

At Cambridge, Edward G. Wesson, a Harvard junior, wrote an article for the *Gadfly*, a "liberal" periodical, claimed that all his fellow students fall into one or another of four groups—"high level actives," "low level actives," "resident miscellanies" and "non-resident workmen." The "high level actives" (exclusive boarding school men) "run the college."

RELIGION

Phanar's Throne

As Stamboul is the native section of Constantinople, so Phanar is the Greek section of Stamboul. In Phanar have lived for 200 years Greek families who have kept aloof from Turks and other Asiatics. In Phanar are the throne and palace of the Ecumenical Patriarch of Constantinople, most notable prelate of the Greek Orthodox Church.

Since Thursday of last week a new Patriarch has sat on Phanar's throne. He is Gregory VII.

From the village of Chalcedon, on the Asiatic shore, Gregory VII crossed over to Phanar in a caique, accompanied by the Archbishops of Brusa and New Caesarea. Where the marble steps of the Ecumenical palace go down to the waters of the Bosphorus, he was met by the Metropolitans of Nicaea and of Cyzicus. Taking his arms they led him to the palace gate. The chief secretary of the Holy Synod read him the canon of election. The Archbishop of Caesarea gave him the pastoral staff.

Thence, in the care of four legates,* Gregory VII strode through the palace to the throne of St. John Chrysostom, the silver-tongued. He put on his gold cope and mitre, ascended the throne, read his first official address, received congratulations. At high noon he went to a reception in the great room of the Phanar palace, crowded with diplomats and priests.

...

Death

The Interchurch World Movement of North America has applied for Court permission to dissolve. It is dead.

The Interchurch plan encompassed the greatest vision of any religious movement in this hemisphere. It attempted two things specifically:

1) To get coöperation among Protestant denominations, involving actual amalgamation in small towns and villages which had many superfluous churches. Here was a practical attempt at church union.

2) To investigate industrial conditions and to arouse public sentiment against injustice in industry. This was a venture into a highly controversial field where many conservatives believed the Church should not go. Its report on the steel strike was a victory for the Movement, but was a leading cause of its final defeat. In its clash with Judge Gary (*TIME*, June 4, July 16, Aug. 13, Aug. 20), the Movement came off with honors. In its resulting clash with

*Representatives of the Patriarchs of Jerusalem, Antioch, Alexandria, Belgrade.

its constituents in the churches, it lost.

The Interchurch World Movement was essentially a liberal one. Conservatives opposed it from the beginning. The Movement dies, as Fundamentalists come to the fore.

Application for dissolution was made by its directors, including: James M. Speers, John R. Mott, John A. Marquis, Raymond B. Fosdick.

...

Federal Council

Recommendations of the Columbus, O., meeting of the Federal Council of Churches, of which Robert E. Speer, Presbyterian, is President, included:

- 1) World Court.
 - 2) League of Nations "or some more effective substitute."
 - 3) Enforcement of Prohibition.
- Individual Utterances:
- 1) General Secretary Charles S. MacFarland said that the fabric of European Protestantism is crumbling, is in danger of collapse. Protestants have suffered most (Germany is chiefly Protestant). American churches must help with \$1,500,000.
 - 2) Bishop McDowell, Methodist, of Washington, D. C., said the trouble with the world is more personal than economic; it is the collapse of character.
 - 3) Dr. Samuel Guy Inman urged withdrawal of the U. S. Naval Mission in Brazil in order to stop the armament race in South America.

...

War

Baptists.
Episcopalians.
Methodists.
Presbyterians.

Here are the four great creed-bearing* denominations of Protestantism in the U. S. Today they have one thing in common: a dispute. It is a dispute between old-timers and new-timers. The old-timers call themselves Fundamentalists. The new-timers don't call themselves anything, but they are called Modernists. This fact is of elementary importance. It reveals that the old-timers are organized, that the new-timers are not. The old-timers are forcing the new-timers to organize. Last week, as never before, clergymen throughout the country began to "take sides."

Now, the big question in the mind of the man-on-the-street is this: Is the dispute mostly hot air? Or, is the dispute the beginning of a religious war? If it develops into a religious war, it will disturb the peace of every community; it will affect local and national

politics; it may touch business, in which case, it affects the man-on-the-street.

At the moment, the dispute is no more than a dispute. But angry words are flying.

"It is a shamefully incidental scrap in which the evangelical church is engaged," said Dr. Harry Emerson Fosdick (Modernist) last week. On the contrary, Rollin Lynde Hartt (Modernist) after a trip from coast to coast, reports that the row has just begun, that Fundamentalists everywhere are planning a real fight to kill Modernism.

The first skirmish is begun. It centers about the First Presbyterian Church, Manhattan, where Dr. Fosdick, Baptist, preaches most every Sunday.



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DR. LEIGHTON PARKS

"Are you afraid to try Bishop Lawrence?"

Three Presbyterian ministers lead the fight to oust Dr. Fosdick from that Presbyterian pulpit. One is Dr. Maitland Alexander of Pittsburgh. He is a rigid man, pastor of the biggest and richest Presbyterian church in Pittsburgh, himself rich. He is also President of the Board of Directors of Princeton Theological Seminary, famous for its changeless conservatism from generation to generation. The second leader is Dr. Walter D. Buchanan, pastor of the Broadway Presbyterian Church of New York City. He is an accepted spokesman of Fundamentalism. The third is Dr. John McNeill, of Manhattan. Dr. McNeill is of less importance nationally, but is the best orator of the three, and is conspicuous because most of the prominent Presbyterian clergymen in New York are not Fundamentalists.

Last week 1,000 ministers, Fundamentalists, met in Philadelphia. Dr. Alexander talked about "our offensive and defensive program." His point was that Fundamentalists would not get out of the Presbyterian Church but that Modernists would be forced to get out. "Let them get out," repeated

Dr. Buchanan, and from a thousand throats came back the answer: "Amen."

