JOSEPH DEEMS TAYLOR

The method, if not the music, is indigenous.

(See Music)
O women and to men Fortune presents in its February issue Mr. and Mrs. Frank Jay Gould.

He is "The Gambling Tsar of Europe," even to conservative New York papers. And yellow journalism has told from coast to coast the fables that she plunges in millions against her own husband's baccarat bank, that she invented, wears "baccarat pajamas."

To Paris, to Nice to La Vierge, the villa of Frank Jay Gould at Juan-les-Pins, went Fortune, then back to Paris to check data and impressions against the best fiscal, journalistic, social information in France.

Result: Fortune presents the youngest son of the late Jay Gould as a man who seldom or never gambles, as a financier who having inherited one fortune and built up another in American public utilities, now devotes himself secondarily to building a third fortune in France, his primary purpose being to draw France and America more closely together by a series of business enterprises on French soil in which American business methods are the quickening keynote.

Fortune presents in color—for it could be adequately done in no other way—the breathtaking "Palace of the Sea" at Nice which Mr. Gould has built and dedicated to Opera, Art and Baccarat. Some Americans will not understand. But L'Illustration of Paris was quick to comment:

"American opulence is often justly accused of robbing our continent... Let us here render homage to Truth... This time it is America which has endowed our continent with a rich work of art."

New portraits from life of Mr. and Mrs. Gould accompany Fortune's presentation. It is noteworthy that a woman of such beauty is a director of the Gould Compagnie Holding in France—whereas Mr. Gould is not on the board, although retaining the control.

Fortune closes by presenting the first clear, concise, complete and fully illustrated explanation of both roulette and baccarat to appear in the English language. For better or worse, the two forms of baccarat are "the smartest games in the world."

Deliberately Fortune delayed its report on the glamorous business of a distinguished American in France until after Fortune had amply shown that there is glamour, interest and vitality in the stories of oil, aluminum, coal, bronze—in the stories of all businesses when rightly written.
More Riding Comfort than you can imagine...at prices that make both cars value sensations

OWNER-MANAGEMENT PERMITS EXCLUSIVE VALUE ADVANTAGES
Owner-management enables Hudson and Essex to give you outstanding advantages in quality and price. The men who are now guiding its destinies have been with the company since its inception twenty-two years ago. Its department heads and principal distributors are its controlling owners. Their independence is backed by unusually large resources in capital and plant facilities. It enables Hudson and Essex to lead in design and engineering. It permits economies in manufacture and distribution that bring exceptional quality direct to the public at distinct price advantages.

You cannot imagine riding ease. You must experience it! Words cannot bring you the delightful sensation of riding in the Greater Hudson Eight or the New Essex Super-Six. They can but tell you that these cars give you Rare Riding Comfort at prices amazingly low.

It costs more money to build such comfortable cars. Frames must be heavier, motors smoother, bodies silent, controls easy to reach and operate. That is why easy-riding, until now, has always been limited to very expensive cars. But Owner-Management permits Hudson and Essex proved reliability at much lower prices.

When you see these cars at your Hudson and Essex dealers, you will be impressed by their distinctive beauty. You will like their long decidedly different lines, chromium-plated radiator grids and smart interiors.

When you ride in them, you will discover surprising speed, acceleration, hill-climbing ability and economy. But above all you will know they give you luxurious riding ease such as you have never before experienced except in cars costing thousands of dollars.

Prove these statements today. Your Hudson and Essex dealer is ready to give you a ride.
Behind Strowger Products
Long Manufacturing Experience
—World-Wide Usage

First-time users of Strowger products often express wonder that Strowger equipment is able to perform so well—to show such durability and sturdiness under the stress of long continued use. They wonder why Strowger relays, for example, outlast and out-perform any other relay ever devised. Why Strowger Private Dial Systems offer such vast improvements and economies over other systems of intercommunication. Or why the Strowger Power Supervisor’s Board is so thoroughly adaptable to modern power networks. The answer is that behind every Strowger development there is a thoroughly experienced technical organization—the same engineering staff which has developed and perfected the dial telephone system now in use the world over. Every Strowger device is based on certain electro-mechanical elements of apparatus which have been successfully serving the telephone industry since 1892.

Strowger products now embrace almost the entire field of electrical communication, signaling and control. Those listed below are typical examples of a constantly growing number of products which are daily proving their usefulness to business and industry. Information concerning any—or all—of them will be gladly furnished on request.

Private Dial
Telephone Systems
Industrial Fire
Alarm Systems
Watchmen’s Supervisory
Systems
Relays, Switches and
Miscellaneous Signal
Accessories
- Power Supervisor’s
Boards

Public Dial Telephone
Systems
Municipal Fire Alarm
Systems
Police Supervisory
Systems
Portable Telephones and
Line Test Sets
Railway Telephone and
Communication Apparatus

Engineered, Designed and Manufactured by
Automatic Electric Inc.
Factory and General Offices:
1033 West Van Buren St., Chicago, U. S. A.

NOW... FOR THE THOUSANDS

WHO MAKE THE 57...

H. J. Heinz Company found Allegheny Metal invaluable in the manufacture of several of the famous 57 varieties.

Naturally, when the new recreation center for employees was planned, H. J. Heinz Company chose this same metal for the important task of serving thousands of meals daily.

But why—you wonder—did this alloy stand out?

Because Allegheny Metal is insoluble in practically all food combinations—even the most acid. Because it does not render food unfit for marketing by changing its taste or color. Because it offers lighter weight and greater strength.

For these reasons Allegheny Metal is successful in food manufacturing. For these reasons it was picked for all equipment in the kitchens of the new Heinz Recreation Building. This use by Heinz is their sincerest endorsement.

In your food manufacturing or kitchens, you can get these same qualities if you pick Allegheny Metal. Call on some of your friends who use it. Ask their opinion of it. Specify this alloy.

ALLEGHENY STEEL COMPANY


Licensed by the Chemical Foundation, Inc., under basic patents No. 1,316,817 and No. 1,339,378.
Save 25¢...and
Save Your Skin

50¢
50¢
quality
quality
LISTERINE
LISTERINE
SHAVING CREAM
SHAVING CREAM
now 25¢
now 25¢

IF your beard is tough and your skin is tender, Man! here's the cream for you. You will see its quality in its thick, creamy lather. Your face will feel grateful at the first zip of the razor.

Listerine Shaving Cream softens the toughest beard. Stays moist on the driest skin. And lubricates the razor's path with a microscopic film of glycerine. In every way it is a superlative product, truly worthy of the Listerine name. Millions of men have already found that out; so mass production now saves you a quarter on every tube you buy.

Lambert Pharmaceutical Co., St. Louis, Mo.
What Is Gum-Dipping?

Gum-Dipping is the Firestone trade name for that patented, basic process which makes Firestone Tires fundamentally different from all other tires. It is one of the reasons why Firestone, through many years, has easily been able to make good the statement: "Most miles per dollar." It is not something done to a tire after it is made. It is something very vital done before the tire is made.

To grasp the full significance of Gum-Dipping, it is necessary to know something about how a tire is made and what goes on within a tire on the road. The body of the tire bears the principal strains in service. To it is attached the tread which provides traction and takes the wear of the road.