A few days later the call-to-the-colors was sounded in New York. Said Dr. Alexander: "Social radicals can join the Rand School. Germans can go to Germany. Why cannot they (Modernists) go where they are welcome?"

Simultaneously appeared *The Presbyterian*, accusing the Presbytery of New York of standing in 'defiant challenge' because it has not yet ousted Dr. Fosdick, and bitterly resenting the appearance of a monthly magazine to be called *The Church Tower*, in which Dr. Fosdick's sermons and news of the First Church will be disseminated.

Last May, the annual meeting of Presbyterians at Indianapolis took steps to oust Dr. Fosdick. But he remains. If he is not ousted before next May, the Fundamentalists will be angrier than they now are.

The Fundamentalists in the Episcopal Church quickly followed the lead of the Fundamentalists in the Presbyterian Church. Sixty-five bishops went down to Dallas, Texas (TIME, Nov. 26). They issued a pronouncement commanding every clergyman to teach the Apostles' creed word for word, literally. At the same time the rector of a parish in Fort Worth, Texas, was charged with heresy and was told that he would be summoned to trial. The rector is Lee W. Heaton.

But no sooner did the bishops leave Texas than clergymen in every state denounced them for their insistence on literal interpretation of the creeds and for their arrogation of the right to dictate the theology of their church. The Modern Churchmen's Union, headed by Dr. Elwood Worcester, rector of the fashionable Emanuel Episcopal Church of Boston, came out last week against the bishops. Money began to be collected for the defense of Mr. Heaton in his heresy trial.

The strongest blow for the Modernist cause was struck by a venerable rector in Manhattan—Dr. Leighton Parks, who has for many years shepherded the flock of St. Bartholomew's. He defied his reactionary bishop—William T. Manning. (Bishop Manning had been a conspicuous leader at the Dallas meeting.) Last Sunday, Dr. Parks entered his pulpit, without a cassock, but wearing the gown of a Doctor of Theology. And as such, he defended the denial of the virgin birth and the denial of other "fundamentals." He challenged Bishop Manning to bring him to trial, saying, in effect: "Why do you bring to trial a poor, friendless man in Texas? Are you afraid to try Bishop Lawrence or me? (Bishop Lawrence, of Massachusetts, is considered a Modernist.) And he added, that to try Bishop Lawrence would "shake the Church to its foundations."

* The Congregationalists, for the most part, leave creedal matters to individual churches.

MEDICINE

New Faces

"Plastic surgery" (or the reconstruction of physiognomies for either utilitarian or æsthetic reasons) is no mystery, and is practiced by many competent surgeons in every large city, says Dr. Morris Fishbein, associate editor of the *Journal of the American Medical Association*.*

Dr. Fishbein's discussion is of interest in view of the recent establishment of the International Clinic of Plastic Surgery at St. Andrew's Hospital, London, where some marvelous work of this nature has been done. Facial surgery is attracting wide attention in America because of the activities of Dr. Henry J. Shireson, Chicago surgeon who reconstructed the nose of Fanny Brice, vaudeville actress, but who was subsequently dubbed "nose quack" and was "chased out of New York" by the *Daily News* (TIME, Oct. 29).

Plastic surgery, largely an outgrowth of the Great War, reached probably its greatest efficiency in American army hospitals. Pioneers on the other side, however, were Major H. D. Gilles, at the Queen's Hospital, Sidcup, who is now in charge at St. Andrew's, and the French surgeon Delagénière, at Val-de-Grâce, Paris.

It was made necessary by the unusual number of jaw fractures and face injuries which occurred in the early intensive trench warfare. Lieutenant Colonel Vilray P. Blair, St. Louis surgeon, noted that few men were trained to treat such injuries, and organized the "Maxillo-Facial Service" in the U. S. Medical Corps, consisting of teams or units, each composed of a surgeon, an assistant and a dentist. Special schools were organized, men were sent into the French and British hospitals for observation, and eventually a maxillo-facial team was assigned to each base hospital center. Much of the success of such work depends upon the dentistry, as the making of splints for jaws is dental work, and perfect co-ordination between dentist and surgeon was essential. The aim of the Army work was not to improve on nature, but simply to attempt to restore lost parts and correct defects due to injuries and deep scars—in short to counteract mutilations in the best possible way. In many War hospitals, women artists were employed to make permanent records of the cases by drawings, water-colors, wax-work and clay modeling.

In civil life, of course, jaw injuries are uncommon, and facial surgery is largely of the plastic type, dealing with

the soft parts of skin and tissue. The chief drawback is the slowness of the process. A case may require a dozen operations before its discharge, for these things cannot be done in a single step. The anæsthesia and prevention of infection are of special importance. Much of the early War work was hampered by infection and lack of equipment. In plastic surgery flaps of skin and tissue are frequently moved from one part of the body to take the place of a defect in another. For instance, a strip of flesh will be dissected from the upper arm, leaving one end attached, and the free end grafted in place on the face, maintaining continuous blood supply. After the upper end is healed, and circulation established, the lower end may be cut away, and the flap turned as needed to fill in the defect. New blood vessels grow into it. When finally healed, the extra material is cut away. This simple process thus necessitates at least three separate operations at considerable intervals.

Other types of facial operations involve the bony structure and cartilages. Any part of the skeletal system may be repaired by grafts. Wax models are sometimes constructed for patterns. Long noses may be shortened, bony humps in them may be removed, depressions may be filled in in "saddle noses." At Major Gilles' clinic a woman with terrible burns on her face was equipped with a new jaw and eyebrows. A baby with a withered ear was given a good one. Hundreds of applicants, who want their faces reconstructed because of deformities which militate against employment or marriage, have had to be turned away. Formerly, except in armies, only the rich could afford facial surgery, but the St. Andrew's Clinic will extend its services to persons of moderate means. It will be run on a no-profit basis and will give post-graduate courses to surgeons from all over the world. To guard against commercialization, such students must meet the surgical requirements of the Royal College of Surgeons or the American College of Surgeons. In addition to English and French members of the Clinic staff, two Americans, Dr. J. Eastman Sheehan of New York and Dr. Ferris N. Smith of Grand Rapids, Mich., both having extensive War experience, are associated with the movement. Dentists, artists and sculptors will coöperate.