The usual tire body is built up of layers or plies of cotton cords between which rubber has been forced. Rubber is incompressible. Hence the tire body practically does not expand or contract to meet road shocks. It flexes—that is, it changes form.

The strain of the flexing tends to pull the plies apart and also to pull the cords themselves apart. A tire flexes about seven hundred times in a mile—which gives some idea of the strains and the friction which a tire must endure.

The great enemy to tire life is internal friction. Years ago the fabric was square-woven—and the cotton cords sawed, one across another.

If cotton rubs against cotton, the tire soon heats up and collapses. That is why the square-woven fabric tires were so short-lived. Then came the tires with parallel cords that could not saw each other. The best square-woven fabric tire would go scarcely four thousand miles. A poor cord tire will give at least twice that mileage. Making the cords parallel was a great advance—but it was only part of the battle against internal friction.

It was realized that if the fibers of cotton in a cord could be insulated one from another, then a step up in tire life could be had comparable to that made by shifting from square-woven fabric to parallel cords. That is what all tire makers have been striving for. That is what Firestone has achieved.

Every cord used in Firestone Tires has been treated with a rubber solution which penetrates every cord and each fiber; and thus not only the cords, but also the very fibers within them are insulated.

Eight pounds of fine, pure rubber are, by the patented Gum-Dipping process, integrated into every one hundred pounds of cotton cords. This means three extra pounds of pure rubber added to an average set of tires—and added where it means most to the strength and the life of the tire. This extra rubber all goes into the cords of the tire—where you never see it.

Why does Firestone put in this extra value? And what does it mean to you? It means just this. The performance—the extra value—has been shown for years on the road and in the laboratory. It has been proved that Gum-Dipping:

—increases the flexing life of a cotton cord by 58%.
—increases tire life by from 25% to more than 40%, according to the severity of the service—the more severe the service, the higher the percentage.

Firestone Gum-Dipped Tires are not just tires. They are thirty years of organized experience. They are sold only through Firestone Service Dealers and Service Stores and only as Firestone Gum-Dipped Tires—bearing the Firestone name and bearing the Firestone emblem that appears on this page.

Wherever you live—city or country—a fresh and complete stock of Firestone products is near-by.
Always the right note

the Face that's Fit

In music-room or board-room, office or college, the right note of good grooming is the Face that's Fit. Fit for the double-quick march of business. Fit for society's gayest moment.

So, millions of men begin their day with Williams Shaving Service. Williams Shaving Cream and Aqua Velva. Fit as Williams lather leaves it.

First, Williams Shaving Cream. Quick. Cool as frost. Mild and moisture-laden. There's friendliness in the feel of this Williams lather. Your blade skims over your face without coaxing. No grease-clogged pores. No after-sting. Williams has never for the casual nicks and cuts. . . holds the natural, good-complexion moisture of the skin. . . keeps the face as smoothly clear-toned. . . you are of the millions who know that Williams Shaving Service—Williams Shaving Cream and Aqua Velva—always strikes the right note.

You men who welcome a shave that's clean and fast. . . cool and comfortable. . . that leaves your skin smoothly clear-toned. . . you are of the millions who know that Williams Shaving Service—Williams Shaving Cream and Aqua Velva—always strikes the right note.
GASOLINE COULD SAY OUCH!!

Like jewelers, haberdashers, florists, milliners, couturieres, gasoline refiners like to display their product in glass, where the public may see and buy. Hence, glass cylinders on gasoline pumps—the filling station’s show window. Some three or four years ago, gasoline refiners were disconcerted by the persistent clouding and discoloration of their new types of gasoline when so displayed in glass cylinders. Cause of the trouble was soon discovered to be ultra-violet rays—the same invisible rays that cause sunburn of the human skin. The gasoline was being “sunburned”—changed chemically. Alert to meet every modern need in glass products, the Macbeth-Evans Glass Company soon developed a new glass—“Kromex”—which, owing to its special composition, filtered out the harmful ultra-violet rays, and prevented them from reaching the gasoline. Quick to realize the sales value of crystal-clear gasoline instead of the muddy, straw-colored, sunburned kind, refiners began to insist on Macbeth “Kromex” Cylinders. In response to the demand, pump manufacturers bought the entire output the first year, doubled their purchases the second. — MACBETH-EVANS GLASS CO., Charleroi, Pa.
IT'S A PLEASURE TO THROW YOU OUT

MR. WATER-THIN

YOU NEVER DID A MOTOR ANY GOOD!

Mr. Water-thin is a loafer. He won't work. He's a dead loss. Yet you'll find him in every gallon of ordinary motor oil—a quart of waste oil so thin, so lacking in body, that ordinary motor oil—a quart of waste oil—is one of the greatest achievements of the oil industry. Quaker State engineers have dubbed the stuff "water-thin."

"Water-thin" is present in all crude oil—ordinary refining can't get it out. But Quaker State refining gets it out—every bit of it. And the exclusive process that does it—a process you'll find only in Quaker State's four modern refineries—is one of the greatest achievements of the oil industry. It took skill and years of refining experience to work out the idea. It took a tremendous investment in refining equipment to put it into operation. But the result is worth it.

For by removing "water-thin," Quaker State can replace this waste material with rich, full-bodied lubricant—and does! Quaker State gives you four full quarts of lubricant in every gallon—not three quarts and a quart of waste. So you really get an extra quart. Motorists have been quick to appreciate the difference. For the demand for Quaker State has made it the world's largest selling Pennsylvania Oil!

And remember this. Every drop of Quaker State is made entirely from 100% pure Pennsylvania Grade Crude Oil,—a motor oil so free from impurities that it doesn't require acid treatment in refining. That's important! For acids tend to destroy some of the oil's oiliness.

One dealer in every four in the United States sells Quaker State and displays the green and white Quaker State service station sign. Quaker State costs 35c per quart (in Canada) but per mile it's the cheapest oil you can buy. For you get a full extra quart of lubricant in every gallon!

There's an extra quart of lubrication in every gallon!
IN the weather-beaten face of stone and in the wind-swept emptiness of the desert there is evidence of the mercilessness of Time. And yet modern science has achieved marked success in prolonging the usefulness of material things. Those that wore out in time now wear more slowly and so serve us more adequately.

Steel, most useful of all metals, lasts longer—quite as long as we require because we have learned to alloy it with other metals to endow it with added merit and increase its usual advantages. After twenty years' continued use under many phases of exposure, COP-R-LOY is seen to be quite positive in its stubborn ability to resist the forces of decay and to render far more in service life than would be expected for its low cost.

No wonder that so many useful products are fabricated from COP-R-LOY today. Look for the COP-R-LOY label on the metal products that you buy.

WHEELING STEEL CORPORATION
Wheeling, West Virginia

Subsidiary Companies
Wheeling Corrugating Company
Consolidated Expanded Metal Companies
Ackermann Manufacturing Company
The Tyler Tube and Pipe Company

FROM MINE TO MARKET

Look for this COP-R-LOY shield, in green and black. It is on many articles of general use and indicates the presence of COP-R-LOY, the Copper Alloyed Steel, which delivers two to several times greater value and longer service because of its added resistance to atmospheric as well as many more trying conditions.
SILENT... SWIFT... SMOOTH
DUAL HIGH GEARS GIVE FASCINATING RESULTS

THERE is a deep and lasting satisfaction in owning one of the new Chrysler Straight Eights—for they are fascinating in performance, distinguished in appearance and safe at all speeds.

Chrysler eight-cylinder smoothness gives a fascination to performance that is remarkable not only in power, but in the results of an exclusive Multi-Range 4-speed transmission with Dual High gears. You have the driving pleasure of two distinctly different high gears—one quiet "high" for the sprints of traffic and speedy hill-climbing, another quiet "high" for the open road. Shifting back and forth, either up or down between these two "highs", may be done at any speed without hesitation or clashing.

Marked distinction and smartness are due to the graceful design of their strong insulated steel bodies in combination with an extremely low center of gravity. Low-swung car weight makes possible a perfection of balance that assures better performance, finer riding qualities and greatest safety at all speeds.

A constant sense of safety is also inspired by the positive control of Chrysler internal hydraulic brakes—always equalized and requiring no lubrication.

At the national automobile shows, and everywhere, all public comment supports the fact that these are the outstanding motor cars of 1931.

CHRYSLER EIGHT COUPE $1495, F. O. B. FACTORY

CHRYSLER EIGHT—Coupe (with rumble seat) $1495; Sedan $1525; Convertible Coupe $1665; Roadster $1495. Six wire wheels, $80 extra. Sport Roadster (including six wire wheels and trunk rack) $1595. CHRYSLER IMPERIAL EIGHT—Five-passenger Sedan $2745; Close-Coupled Sedan $2845; Seven-passenger Sedan $3045; Sedan-Limousine $3145. With custom bodies designed by LeBaron—Coupe $3575; Roadster $3220; Convertible Coupe $3320; Phaeton $3285. F. O. B. factory.

Chrysler Eight and Chrysler Imperial Eight closed cars are factory-wired for immediate installation of Transozone, the pioneer automobile radio. Other models will be equipped on order.
THE PRESIDENCY

The Hoover Week

Last week President Hoover parted with his closest, ablest private secretary. George Akerson departed for New York to take his $30,000-per-year job with Paramount-Publix Corp. White House newsgatherers gave George Akerson a farewell present: a large cocktail shaker.

Signed by President Hoover: the First Deficiency Appropriation bill, first of the eleven annual supply measures which must be enacted before March 4 if an extra session of Congress is to be averted.

In a long statement to the Press, President Hoover defended his advocacy of Red Cross Drought Relief over the Senate plan for direct feeding of the needy by the Government. Excerpt: "This is not an issue as to whether people shall go hungry and cold. It is a question as to whether the American people will maintain the spirit of charity and mutual self-help." But the President showed this much will- nessex, 8:30 to 10:30

On occasion of the annual dinner of the New York Real Estate Board President Hoover sent its chairman a telegram: "I will be obliged if you will express my cordial greetings and best wishes for an in- \n
rated meeting." Present was New York's Democratic Governor and Presidential aspirant, Franklin Delano Roosevelt. Observed he: "I take it, on the strength of the Hawley-Smoot Tariff Act. On the recommendation of new Tariff Commission he cut the rates on woodflour (33% to 25% ad valorem), pigskin leather (25% to 15%), straw hats ($4 per doz. plus 60% to $3 per doz. plus 50%), and rye whiskies ($4 to 6¢ per lb.). Upped were the rates on woven wire fencing and netting (45% to 50% and 60%). Explanation of the Commission's celerity in investigating these rate cases was its use of foreign invoice values on imports as a basis for tariff equalization.

President Hoover last week began to flex "injustices and inequalities" out of the Hawley-Smoot Tariff Act. On the recommendation of the new Tariff Commission he cut the rates on woodflour (33% to 25% ad valorem), pigskin leather (25% to 15%), straw hats ($4 per doz. plus 60% to $3 per doz. plus 50%), and rye whiskies ($4 to 6¢ per lb.). Upped were the rates on woven wire fencing and netting (45% to 50% and 60%). Explanation of the Commission's celerity in investigating these rate cases was its use of foreign invoice values on imports as a basis for tariff equalization.

President Hoover last week wrote to Senator Thomas David Schall of Minnesota to urge him to withdraw his nomination for a Federal judge. He had urged Schall on his own. President Hoover did not have long to wait for expected "reprimals." Blind Senator Schall declared he had been "grossly improper" for him to act as Solicitor General (1925-29) to appear before the U. S. Circuit Court of Appeals as a witness for his deceased client and help obtain a reversal of the Federal District Court which had ordered the Hill estate to pay the tax. And why, asked the Senator, had Solicitor General Mitchell never appealed the case for the Government to the Supreme Court?

To the Washington Community Chest, President Hoover contributed $2,000. Calvin Coolidge used to give $100 or less.

The Congress

Clock

Working days left: 19. Essential bills to enact if a special session is to be avoided: 10. Essential bills enacted last week: 1

House Work Done. The House of Representatives last week:

C. Sustained (278-to-10) President Hoover's veto—first this session—of a bill to compensate Homer N. Horine for Spanish War services which the War Department records do not confirm.

C. Adopted a conference report on the First Deficiency Appropriation bill; sent it to the Senate.

C. Passed the District of Columbia Appropriation bill; sent it to the Senate.

C. Passed a bill providing for a $5,000,000 dirigible base for the Navy on the Pacific coast; sent it to the Senate.

C. Passed a Senate bill to create a Federal Board for Employment Stabilization.

C. Passed a bill for the $100,000,000 Public Building Program; sent it to the Senate.

C. Passed a bill—with a unanimous rising vote of tribute to its author, Wisconsin's Cooper, 50, House Dean—to rename B Street (from the Capitol to the Arlington Memorial Bridge) Constitution Avenue.

Senate Work Done. The Senate of the U. S. last week:

C. Adopted the conference report on the First Deficiency Appropriation bill, sent it to the President.

C. Passed a bill fixing wages on Government construction jobs at prevailing local wage levels; sent it to the House.

C. Passed a House bill for the $100,000,000 Public Building Program; sent it to conference.

C. Reconsidered and rejected (40-to-33) the nomination of George Otis Smith to be Chairman of the Federal Power Commission; ordered special counsel to start a quo warranto court action to test Chairman Smith's tenure of office over the Senate's objection.


C. Confirmed David Burnet of Ohio to be Commissioner of Internal Revenue.

"The Young Plan"

Before the House Ways & Means Committee last week passed an unusual parade of potent bankers and businessmen. They had hurried anxiously to Washington to protest against any premature cashing of the Soldier Bonus as a form of Depression relief (Time, Feb. 9). Charles Edwin Mitchell, board chairman of great National City Bank of New York, declared that a $5,000,000,000 U. S. bond issue to pay off the adjusted service certificates would cause "hundreds and hundreds of bank failures" throughout the land. Arthur Reynolds, board chairman of great Continental Illinois Bank & Trust Co. of Chicago, likened bonus cashing to a "hypodermic of strychnine given to a sick man." Clarence Mott Woolley, board chairman of American Radiator & Standard Sanitary Corp. warned that the scheme would "wreck all chance of economic recovery." Other critics included Edward Dickinson Duffield (Prudential Life Insurance), Samuel Wallace Reyburn (Associated Dry Goods Corp.), Henry T. Fer-
National Affairs—(Continued)

Reserve Review

Widespread among financiers is the conviction that U.S. banking in the last ten years has been in the most important and fundamental change in its history. Certainly it is that historians will look back upon the 1920-1940 period as a decade of great disturbances, major tragedies and new developments in U.S. and world finance.