A chief purpose of the International Clinic is to expose quackery and professional "beauty specialists" in this branch of surgery. No honest surgeon will guarantee a perfect result in this delicate work with living tissue, and sensational claims and hopes must be discounted.

SCIENCE

Synthetic Stones

It takes Mother Nature some millions of years, by a combination of extreme heat and pressure to produce rocks, minerals and other hard things. Science is doing the same thing now in a few hours. Granite and jade have been made synthetically in a single working day at the geophysical laboratory of the Carnegie Institution of Washington, D. C. The substances known to be contained in the mineral desired are poured into a small platinum tube sealed with solid gold, which is placed in a "bomb" of the finest steel, along with a small electric furnace made of rubies. Heat up to 2,500° Fahrenheit, and pressure up to 200,000 lbs. a square inch are applied gradually. Suddenly the pressure drops. When the container is opened, small quantities of rock or mineral are found.

What is more, the man-made products actually improve on those of Nature. They are completely free from impurities. Some seeming miracles have been accomplished under high pressure—water, though incompressible, can, under a pressure of 130,000 lbs. to the square inch, be frozen into a cake of ice so dense that it sinks in water. Mercury can be frozen under a pressure of 170,000 lbs. Water can be injected into rocks under the same conditions until they become soft and gelatin-like. All of these processes are at present prohibitively costly. A synthetic tombstone would cost a billion dollars. But with the established fact of artificial mineral manufacture, we may look for a cheapening of the process until it becomes of commercial importance.

X-Ray-Proof

Stray X-rays escaping from a laboratory or doctor's office and endangering the health of persons in adjoining rooms will have their teeth pulled by an invention of Maximilian Toch, Manhattan chemist. Metallic lead sheathing has been used in such rooms to keep the rays in, but this is costly and the heavy metal requires special strengthening of building walls. Toch's method is the use of a barium compound in the plaster or paint on the walls of the X-ray room, barium being impervious to the rays.

Helium

Conservation of the helium resources of the U. S. as an American monopoly for both war and peace purposes is the object of bills to be introduced at the

* In a review of recent *Progress in Medical Science* in the December Forum.

present session of Congress. Dr. S. C. Lind, newly appointed chief chemist of the U. S. Bureau of Mines, sponsors the movement. Dr. Lind and his predecessor, Dr. Richard B. Moore, two of the country's leading authorities on rare gases and earths, speaking last week before the American Institute of Chemical Engineers at Washington, outlined the probable future developments of helium and the Government's program for it. The gas is going to waste in the U. S. at the rate of 500,000,000 cubic feet annually. It occurs as a constituent of the natural gas produced from wells in the Dallas-Fort Worth region of Texas, in Oklahoma and in Kansas. These are, in fact, the only large sources in the world. There is enough gas available to keep filled, ready for service, 200 airships of the size of the navy dirigible *Shenandoah*. In a very few years airships twice the size of the *Shenandoah* will be built, predicted Dr. Moore. They will carry enough fuel for a round trip to Europe, and a good-sized load of bombs if necessary. Commercial dirigibles will connect North America with Europe, South America, the Far East. A Government plant at Fort Worth is now producing daily 15,000 cubic feet of helium, 92% pure, at a cost of about 7¢ a cubic foot, and 50,000,000 cubic feet could be extracted yearly from gas in regular use. As helium when originally produced was very rare, costing about \$1,700 per cubic foot (a large dirigible requires a million or more cubic feet), the reasons for the present optimism regarding its commercial use are obvious. Before the War probably not more than 15 cubic feet of the isolated helium were in existence. At the close of the War the U. S. had developed the process of manufacture and had a considerable quantity in storage for shipment to the front. All the helium now being produced is utilized by the Army and Navy. Other sources are known to the Government, their location being kept secret.

Helium is an inert gas of great lightness and non-inflammability, present in the air in minute quantity. Airships inflated with hydrogen or other gases are subject to the danger of being exploded by anti-aircraft guns or engine accidents; helium is immune to such catastrophes. Helium was first discovered, in 1868, by Sir J. Norman Lockyer, the astronomer, by spectroscopic analysis, as one of the ingredients of the sun's chromosphere, or outer coat. For a long time it was supposed to be indigenous to the sun only, but in 1895 Sir William Ramsay (1852-1916), the brilliant British chemist, winner of the Nobel Prize in 1904, isolated the element from the earth, shortly after he had similarly found argon, in collaboration with Lord Rayleigh. Later it was discovered by Becquerel, the Curies, Rutherford, Soddy and other experts in radioactivity, that the so-called "alpha particles," little groups of four "protons" and two "electrons" given off regularly by uran-

ium and similar substances in their process of degeneration, are in reality atoms of helium. To isolate helium from uranium in commercial quantities would be impossible, but the more recent discovery that helium is a constituent of natural gas made possible the present-day developments. Its purification is one of the major problems. The best method (used at the Lakehurst, N. J., airship station) is by passing the helium over charcoal at a low temperature, resulting in absorption of extraneous gases, leaving nearly 100% pure



© Underwood

THE LATE SIR WILLIAM RAMSAY
He isolated helium

helium. Helium can be liquefied by cold, and is easily stored in that condition. A laboratory in Toronto is turning out liquid helium for military purposes.

It is an interesting fact that helium airships using gasoline fuel become lighter and lighter, owing to the loss of water vapor from the combustion of the gasoline. To keep the ship down, helium has to be released to bring the weight nearer to that of air. This has made long flights costly and impracticable. But a method of condensing and retaining the water vapor has been devised which keeps the weight uniform and saves the helium.

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Chimpanzee Embargo

So many chimpanzees have been taken out of Africa by irresponsible persons that the French government has called a halt. The Governor General of French West Africa issued an order against the capture, detention and sale or exportation of living chimpanzees in French territory. Special permits will be issued only to scientists and medical investigators to secure the animals for scientific experimentation, and these are limited as to time and number. The apes may be captured only with nets or traps, and not wounded.

THE PRESS

A Tribute

M. le Sénateur Paul Dupuy, publisher of the world's largest newspaper, *Le Petit Parisien* (1,800,000 daily circulation), sailed for France after several weeks' inspection of the U. S. Before departing he said good-bye with true French courtesy:

"I have spoken to scores of newspaper men on all sorts of subjects in English, which I do not know very well, and never once has what I said been misrepresented in print. Please let that be a journalist's tribute to America before I sail. . . . I was amazed at the size and the perfection of many of your newspapers in the smaller towns. Fifty and a hundred pages filled with advertising make possible the very best of writers and the most perfectly complete array of the news of the world. I like the way you make your front pages. There is something there for everyone."

. . .

John R. Rathom

An epic of world wanderings and a career in journalism came to an end with the death of John Revelstoke Rathom, at the age of 55. He was born on July 4, 1868, in Australia, and after many wayfarings died in Rhode Island.

His first adventure came at the age of 18 when *The Melbourne Argus* sent him to Egypt to cover the British campaign in the Soudan following the disastrous siege that ended when General Gordon's head rolled down the steps of the palace in Khartoum. There followed several years of wandering in the Far East, with the Bunbury Expedition in New Guinea and elsewhere. In 1890 he came to Vancouver, and during the next eight years was on the staff of several papers on the West Coast.

Then came another war. The *San Francisco Chronicle* sent him to Cuba as correspondent in the Santiago campaign. He was wounded, contracted a fever, but had hardly grown well when he started for South Africa and the Boer War. It was from that time that his close friendship with Lord Kitchener was said to date.

But even wars have their ends. Rathom returned to the U. S. and took a post on *The Chicago Times-Herald* (later *The Record-Herald*). Then he went to Providence. In the last 18 years he was managing editor, editor and general manager of *The Providence Journal* and *The Evening Bulletin*, said to be one of the most money-making magazine combinations in the U. S.

If wars have their endings, they have also their beginnings. The Great War brought Mr. Rathom more publicity, not all of it of a desirable character, however. He began an exposure of the German spy system in the U. S., of the activities of Ambassador Dumba

SPORT

and attaché Boy-Ed, partly in his papers, partly in speeches and partly in a series of articles in *The World's Work*, which, it is said, were stopped abruptly because some of his disclosures were proved fictitious. In the inquiry which followed, he modified some of his statements and retracted others.

In his last years he became a director of the Associated Press and President of the New England Daily Newspapers Association, and received orders from King Vittorio Emanuele of Italy and King Albert of Belgium. Sixteen months ago he underwent an operation from which he never fully recovered.

His good friends included Secretary of State Charles E. Hughes and former Secretary Robert Lansing.

The Song of Cleveland

It was the mark of a new era when the peoples of the world undertook the business of government. There were often bloody revolutions when the Third Estate took the ascendancy in the councils of nations from nobility and clergy. Is the time near at hand when the Third Estate will be displaced by the Fourth Estate? And will there be a bloody revolution? The trend of events points to a shifting of the ascendancy, whether sanguinary or bloodless.

When the Republican National Convention assembles at Cleveland next June, there will be 1,109 delegates, "representatives of the Republican electorate" crowded on the great floor of Public Hall. But in the best place, immediately before the platform, and especially accommodated with desks, will sit 529 representatives of the press. On other parts of the floor, will be 500 other members of the Fourth Estate. The "line up" will be—Third Estate 1,109; Fourth Estate 1,000 (approximately). Almost a parity.

To be sure, the Fourth Estate will not vote. Its only conference chambers will be offices of the press associations and telegraph companies in the basement. But from one standpoint it will wield a far greater power than the Third Estate, the power to "make" or damn policies and men in the eyes of the country.

A thousand reporters to tell of the labors of a thousand politicians—it is a tribute to the importance and thoroughness of the press. But it is also a sign of weakness. One Homer served to immortalize the story of 100,000 Myrmidons before the city of Troy. With less reduplication of news, a few men of marked ability might sing the story of 1,000 politicians more coherently and more enduringly than the small army of correspondents who will sweat next Summer in Cleveland.

One thing is to be said for the Fourth Estate—it has the good-will of the representatives of the Third. Three members of the Republican National Committee assigned to the newspapermen the 1,000 best-placed seats.

Olympics

The great quadrennial sporting event of the world, the Olympic Games, revived in recent years from the classic days of Greece, opens next month at Chamonix, France. On Jan. 25, begins the Winter sports competition of the Olympics of 1924.

But the glory of the unclothed human figure, in which the Greeks delighted, will be severely disguised in wrappings of wool. Hockey, skiing, figure and speed skating will be the principal events. The U. S., Hungary, Belgium, Czecho-Slovakia, Sweden, Latvia, Austria are already entered. A dozen nations, including England, are expected to send their ice and snow men.

Other Olympic items:

☐ A bland announcement from an Italian official that Italy will take third place in the games. "Naturally we do not expect to beat America," he said. He did not say who he expected would be second.

☐ America will send a Rugby team to the games. Rugby is played extensively only on the Pacific coast. Fighting title teams from countries where it is a national sport, America won the last Olympic championship.

English Rugby

Some 30,000 Englishmen, including George Windsor, better known by his first name, went to Twickenham. There they witnessed what they testified to be one of the most thrilling "rugger" matches ever held between Oxford and Cambridge Universities.