During the past month an attempt has been made in Congress to get above the immediate cross-currents of U.S. finance and take a long view backward and forward. Planting itself at the half-way point of the Era of Change, a subcommittee of the Senate Banking & Currency Committee has seriously taking stock of the Federal Reserve system and its implications. No spectacular hit & run investigations. No dogged pursuit of a 'bootlegger'. Just studying a system and proving nothing, the committee's survey will require a year to complete.

In 1913 no man had a larger hand in creating the Federal Reserve Board with its twelve district banks than little, sharp-faced Congressman Carter Glass of Virginia. Today Senator Carter Glass heads the sub-committee conducting this broad inquiry. Rarely is it thus given to a member of Congress to review his legislative handiwork after 17 years.

The ten-year trial of the Federal Reserve system since post-War disturbances cleared away closely parallels the experiment of Federal prohibition. Just as Prohibition is now undergoing scrutiny and overhaul, so also is the Federal Banking System. To test the strength and flexibility of the Federal Reserve system there were three major inflations during the decade: (1) the boom in western farm land values to meet the collapse of Agriculture; (2) the rise and fall in Florida land; (3) the boom of 'Coolidge prosperity' following the stock crash and Depression. It was the last that brought the Glass Committee into action.

Some of the questions to which Chairman Glass sought answers: (1) Where did the banks get their money to meet the boom in farm land in 1929? (2) How much did they get? (3) What did the Federal Reserve do to check 1929 stock speculation? (4) What effect has branching had on U.S. finance? (5) What new laws might stop excessive stock speculation? (6) What new powers does the Federal Reserve system need? (7) How can banks' security subsidiaries be controlled and regulated? (8) Can banks' bank charters be restricted between States and the Federal Government be reduced?

Most of the subcommittee's hearings so far have been a post-mortem of the stock crash and the part the Federal Reserve played—or failed to play—to avert catastrophe. From the financiers who passed before the committee little has been said, not even in the case of the powerful brokers of New York City's Wall Street. The financiers who passed before the committee little has been said, not even in the case of the powerful brokers of New York City's Wall Street.

Owen D. Young

"In any event, I would make an effort..."

had precisely obeyed Rule No. 4 in the realistic lexicon of How to Become President: Identify yourself early and firmly with a national issue (TIME, Nov. 24). Newshawks who pestered him with blunt questions on the subject of presidential politics, he gave this admiral statement: "I am not in politics and anyone who thinks I am not a political leader is in the wrong."

Mr. Young began with friendly words for veterans in distress: "They hold our promises to pay; they need money now. They, of all people, should not be left in distress. But because Owen D. Young was no attention to it. Remarked Congressmen would meet this appealing need... In any case veterans who were needy and veterans who were not..."

Owen D. Young

"In any event, I would make an effort..."

Owen D. Young

Of the 12,000 ex-soldiers, 9,000 had received 100% of their pension payments. The Bonus incorporated in a variety of plans had not been paid in full. The Bonus for these veterans was only $500,000 and yet there were claims for $300,000 and not more than $300,000. One member of Congress said it was a "fanciful" plan. The relief thus afforded should be real and not fanciful.

The amount and nature of the plan as I have proposed could be adopted in any form or original. The idea of upping Bonus at all, it should be done quickly. Remarked Congressmen: "They hold our promises to pay..."

Mr. Young is not in politics and anyone who thinks I am not a political leader is in the wrong."
the recommendation of the New York Federal Reserve Bank for upping the rediscount rate. When this rate was belatedly advanced from 5% to 6%, it was admitted insufficient to turn the tide. Though witnesses were not rude enough to say so, they implied that the fault lay largely with the foggy-headed uncertainties of Roy A. Young, the Governor of the Board.

Adolph Caspar Miller, senior Reserve Board member and good Hoover friend, told the committee that the Board was in a measure responsible for speculative excesses. George Leslie Harrison, governor of the New York bank, openly complained that the Board had raised the rate too late and then raised it too little. He flayed "bootleg loans" by commercial corporations into the stockmarket, admitted that the Federal Reserve Bank was powerless to trace borrowings for speculation purposes. Albert Henry Wiggin, board chairman of the Chase National Bank in Manhattan, biggest in the U. S., declared the Federal Reserve Board should have adopted a stiffer rate policy. He criticized bank loans on unlisted securities and real estate as a general factor in the 1929 crash. Said he: "The debauch of speculation reached a climax and just flopped." He foresaw a further shrinkage in values before the turn.

Investment affiliates by banks were generally flayed by Federal witnesses who urged stricter examination and regulation where bankers defended these fiscal appendages as a necessity to meet competition.

Most impressive, most lucid, most constructive witness before the Committee was Owen D. Young, a director of the New York Federal Reserve Bank. Said he of the stock crash: "The low [rediscount] rates were continued too long. An active, firm, and decisive policy of advancing rates should have been carried out in 1923. The Federal Reserve Bank of New York did not make its recommendations for rate increases early enough or advance the rates themselves. In 1929. I was as much to blame for that as anyone."

Mr. Young diagnosed present banking ailment as due to charter competition between the U. S. and States. He recommended that all commercial banks be forced into the Federal Reserve system, even if it required a constitutional amendment as a means of "fixing responsibility." He declared that "Member of the Federal Reserve System" painted on a bank's window today meant, despite popular impression to the contrary, little or nothing because the Federal Reserve excised its real control over the institution, was in fact afraid to, lest it drive the bank out of the System.

"We have seen thousands of banks fail here," testified Mr. Young. "It is certainly a great reflection on the American people that they cannot get a banking system in hand that will prevent such awful tragedies."

"I cannot and will not answer questions . . ."

"Agricultural Rehabilitation"

The Drought Relief fight in Congress reached such a pitch last week that a Senator stalked over into the House looking for a fight with a Representative. Down the centre aisle, shoulders hunched, hands deep in pockets (his usual carriage, but now more sour than ever) stalked Senator Thaddeus H. Caraway of hungry Arkansas. At a table sat big-eyed-faced Representative Louis C. Cramton, lame duck of Michigan, busy with papers. Beside him was big Representative Schur-fer of Wisconsin. Mr. Schafer poked Mr. Cramton's ribs, tried to call his attention to the Senatorial intruder. Mr. Cramton got busier than ever with his papers. Chip still on his shoulder, Senator Caraway turned, strolled out.

Their hostility started when Representative Cramton helped block the $25,000,000 food appropriation for Drought sufferers. Senator Caraway accused him of trying to get a Federal job for himself after he leaves Congress. Representative Cramton called the Senator "a plain unadorned democrat." The following telephone conversation occurred:

*Of the 24,000 banks of deposit in the U. S., 7,000 are national, 17,000 State. Five out of six failures occur among State banks not members of the Federal Reserve system.
Caraway: I'm ready to meet you any place, any time, anywhere and have you repeat to my face what you said.

Cramton: I said what I had to say on the House floor.

Caraway: You're a coward and a liar!

Mr. Cramton banged down the receiver. There was no fight.

In somewhat different manner the bigger and more serious legislative fight over Drought Relief was compromised last week by Senator Caraway's colleague, Senator Robinson of Arkansas. The day after Senator Borah's thunderous speech last fornt at the food relief, President Hoover intimated that he might favor some sort of public aid if private charity failed (see p. 11). Shuttling back and forth for 48 hours between the White House and the Capitol went portly Senator Watson of Indiana, the Republican leader, trying to find a means of silencing Senator Borah, whom he fears, by pleasing Senator Robinson, the Democratic leader, who is determined but reasonable. At length Senator Watson evolved a masterful polysyllabic weasel. It was:

Eliminate the word "food" from Senator Robinson's proposal. Reduce the appropriation to $20,000,000. Provide that this sum be loaned on proper security to Drought area farmers for "further agricultural rehabilitation."

Exactly what "agricultural rehabilitation" meant nobody knew for sure. Democrats were sure it covered food loans. Republicans did not specifically deny this, though the Administration was emphatically on record against the "dole" principle which is what it said feeding U. S. citizens would amount to. Declared Senator Watson: "You can't rehabilitate farms with dead farmers." Speaker Longworth held the money could be used "for anything." House Leader Tilson kept obstinately repeating: "It's not a dole. Remember, it's not a dole."

President Hoover accepted the Watson compromise because it did not specifically provide for food loans. Senator Robinson accepted the fund because it did not specifically bar them. President Hoover wrote Senator Watson: "You can't rehabilitate farms with dead farmers." Speaker Longworth held the money could be used "for anything." House Leader Tilson kept obstinately repeating: "It's not a dole. Remember, it's not a dole."

The only Senators disgruntled with the Watson compromise were the Republican Insurgents. They denounced it as a "cheap evasion" of the Relief principle which Senator Borah had so thunderously proclaimed. They argued that farmers without security would not benefit at all. They predicted that Secretary of Agriculture Hyde, arch-foe of the "food-dole," would use every ounce of any of this fund for food for hungry men.

**ARMY & NAVY**

**General Out of Range**

Long accustomed to getting in and out of trouble on battlefield and lecture platform, Major General Smalley Darlington Butler U. S. M. C. dodged out of danger last week, popped back to safety. In a letter to Secretary of the Navy Adams he deplored that his remarks before Philadelphia's Contemporary Club—in which he told a story of Prime Minister Mussolini's streaking heedlessly on after running down a small child with his raceabout (Time, Feb. 9)—had "caused embarrassment to the Government." He had understood, he said, that his talk would be "confined to the limits of the four walls."

Instead of court-martial, the Navy Department then decided to administer this small slice of humble pie: "You are informed . . . that the Navy Department cannot express too clearly its disapproval of the conduct of any officer of the naval establishment in making remarks which tend to embarrass the international relations of the Government. Such action on the part of an officer of your rank and length of service merits and receives the unqualified condemnation of the Navy Department and for their utterance, which you admit, you are hereby reprimanded."

Observers thought they perceived the hand of the State Department in this outcome. A court-martial would inevitably have raised the unpleasant question: Did Mussolini or did he not hit & run?

Meantime, pictures of Mussolini in his raceabout appeared all over the world last week, except in Italy. Manhattan's holly anti-Fascist Il Nuovo Monde published a letter from an unnamed Italian fixing the time of the alleged accident at 2:30 p.m., Sept. 14, 1930. Excerpt: "Everybody knows about the case at San Quirito, yet no one has the courage to speak of it. . . . All present had been cursing II Duce, but all observed a polite silence before the officers save Pullucca and Pazzerini, who stupidly repeated that they recognized II Duce . . . The child died the next day, but of the men not 'hide nor hair' has been seen since that time."

Having already evidenced its satisfaction at the State Department's prompt apology for the Butler speech—although General Butler has yet to apologize personally—the Italian Government continued to consider the incident closed.

**STATES & CITIES**

**Pow-Wow Man**

High on the Continental Divide in the States of Arizona and New Mexico is a great reservation belonging to some 40,000 gypsy-like members of the Navajo Nation, famed of old as blanket-weavers, silversmiths. And to the east through New Mexico are scattered the adobe cities of the Pueblo peoples (best known settlements are the two "skyscrapers" at Taos, where the bronze men stalk about in white sheets; most picturesque is atop the big mesa rock at Acoma, whence the women must descend for water). In all, there are about 75,000 Indians in this district. Every now & then their chiefs hitch up covered wagons or crank up battered motor trucks and travel through the various bad-lands to councils called by tall, tanned, benign Herbert James Hagerman, 59, onetime (1906-1907) Governor of New Mexico Territory, now special Interior Department Commissioner to handle the business of 21 tribes. Constantly his little official car is speeding over the roads to local pow-wows or religious dances, where the guttural excitement of the drums will greet him several miles away.

Fortnight ago most New Mexicans, who consider Commissioner Hagerman one of their most distinguished citizens, were astonished to hear that the U. S. Senate had amended the Interior Department appropriation bill thus brusquely:

Provided, That no part of the money . . . shall be used for the payment of the salary $6,500 or expenses $7,500 of Herbert D. [sic] Hagerman.

**Motorist Mussolini**

An embarrassing question was suppressed.
Sponsor of the amendment was North Dakota's broad-shouldered, bald-headed Lynn Joseph Frazier, chairman of the Indian Affairs Committee, who contended that Mr. Hagerman's duties duplicated those of the Indian superintendents, that his tribal councils were ineffective, that he had "pulled off a deal" in Navajo oil leases which disqualified him for "a job on the Government payroll."

Forthwith friends of "Governor" Hagerman created a stir in speech and writing that must have reminded him of all the Indian drums he had heard, rolling together. The New Mexican press uniedly expressed such sentiments as:

There once was a Senator Frazier
Whose ideas got Hazier and Hazier.

The New York Times published two editorials, several letters from noted people. Comment culminated in a resolution by

**NEW MEXICO'S HAGERMAN**

*He and the Senate were restored.*

the New Mexico Senate demanding that Mr. Frazier "denounce . . . the person or persons guilty of imposing upon his credulity."

Hearings in Washington disclosed that one John Collier, earnest, agitating executive of the American Indian Defense Association, had erred in informing the Senator. Members of the rival Associations on Indian Affairs showed that no official shared Mr. Hagerman's many duties, that his tribal councils were beginning to produce results, that the "deal" was a $1,000 sale at public auction of a lease which geologists had declared practically worthless and which the buyer, one E. S. Munoz, thought so little of that he divided it among his creditors in a poker game before (very much later) he sold it for $2,000,000.

The House & Senate conferees on the interior appropriation bill last week struck the Frazier amendment, restoring Commissioner Hagerman's pay and restoring the Senate to New Mexico's good graces.

**TRANSPORTATION**

**New England Inking**

Unapportioned among the big four Eastern railroads—Pennsylvania, New York Central, Baltimore & Ohio, Nickel Plate—Chesapeake & Ohio—was the New England rail territory in their huge Eastern merger agreement of last month (TIME, Jan. 12). Last week came an inkling of what these systems proposed to do with this important trackage when William H. Boyd, personal counsel for the Nickel Plate's Van Sweringen brothers, addressed 400 potent New Englanders at Providence. Mr. Boyd, who would not have conceivably spoken out of turn on such a delicate matter, outlined the following distribution of New England roads to the big four:

To New York Central: Boston & Albany, Rutland (minus the Rouses Point-Ogdensburg line).