The dark blue team (Oxford) was preëminently favored because it had defeated half a dozen of England's leading fifteens. But the light blues by the brilliant work of their forwards succeeded in forcing the play so that until the middle of the second period, Oxford rarely led by more than two points. But Oxford's superiority behind the scrum rapidly piled up the score in the latter half of the second of the two 40-minute periods. The Tabs* were finally overcome by a score of 21-14, after a stand that captured the admiration of half of England.

Hoots

A favorite won and the crowd hooted. This was the unusual happening, last Monday, when Johnny Dundee (Guiseppe Carrora) regained his Junior Lightweight (130-pound) boxing title from Jack Bernstein in a bout at Madison Square Garden, Manhattan.

The odds up to the last minute were somewhat against Dundee, but there was no doubt that the fans were for him, when he entered the ring.

There followed 15 rounds of maul-

*An Oxford contraction of Cantabs, appellation of Cambridge men. The Cambridge name for Oxford men is not publishable.

ing with Dundee doing none of his usual bumptious fighting. The fans and the journalists watching could credit Dundee with at most only three victorious rounds, the last three, and possibly two other rounds drawn. The judges brought in a decision favoring Dundee. There was blank astonishment. Then a chorus of hoots and denunciations shook the building.

The Critics:

Wilbur Wood: "It will be many a year before the memory of the decision handed down in the Bernstein-Dundee fight can be softened down sufficiently to prevent sportsman from undergoing an attack of nausea when it is called to mind."

The New York Times: "The decision shocked a crowd of 13,589 persons who paid \$74,970 to see the title struggle."

New World's Records

Women's plunge for distance: Dorothy MacWood, of Michigan Agricultural College, 68 ft.

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BUSINESS & FINANCE

Current Situation

The Christmas psychology has confused the business outlook. Retail prices for the largely superfluous objects which form the bulk of the holiday trade are rather high, with the suggestion of smashing bargains after New Year's. Gold pieces accumulate in the banks, ready to be drawn out, given as presents, redeposited and sent back to the Reserve vaults again.

In the basic industries, however, cheerful news is beginning to appear. Oil producers prophesy curtailment of production, and the prices of crude have been raised in some fields. Steel orders are reported in prospect. Agricultural surveys show that the farmer is far from insolvent, excepting in the wheat belt. Cotton planters who managed to grow much cotton are well off, although spinners' takings here show another tendency to decline in fear of a curtailment of consumption.

In the business situation throughout 1923 there has been one constantly reassuring factor—an abundance of credit. The gold ratios of Reserve Banks are high, and the danger has been that too much credit would be extended, rather than that a credit shortage would develop. If the banks ever let go the brakes, a larger inflation than even 1919-20 might occur. At the same time our over-large gold supply helps in making the business outlook unpredictable according to old methods, because of this necessary yet artificial control of credit now being exercised. Just now the likelihood is for slightly lower money rates, with a consequent rise in bonds and other fixed-income securities.

Cotton Estimate

The long awaited final estimate of cotton production for 1923 made by the U. S. Department of Agriculture placed the current crop at 10,081,000 bales. This figure, although 167,000 bales under the Government estimate of Nov. 2, was still larger than some of the trade had anticipated, and in consequence cotton prices at first fell off somewhat on the N. Y. Cotton Exchange, but only to rise still higher when the full significance of the figures was realized.

The bales with which the estimate deals weigh 500 pounds, and thus the crop should amount to 4,821,333,000 pounds. At the average farm price of 31c, which prevailed on Dec. 1, the whole crop should be worth \$1,494,613,230. It is the sixth crop in our history worth a billion dollars or over, and the fourth most valuable cotton crop on record. In this respect it has been surpassed only by the 1919 crop (worth \$2,034,658,000), the 1918 crop (worth \$1,663,633,000) and the 1917 crop (worth \$1,566,198,000). In 1916 and 1922 the cotton crops exceeded a billion dollars in value. Moreover, the addition of cottonseed and linters will

considerably increase the cash value of the 1923 crop.

Among the states, Texas led with an estimated crop of 4,290,000 bales; next came North Carolina with 1,020,000, South Carolina with 795,000, Arkansas and Oklahoma with 620,000 apiece, Alabama with 600,000, Georgia with 590,000. Production in Texas is just 1,000,000 bales greater this year than in 1922, and more than 2,000,000 bales ahead of the output for 1921.

Trade Statement

During November, the U. S. exported goods valued at \$404,000,000, while imports for the same period amounted to \$292,000,000. The November exports were the largest for any month since February, 1921; imports proved more stationary, since they proved only slightly less than for October or for November, 1922. The large recent exports are mainly due to high prevailing prices for cotton, which figures so prominently in exported commodities every autumn.

During November, 1923, the U. S. exported \$746,000 of gold, and imported \$39,757,000, leaving the heavy import balance of \$39,011,000. Thus far this year this country has received \$290,137,000 of gold, while American exports of the precious metal here amounted to only \$27,931,000.

Undoubtedly the collapse of Germany's financial structure has played a considerable part in our trade balances, including our recent heavy receipts of gold. German capitalists have been heavy purchasers of standard American bonds and shares, for which payment has been made via Amsterdam and Geneva. The fear of a Labor ministry in Britain has also produced a shifting of British capital to this country for investment.

Mr. Baker's Bank

Wall Street has long been unanimously of the opinion that George F. Baker knew something about running banks. The declaration by the directors of the First National Bank of New York, of which Mr. Baker is chairman, of a 20% extra dividend along with the regular quarterly dividend of 10%, has tended to confirm this impression. The dividends this year total 60% and amount to \$6,000,000.

The action of the directors was due to the desire to place the First National upon a pre-War basis. The stock had recently reached the huge price of \$1,425 a share, and even during the post-War depression had not declined below \$850. Before the War the stock had paid 10% quarterly and 20% extra, or 60% per annum; since 1916 the extra dividend has been 10%, making 50% altogether.