To Nickel Plate: Boston & Maine, Maine Central, Bangor & Aroostook.

To Pennsylvania and Baltimore & Ohio, jointly: New York, New Haven & Hartford.

Kept open for all four systems would be the "bridge lines" across the Hudson into New England—Delaware & Hudson, Lehigh & Hudson, Lehigh & New England, New York, Ontario and the Rutland's Ogdensburg branch. Undisputed was the trackage of Canadian Pacific and Canadian National in the U. S.

Meanwhile in Washington opposition to the four-system Eastern merger plan was strengthened last week when William C. Green, special counsel for the Senate Interstate Commerce Committee to probe railroad consolidations, filed a report flaying the proposed unification scheme. Committee Chairman Couzens who seeks to block all mergers welcomed the Green report because it declared that the Big Four Plan threatened labor.

**HEROES**

**Lincolnclast**

Abraham Lincoln, having been reinterred 16 times, had reason last week to turn once more in his grave. Just before his 122nd birthday last week there was published his 112th biography, *Lincoln: The Man,* by Poet Edgar Lee Masters.

Unlike his neighbor Poet Carl Sandburg, whose Lincoln biography is a labor of love, morose Poet Masters pictures the Emancipator not as a warm-hearted prairie prophet but as a cold, lazy fanatic. Kansas-born, Poet Masters repudiates. His grandfather hired Lincoln as a lawyer in 1847. His father was for eight years the law partner of William Henry Herndon who was Lincoln's law partner for 18 years. Poet Masters says that Lincoln never addressed Herndon, or any other man, by his first name. *Lincoln: The Man* (520 pp.) adds few new facts to Lincoln history, attempts instead a clinical character study, approaching the subject's "apotheosis . . . with the hand of rational analysis." Excerpts from the biography which will make any a Lincoln-lover wish Masters in the cold, cold ground:

"... He went about grotesquely dressed, carrying a faded umbrella, wearing a ludicrous plug hat. He was mannerless, unkempt, and one wonders if he was not unwashed, in those days of the weekly bath in the foot tub, if a bath was taken at all. [As attorney for the Illinois Central R. R. he was found] riding about on special trains furnished him and posing as 'Humble Abe Lincoln.' . . ."

He set out to marry Mary Owens, and when she would not have him he was enraged and proceeded to degrade her by a vulgarity of words which were as well untrue. . . No letter has been found that Lincoln wrote Anne Rutledge, and

**EDGAR LEE MASTERS**

"The Lincoln myth must cease."

none that she wrote him. When she was dead she was buried in a lonely country graveyard, and Lincoln did not attend the funeral, nor ever visit her grave, nor ever give her a memorial stone. [He] was an undersized man."

Says Poet Masters: "Abraham Lincoln destroyed the American system. He was the ruin of its character and its primal hope. The Lincoln myth must cease."

*Of the Rutledge-Lincoln romance, Poet Masters wrote in his Spoon River Anthology (1915) the epitaph subsequently carved on Anne Rutledge's tombstone:

Out of me, unworthy and unknown
The vibrations of deathless music;
With malice toward none, with charity for all.
Out of me the forgiveness of millions toward millions;
Shining with justice and truth.
I am Anne Rutledge who sleeps beneath these words,
Relaxed in life of Abraham Lincoln,
Wedded to him, not through union, but through separation.
Bloom forever, O. Republic.
From the dust of my bosom!
GREAT BRITAIN

"Red Slaves"

Scene: The House of Lords.

Dramatis Personae: Viscount Brentford (carrying a cake of soap), the Bishop of Durham, Lords Ponsonby, Hailsham, Newton, etc., etc.

Time: last week.

Viscount Brentford, famed as Sir Wil- liam (‘Jix’) Joyynson-Hicks during his Mrs. Grundyish term as Home Secretary (1924-25), with emotion:

"This cake of soap is morally unclean!" (displaying it). "Such cakes are selling in London today 1 d. each— a price which British producers find utterly impossible to meet. They are made in Russia," (pause) "under conditions which violate the standards of the world!" The appalling conditions of slave labor there, . . . the horrors perpetrated there, are greater than any known in modern times!"

The Bishop of Durham, rising to the bench of the Lords Spiritual: "I demand that the Government take action to disassociate the Empire from the abominable proceedings now unquestionably going on in Russia:"

"Why is it that the British trade unions have been so slow to manifest any kind of sympathy with their fellow-workmen in Russia? Their indifference is a shocking example of the blinding effect of class bias on the great mass of the people. . . ."

Baron Newton, retired diplomat and Major in the Imperial Yeomanry:

"We have papers proving that every citizen of the Soviet Republic who is not a military conscript is an industrial con- script."

"The Russian Government is always preaching war and preparedness, pretending that some unnamed enemy is meditating an attack. Their Government lawyers at the recent interventionist trial in Moscow had the brazen audacity to contend that the British General Staff was planning to attack Russia!

"I do not believe that the Russians are fools. There must be some deliberate purpose behind the armaments they are preparing. Some day these enormous forces will be utilised. Then those believing in the pacific aims of the Soviet Government will have a rude awakening."

Baron Ponsonby, rising to defend the MacDonald Government, demanded of the Bishop of Durham, 67, and of Lord Newton, 74, whether in 1908 they "denounced the British Government then in power for remaining silent when the re- port to the Russian Dunca gave genuine details of cruelty under the Tsarist Regime? . . . Evidence in the present situation is much more vague and unreli- able than in 1908. . . . We have grave suspicions concerning labor conditions in Russia. . . ."

Several Conservative Peers, leaping to their feet in consternation, interrupting Lord Ponsonby with questions:

"Did I hear aright?"

"Did he employ the term 'grave sus- picions'?"

"Grave suspicions!"

"Scandalous!"

Baron Ponsonby: "I may have said 'grave suspicions,' but in any event you cannot legislate on suspicions. During the last year His Majesty's Government has done more toward bringing about an amicable spirit in Europe than had been done before in many years. One of the elements which we consider necessary for this peace is to bring Russia within the comity of nations. Therefore I very much regret that these occasions are taken con- stantly to make insulting remarks about a government with which we officially are on friendly terms."

Viscount Hailsham, rising to get the last word in the debate for his party (Conservative): "I doubt if there has ever been made in this House a speech more equivocal, inconsistent, unsatisfactory and deliberately evasive as that just delivered by Lord Ponsonby!"

Blue Book. A collection of Soviet de- crees, predominately gathered in Russia by the British Embassy, has been published as a "Blue Book" entitled Russia, No. 1 1931 by the MacDonald government.

It contains no information about "prison camps." It does tell much concerning the extraordinary powers which the Soviet State unquestionably exercises over all Russian labor. For example the Soviet decree of Oct. 9, 1930 ordered "immediate despatch of all unemployed to work and the cessation of unemployment benefits. . . . The unemployed are to be drafted not only for work in their own trades but to other work. . . . No excuse for refusal to work, with the exception of illness, sup- ported by a medical certificate, should be considered." In other words martial-industrial law.