The last statement of the bank, issued Sept. 14, disclosed total resources of \$342,404,660, surplus of \$50,000,000 and profits of \$5,943,779. Since this

September report, about \$2,000,000 has been added to capital, surplus and undivided profits, bringing the total up to more than \$68,000,000.

American Dye Industry

The American dye industry, to judge from the banquet speeches of some of its leaders, must watch out for perilous competition from Germany. Francis P. Garvan, President of the Chemical Foundation, declared at a recent lunch of the Synthetic Organic Chemical Manufacturers' Association that prominent German capitalists and manufacturers are vainly seeking an alliance with American firms only to destroy them, and will shortly attempt to set up a German-owned dye industry within the U. S.

In a letter read to the same gathering, Elon H. Hooker, President of the Manufacturing Chemists' Association, warned of the coming dangers of German low-cost competition. Colonel J. I. McMullen, Judge Advocate of the War Department, for the same reasons urged the necessity of protecting the dye industry through a higher tariff, and also a restriction of our patent laws similar to those abroad, whereby the holder of a patent here must manufacture only in this country.

It is also recorded that Professor W. D. Bancroft of the Cornell chemistry faculty spoke on the "fastness" of dyes to light—a phase of the American industry which lacks the after-dinner picturesqueness of certain other aspects of the industry, and yet has probably more real relation to its future success and progress than all of them put together.

Fishing Industry

During 1922-23 the fishing industry has recovered to prosperity from a dangerous situation reached during the post-War slump. New England vessel fisheries report a 6% increase in the catch over that of the preceding year, 45% more salmon was packed on the Pacific coast, and substantial advances were registered in the packing of Maine and California sardines and tuna, as well as in the production of fish oil and by-products.

During 1923 over 120,000,000 pounds of fresh fish have been landed at the port of Boston alone, and a distinct business revival is reported in the old fishing town of Gloucester.

One curious result of liquor smuggling and bootlegging activities along the Atlantic coast between Boston and Baltimore has been a marked rise in the retail price for fresh fish of almost all kinds because fishermen and boats here found rum-running so much more profitable than fishing, that adequate supplies of fish can be obtained only by raising prices right and left. Whether or not this novel explanation is a fish story remains for the Coast Guard to discover; as defensive tactics by dealers it evidently has psychological merit, since no one has yet declared fish dealers were profiteers, or demanded that they be "regulated."



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AERONAUTICS

Sperry Drowned

Lawrence B. Sperry was a son of Elmer Sperry, famed inventor of many gyroscopic appliances. Scarcely 30, he had achieved a reputation almost equal to that of his father. In 1914 in France, he won a 10,000-franc prize, flying a plane so stabilized by the Sperry automatic pilot, that a mechanic walked out on the wing while the pilot left the machine entirely to its own control. The first man to loop a hydroplane, the first to instal a radio set in an airplane, he was carving a brilliant career as a designer and builder of aircraft. His *Messenger* (a tiny single seater) came into most general use in the Army Air Service. Sperry used it to commute between his home and factory on Long Island. On a recent visit to England, his electioneering by plane for Lloyd George attracted general attention. True to his profession, and his convictions, he planned to make his business trips on the Continent and his Channel-crossing by air. Leaving Pett (near Rye on the South Coast of England) last week, he was seen to fly to sea in perfect weather, to turn back when his engine started missing, then to fly to sea again. This decision probably cost him his life. The plane was seen to crumple and fall. It has been found minus the motor, but the closest search has revealed no trace of the aviator. Mrs. Winifred Sperry has seen her husband survive so many hazardous experiences, thanks to his daring and skill as a pilot, that she still hopes the aviator may be found, but with each passing day the certainty of an irreparable loss to American aeronautics becomes greater.

Anniversary

Dec. 17, 1923 marked the 20th anniversary of the airplane. On the same day of the year 1903, Wilbur and Orville Wright, sons of a clergyman of Dayton, O., in a curious box-like machine made largely of wood, wire and canvas, propelled by a small gasoline engine, rose from a giant sand dune at Kitty Hawk, N. C., and made an epochal flight of 12 seconds. Taking the air a second time, they flew 852 feet in 59 seconds. The young inventors had braved the derision of all their neighbors, the scepticism of the world at large to create the first airplane. And the 266 miles an hour achieved by Lieut. A. J. Williams in the year 1923 (TIME, Nov. 12) is but a logical development of the work of these pioneers.

Ducal Visit

The Duke of Sutherland, British Under Secretary for Air, sailed for the U. S. The Duke will visit many aviation fields in America, will perhaps fly in the *Shenandoah*. Useful conferences regarding dirigible developments are in prospect.

MISCELLANY

"TIME brings all things"

In Fresno, Margaret Irving Seabury, actress, and William Seabury, her actor husband, announced that they intend to marry "in every State in the Union." Said she: "If either of us ever wants to get a divorce, we will have to go to court in every State before either of us can marry again."

The Pathfinder, a reputable weekly published in Washington, announced the birth in Pennsylvania of a baby, having "no spine, no ribs, no hip bones. . . . The lower part of the body tapers to an end that has the appearance of a hand or foot, web-like in formation."

In Winnipeg, one Stanley Carlson equipped himself with a cowhide suit covered with spikes an inch long, announced his intention of departing soon for Port Arthur to slay wolves by clouting them on the head with an axe while they nibble at his armor.

In New Orleans, a State health officer received a letter from Surgeon General Hugh S. Cumming of the U. S. Public Health Service, offering to provide a glass cage in which to incarcerate George Beaurepaire, Negro inmate of the National Leprosarium at Carville, La., while he was being tried in Criminal Court for murder.

In Bordeaux, it was announced that the late Joseph Léon Vasquez, a citizen of that city, had inserted the following clause in his will: "Make sure that I am really dead by having my head cut off in the presence of all my heirs." M. Vasquez's request was carried out faithfully. After the decapitation the head was again sewn to the body and placed in the coffin.

The *New York Tribune*, a reliable newspaper, announced that Catherine Jones, aged 13, was "star end" of the Harris School football team of Harrisburg, Pa., during the past season. She is the "only high school girl in her city who plays football."

In Moscow, Ivan Yashinkin, wealthy peasant, after living harmonisusly with his wife for more than 50 years, killed her "because she refused to cook him an omelet."

At Lovere, Italy, a ten-months old baby, with sunken eyes, too weak to cry, was found by soldiers floating in its cradle down the river Oglio.

The soldiers took the child to their barracks, placed it under the care of a physician. Each man of the garrison made a gift to the orphaned child; later, at the christening, the baby was baptized "Little Moses of the Bulrushes."

In France, M. Cassagrains, horticulturist, wrote to a lady member of a distinguished family of Turin accusing

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Italian officers and soldiers of cowardice. Bruno Gemelli, Italian War hero and recipient of the gold medal for military valor, telegraphed him to consider himself slapped in the face, challenged him to a duel on the field of honor. M. Cassagrain, who failed to get any sting out of the hypothetical slap, telegraphed back that his wife was responsible for the derogatory statements about the Italian Army, begged to be excused.

The *Baker's Weekly*, a trade paper, published an advertisement of the folding shipping boxes and trays of A. Backus, Jr., & Sons. "When you think of baskets, think of Backus," ran the slogan. Doubtless the "idea" was inspired by the famed writing-paper slogan: "When you think of writing, think of Whiting."

In Paris, some weeks ago, Madame Silvain, famed tragédienne, was acting in a Greek drama, with the sword of Damocles suspended not by a hair but by a cord over her head. Malicious colleagues cut the cord. The sword fell—so did Mme. Silvain's left ear. Last week she was awarded \$2,000 damages.

MILESTONES

Engaged.—Cyril Hume, 23, author of *Wife of the Centaur* (reviewed in *TIME*, Nov. 12) to Miss Jane Barbara Alexander, 23, of Manhattan.

Divorced.—Princess Catherine Alexandrovna Obelensky Meletsky from Serge Prince Obelensky. She charged infidelity. She was born at St. Petersburg, 1878, a daughter of Tsar Alexander II (grandfather of the last Tsar) by hismorganatic wife, Catherine Princess Dolgoruki, whom he married in 1880, one month after the death of his official wife, the Tsarina Maria Alexandrovna.

Died. Rear Admiral John Crittenden Watson, U. S. N., 81, retired. He served under Admirals Farragut and Dewey, was representative of the Navy at the coronation of King Edward VII of England. He was often called "the man that lashed Farragut to the rigging," because, during the battle of Mobile Bay, he thus safeguarded his commander, who insisted upon remaining in the rigging for a view of the battle.

Died. William Allan Pinkerton, 77, "The Eye," whose estate was estimated at between \$15,000,000 and \$20,000,000, in Los Angeles. His father, Allan Pinkerton, who founded Pinkerton's National Detective Agency in 1852, "saved the life" of President Lincoln in Baltimore on his way to Washington to be inaugurated, by taking him off the Presidential "special" and sending him through Baltimore on a preceding

regular train. During the Civil War, the elder Pinkerton put William, then 15 years old, in the U. S. Secret Service, later sent him to Notre Dame. In 1884, on the death of his father, William, with his brother Robert, took over the business. By 1911, his name was so great that he was called to London to guard King George V at his coronation. He always scoffed at tales of romance in "detecting" and ran his business with method and thoroughness. Intimately connected with the Theatre, he covered the walls of his office with photographs of famed actors and actresses. He delighted to repeat the remark of a visiting English detective: "These are, I suppose, representative American criminals."

Died. Sherman Cuneo, close friend of the late President Harding, whose biography, *From Printer to President*, he wrote, head of the Information Service of the Prohibition Enforcement Bureau, from accidental asphyxiation.

Died.—Mrs. Rupert Hughes, 39, second wife of the novelist-playwright, in whose plays she sometimes appeared, at Haiphong, China, suicide, probably the result of a nervous collapse following her experiences in the Japanese earthquake.

Died.—Thomas George Lord Shaughnessy, 71, Chairman of the Canadian Pacific Railway, director of a wide range of enterprises from banking to horse racing, in Montreal, of heart failure.

Died. John Revelstoke Rathom, 56, editor and general manager of *The Providence Journal* and *The Evening Bulletin* and President since 1922 of the New England Daily Newspaper Association. (See page 22.)

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IMAGINARY INTERVIEWS

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

Mrs. Leonard Wood: "The *New York Evening Journal*, self-styled 'America's Greatest Evening Newspaper,' ignorantly announced that I had been appointed a Vice Chairman of the Republican National Committee. No doubt they confused me with Mrs. Leonard G. Woods of Pittsburgh."

J. L. Garvin, editor of the *London Observer*: "In its issue of Dec. 17, *TIME*, the weekly news-magazine, stupidly referred to me as 'editor of *The Spectator*, London Sunday journal.' The *Spectator*, as everyone knows, is perhaps the leading weekly of the world. Its editor is Mr. Strachey."

Peter B. Kyne, author: "My publishers (Cosmopolitan Book Corporation) advertised my last book in many newspapers and periodicals: 'Peter Kyne works in his shirt-sleeves. He is a regular fellow. He writes for men. . . .' Wrote Heywood Broun, famed colunist: 'We are going to ask George Putnam, our publisher, to do something like that for us. The advertisement we have in mind would read: "The novels of Heywood Broun are for the whole world. They have that easy and informal touch. Mr. Broun does all his writing in pajamas."'"

Elbert H. Gary: "On my recommendation, the United States Steel Corporation gave \$100,000 to the Roman Catholic diocese of Erie, Pa., for use in the completion of a children's home."