In Moscow last week the Commissariat for Labor took action against two Russian engineers who had refused to do work as- signed them in the Siberian Kurnetsk coal fields. It was decreed that no one in Russia shall employ these "deserters" for the next six months, and that their food cards be canceled. If they do not starve to death clandestine charity will be to blame. In the Soviet mind, Russia is now fighting an "economic war," and it is pointed out that in other kinds of wars deserters are shot. These lawyers argue, the Soviet State is "more merciful" than are capitalist States.

CANADA

Gamblers Vexed

For weeks sporting Canadians have been organizing a sweepstake on the man who was going to be appointed their new Governor General. Of course a "dark horse" might win, but bets were laid with confidence on the following "field" (purely unofficial of course): George V's second son, the Duke of York; the Marquess of Linlithgow (the "favorite"), the Earl of Athlone, the Earl of Cromer, the Duke of Abercorn and the Marquess of Lond- derry.

Perhaps because he detests gambling, Prime Minister Richard Bedford Bennett, rich & pious, kept the name of the man he had "advised" George V to appoint Governor General a dead secret. Last week this darkest of horses roped home a winner, sorely vexed Canadian sweep- stakers. Darkest horse: Vere Brabazon Ponsonby, 9th Earl of Bessborough.

The only "real reason" Canadians could think of for this choice is that the Earl is a good friend of Mr. Bennett. Other reasons: 1) the Ponsonbys are a family long in the service of Britain's Royal fam- ily, and George V, after having had to appoint a "native" whom he had never seen Governor General of Australia (Time, Dec. 15), has been most eager to send a British blue-blood to Canada.

Daddy Bessborough is French, the daugh- ter of the late Baron Jean de Neuflize, and so are many Canadians more or less French.

Although he has had no experience in Colonial government the Earl of Besbor-ough has had almost every sort of business experience with the 35 corporations of which he is a director. He is in dia- monds, explosives, radio, banking, rail- roads, life insurance, subways.

His chief job is that of board chair- man, since 1921, of the Sao Paulo (Brazil) Railway. Thus he brings to Canada important contacts "down under," may do as much to get the Dominion-Latin American trade as the "Empire Salesman" is doing on his tour (see p. 20). Darkest Horse Bessborough is in diamonds as dep- uty board chairman (since 1924) of the South African De Beers Consolidated Mines.

"Make an end of Reparations!"

A verse-maker of sorts is Sir William Thomas White, Canada's famed Wartime Minister of Finance. In Toronto last week he made and solemnly handed to reporters
a verse about something extremely close to the hearts of most Britons: cancelation of War debts.

"I have always felt that the only effective appeal to the American people ... said Sir Thomas, "must be to their idealism. It was in this spirit that my verses were written." Verses

Oh, war debts and reparations,
You're a blight on all the nations,
You emblitter their relations,
You're the chief of all caussations
Of their woes and tribulations,
Of the problems that perplex them,
Of the ills that grieve and vex them,
Of the burdens that oppress them,
And the sufferings that distress them,
The anxieties that fret them,
And the dangers that beset them!

You have caused world-wide privation,
Unemployment, want, starvation,
Trade and industry stagnation;
You have caused humiliation,
Hatred and recrimination,
Anger and denunciation,
Extermination, expropriation,
Armament, war preparation!

Let us with sincere intention
Call forthwith a world convention,
With no national abstention,
For the sake of war-prevention,
To remove this grave contention
And save future intervention;
For the sake of world salvation,
Welfare and conciliation,
Peace and rehabilitation,
By a great renunciation,
Sacrifice and abnegation,
With profound commiseration
Of the burdens that oppress them,
Of the problems that perplex them,
Of their woes and tribulations,
To remove this grave contention
Oh, war debts and reparations,

Pandit Passes
As it must to make a man a martyr, Deash came last week at Lucknow to 69-year-old Pandit Motilal Nehru, executive genius of the Indian Nationalist party of which Mohandas Karamchand Gandhi is the affluat.

Aflatus Gandhi came two days before to Lucknow with Pandit Motilal Nehru in order that the latter might have x-ray treatment. He died of a lingering illness, aggravated (many of his friends maintain) by repeated British doses of imprisonment.

One hundred thousand Indians surrounded the funeral pyre of Martyr Motilal Nehru when it was presently set up at Allahabad, at the junction of the Jumna and the Holy River Ganges. The

GERMANY
"Base Greed"
An easy way for Germany to pay what she owes in Reparations would be to make the necessary gold from the coal.

So thought General Erich Ludendorff, famed during the War as the "brains of old Field Marshal von Hindenburg." Over a period of several years $300,000 was advanced by General Ludendorff and patriotic friends to one Franz Tausend, alchemist, who promised to make enough gold to pay the Fatherland's debts and leave a comfortable surplus for his backers.

When the $300,000 experiments of Alchemist Tausend failed, he was charged with fraud. Last week he was tried in Munich.

Witness after witness swore to having "seen" the prisoner produce gold in small quantities. Truculent and shrewd, he dramatically declared:

"If I am acquitted I will have a hundred new clients tomorrow, all ready to give me more money to continue my experiments!"

Unpressed, the Court sentenced Alchemist Tausend to three years and eight months in jail. The Court expressed the opinion that, in his most convincing demonstrations, Tausend had concealed gold foil in a cigaret, flicked the ashes into his crucible.

Prisoner Tausend hung his head when informed by the Court that he had acted from motives of "base greed.

General Ludendorff, not in Court, may well have hung his head upon reading in the papers the Judge's opinion that "Tausend's dupes exhibited naive credulity."

SPAIN
Bourbon & Escama
Because eczema of the foot confined Prime Minister Damaso Berenguer to his quarters in the War Ministry, King Alfonso XIII broke last week the rule that a king never calls on a minister. His Majesty called for a long, earnest talk with footsores General Berenguer. Spain has been on the brink of revolution for months. Dare His Majesty keep his promise to order elections held—the first parliamentary elections Spain has had in seven years.

Six days after the bedside visit, the latest ruling Bourbon screwed his courage to the sticking point, signed the momentous decree. A new Chamber will be elected March 2, a new Senate March 15 and the decree states that on March 25 the Sovereign will personally open the new Cortes (Parliament).

Also under the decree, press censorship was lifted and all constitutional guarantees resumed their force. Spain was declared a republic in 1873, but two years later the House of Bourbon was restored. Last month Spanish Republican Monarchists squabbled off for the most exciting electoral battle of the Century in Spain. If the Republicans win the Bourbons may fall again—may of course pick themselves up again too. Their friends will control the polls.

Foreign News—(Continued)

DUPE LUDENDORFF
$300,000 into lead.
(See col. 3)

Calm and temperate dead man's fury and reckless son, Pandit Jawahalal Nehru, was present with Aflatus Gandhi when the pyre was lighted.

"I said to him not long before he died," Gandhi told the multitude, "'My dear friend, we will surely win home rule, if you survive this crisis.' "

"He replied, 'Why, you've already won home rule!'"

In the excitement not a few were trampled.

Seypo

Just before he was hanged at Lahore, last week, for assassinating an Englishwoman from political motives, ex-Private Sahaj Singh said to his British executioners:

"If I had been released I would have killed every Englishman I could. Another great Seypo mutiny is near. In the villages of India preparations for a mighty revolution are already in progress."

The Seypo (Indian soldiers) mutiny of 1857 was put down only after 100,000 Indians had been killed.