John Pierpont Morgan: "I returned from a trip abroad. At the pier reporters besieged me. They told me that George F. Baker, recently arrived from Europe, had been publicly optimistic about world conditions, urged me for my views. Said I: 'No one can question his opinion, and since you have his you don't need mine.'"

General Josef Haller, Commander-in-Chief of the Polish Army: "At West Point, I watched a basketball game between the Army and St. Francis College. 'Please send your basketball team to Poland,' said I. 'I enjoyed the game immensely.'"

Theodore Roosevelt, Jr., Assistant Secretary of the Navy: "One Fred B. Smith called me a 'young fop' at a meeting of the Citizens' Committee of 1,000 in Manhattan. Said he: 'I understand he is wet as the Atlantic Ocean, and if the young fop tries any of that business in New York he may rest assured that we will teach him the law as satisfactorily and with as much emphasis as his father would have done.' Federal Prohibition Commissioner Haynes and Bishop William T. Manning

were among those seated on the platform."

Princess Marchibelli, Italian actress: "It became apparent that Lady Diana Duff Cooper and I had both been engaged to play the part of the Madonna in the coming production by Morris Gest and Max Reinhardt of *The Miracle*. Said I in a press interview: 'I am engaged to play the rôle of the Madonna, and I shall play it. *Voilà tout!* I shall certainly not play on alternate nights with Lady Diana, and when the curtain rings up on the first night I shall be on the stage. If Mr. Gest insists that Lady Diana play, I shall sue him for \$100,000. I have already spoken to my attorney and I have a good case. That would be a good fight, wouldn't it—almost as good as Carpentier and Dempsey.'"

Edward P. Farley, Chairman of the U. S. Shipping Board: "It became known that early in October in the board room, I called Commissioner Frederick I. Thompson of Alabama 'liar.' A blow on the jaw sent me reeling into a chair. I leapt to my feet, rushed at him. We were separated by husky Vice Chairman O'Connor and others of the Board. Later we apologized; each of us protested warm friendship for the other."

The Very Rev. William Ralph Inge, "gloomy dean" of St. Paul's Cathedral, London: "In a speech on *National Decay and Degeneration*, I said: 'We are breeding from the bottom and dying off at the top. The slum dwellers will be the fathers of the next generation. . . . The highest birth-rate is that of the feeble-minded . . . whose disappearance would augment prosperity. . . . Medical skill, sanitation . . . have led to the extreme menace of over-populating Great Britain.'"

Marilynn Miller, actress: "My attorneys announced that I had cancelled my contract with Florenz Ziegfeld and will not again appear under his management. Said Mr. Ziegfeld: 'If that statement is any satisfaction to her, I am satisfied. I simply refer to my letter to her attorneys . . . and ask them to publish it.' Questioned about Mr. Ziegfeld's letter, Mr. Malenvinsky (one of my attorneys) said: 'To publish it would do nobody any good and would only tend to make Mr. Ziegfeld a laughing stock.'"

Harry F. Sinclair, oil man: "A member of the Albanian Mission in Rome, told an American newspaper reporter that a 'certain American millionaire' (understood to be me) had just been offered the throne of Albania, 'in the hope that he can put the country on a sound financial basis.'"

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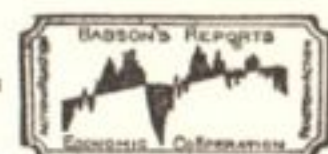
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Good Books

POINT with PRIDE

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

A girl who chose Good Hard Work instead of Idle Luxury. (P. 15.)

...

An ear worth \$2,000. (P. 28.)

...

"The Eye." (P. 28.)

...

An Empress who took a good nap after a heavy meal. (P. 12.)

...

George F. Baker. He "knows something about running banks." (P. 24.)

...

The front pages of American newspapers, "There is something there for everyone." (P. 22.)

...

A 13-year-old girl, "star end" on her High School eleven. (P. 26.)

...

The Allies, who have sunk their differences by compromise. (P. 7.)

...

A soldier who prepares for a "peaceful conquest of Russia." (P. 12.)

...

The price of fish. It is forced up by prohibition. (P. 24.)

...

A U. S. Navy "insured against destruction by gun-fire." (P. 8.)

...

A great novelist sprung from the peasant stock of Scandanavia. (P. 15.)

...

One thousand best-placed seats. (P. 23.)

...

America entrenched in the fastnesses of its dyes. (P. 24.)

...

"Little Moses in the Bulrushes." (P. 26.)

...

Omar's octocentenary. (P. 18.)

...

Homer's cento-millenary saga. (P. 23.)

VIEW with ALARM

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

The alliance of a rabbit and a horse. (P. 6.)

...

A "regular fellow" who "writes for men." (P. 31.)

...

A character who cries "young fop" at the famed son of an honored father. (P. 31.)

...

A Congressman who wrote the "Wyoming State Song" and two Western novels. (P. 6.)

...

Discontent in Russia. (P. 11.)

...

Santa Claus held up. (P. 13.)

...

"Santa Claus be blowed!" (P. 16.)

...

"Five hundred sofas." (P. 6.)

...

An obsolete dictum reflecting upon "integrity and honor." (P. 6.)

...

A "loony" threat. (P. 13.)

...

"... a good fight—almost as good as Carpentier and Dempsey." (P. 31.)

...

Argument between two ex-Premiers of France as to which of them appointed les maréchals Foch and Pétain to their commands during the War. (P. 10.)

...

A letter that "would only tend to make Mr. Ziegfeld a laughing stock." (P. 31.)

...

Mr. Churchill's I's. "In 15 lines there are 13 and in 10 lines 10." (P. 9.)

...

The judgment of a man who was buried at noon. (P. 16.)

...

The informality of Heywood Broun. (P. 31.)

...

Neat effigies frozen in tight molds. (P. 14.)

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the kind of man who never quite knows what he is talking about? When some topic of the news is discussed he registers faintly like a run-down phonograph. Or he makes silly errors, and, when corrected, says: "Oh, yes, of course!"

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