INDIA
"Shames"
The method of St. Gandhi is always to put a claw-like finger as publicly as possible upon whatever he thinks Britons are most ashamed of.

Last week he wrote to Viceroy Baron Irwin asking an investigation of the wholesale British-Indian police beatings of men, women and children who have taken part in non-violent Gandhite parades.

Lord Irwin's reply, not made public last week, was said by St. Gandhi to be a refusal, "curt and official."

Other than which the abstemious little brown man thinks Britons are most ashamed of are the laws forbidding Indians to make salt and the British opium traffic in India. At his headquarters he made known that his followers will continue to protest such "shames" while he ponderes Prime Minister James Ramsay MacDonald's offer of limited Dominion Status for India, an offer which St. Gandhi strongly intimated, last week, he will reject.

February 16, 1931

TIME

The war of the Spanish revolution is nearer than ever. Last week Spanish Republicans and Spanish Monarchists squared off for the most exciting electoral battle of the Century in Spain. If the Republicans win the Bourbons may fall again—may of course pick themselves up again too. Their friends will control the polls.

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Due to a lack of food and other necessities, many young men have come to Canada to serve in the military, hoping to return to their homeland with a better life. Many others have come for the same reason. They are now facing the challenge of integrating into a new society.

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FRANCE

Automators?

Ruefully, sly Prefect of Police Jean Chippae of Paris admitted last week that his gendarmes have made a botch of their attempt to enforce in the French capital an elaborate code of motor traffic regulations copied from Berlin.

"Our people, because of their difference in psychology," he shrugged, "cannot be persuaded, it seems, to adopt the rigid automaticism of German traffic methods."

Jolie Jeanne Juilla

Sixteen young women, each from a different European country, paraded in Paris last week before a jury of artists chair-nerneled by Paul Chabas, painter of the once famed shivering nude, "September Morn."

Aged 19, with blue-green eyes and jet black hair, "La Jolie Jeanne" Juilla of Villeneuve in Gascony was presently chosen "Miss Europe." As such she will compete in Santiago, Chile for the title of "Miss Universe."

To reporters La Jolie Jeanne delivered this charming gasconade:

"My greatest ambition is to make my mother happy. I will not go on the stage or screen. Just a few weeks ago I saw a "Abominable Sauerkraut"

so obscure, so ignominiously in the shadow of Dictator Benito Mussolini, is bantamweight King Vittorio Emanuele III that news last week that he had actually done something important came to most Italians as a pleasant shock.

His Majesty, after deliberating off & on for 22 years, finally handed down his decision as arbiter between France and Mexico in the forgotten matter of minute Clipperton Island, 700 miles off the Mexican shore, acquired by France in 1857, seized by Mexican Dictator Porfirio Diaz in 1897. Last week the bantam king gave Clipperton Island finally to France.

During the 22 years in which His Majesty has been making up his mind, tragedy has stalked Clipperton Island. So bleak and blasted is the little isle that it will not support life. The Mexican garrison has had to be supplied with food from the mainland. In 1920 Mexico was so busy with revolution that she sent no food. The helpless garrison began to starve. When a boat from Mexico finally put in at Clipperton Island only one man was found alive.

France will (possibly) use her rock as a seaplane base.

Abominable Sauerkraut

A second manifesto on "Futurist food" (Time, Jan. 12) was issued in Rome last week by famed Filippo Tomaso Marinetti, poet, millionaire, founder of Futurist Art, friend of Dictator Benito Mussolini.

"Down with bastard beef and puddling in England!" the manifesto began. "And down with sauerkraut in Germany—the most abominable of all inventions!"

Calling upon kindred spirits in all nations to rally to the banner of "Futurist food," Signor Marinetti somewhat far more defined this rather vague conception: "The whole world must wake up and invent Futurist lunches and dinners. We must begin with abolishing volume and size of food and we must succeed in inventing a new Futurist mixture which will consist in mixing only the nutritious parts of the food according to scientists will have to discover. The deliciousness of food must be 'immensified' so as to comprise a sensation of all the joys in the universe. 'Cooking must proceed with the use of harmonious instruments, like the violins, flutes and guitars. Each kitchen is to have its 'ozoneficators' that will spread the savor of the food through the air and follow it to the tables. No knives, spoons or forks will be required and the food may be taken with the fingers or simply aspirited with the breath. Special radiating lamps will hang over the tables to radiate with ultra-violet rays the color of the food and excite the appetite. When all this has been accomplished the human race will be happy in the enjoyment of food, old age will become unknown and men and women will live again as long as Methuselah."

ITALY

Clipperton Island

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PAPAL STATE

White Flywheel

No man alive can propound a pious witicism more deftly than the present Pope Pius XI.

Said His Holiness last week: "Material light has not been lacking in the place from which spiritual light spreads to the world, but it has been dim. It is now multiplied in a worthy and satisfactory manner to correspond with new needs."

So saying and with his ineflline little smile, the Supreme Pontiff threw an electric switch to inaugurate Vatican City's splendid, for which Russia's popular man-KLIMENTIY VOROSHILOV

His turbin is reverved.

press that a "Capitalistic invasion" of Russia may come at any hour, looks to the Commissar of War as its prospective savior, cheers him wildly when he rides out hard-eyed and unsmiling, his breast bedecked with three Soviet medals, his bull-let head surmounted by the turbin-shaped Red Army helmet.

RUSSIA

Man Of War

What sort of birthday present is suitable for a Minister of War?

In Moscow, when the 50th birthday of Commissar of War Klimentiy Voroshilov rolled around last week a public subscription was opened. With the proceeds three thumping birthday presents will be bought, presented to Comrade Voroshilov: a dirigible, "several combat planes," a submarine.

There was another present, even more splendid, for which Russia's popular man of war did not have to wait. On his birthday the city of Lugansk, where he was born, became Voroshilovsk. Throughout the Soviet Union several hundred organizations and buildings were also named last week after Comrade Voroshilov. The entire populace, taught by the Soviet
In Moscow the knowing say that Comrade Voroshilov was hand-picked for the job of Commissar of War by Dictator Josef Stalin because, even with his three medals,* he possesses an almost total lack of ambition.

Stalin had had enough of the too ambitious Trotsky, creator of the Red Army and the "savior" of the Soviet State from the armies of Wrangel, Denikin and Yudenich. In 1925 Kliimentiy Voroshilov stood 13th on the ranking list of Soviet commanders. Surely he is grateful to Stalin for lifting him over twelve disgruntled heads to the supreme command. His antecedents are impeccable. Born the son of a very poor Ukrainian peasant in 1881, he became a proletarian factory worker in early youth, has been since 1904 a consistent revolutionist, always modest, fearless and devotedly obedient to his party superiors.

The Red Army is the largest standing military force in the world, numbers 562,000. The Imperial Russian Army in 1913 numbered 1,400,000. The Red Russian Army is as large as it is today is that there also exists a White Russian Army sworn to exterminate the Soviet régime. In Paris recently the Commander-in-Chief of the White Russian Army, General Ivan Miller, said that his men number 100,000. Mostly they are in Jugoslavia, some "White" groups even being incorporated into the Jugoslav Army.

Protesting General Miller’s activities in the French Parliament, Socialist Deputy Alfred Margaine observed last month with asperity:

"It is needless to ask what would happen if an Italian refugee announced that he commanded an army of 100,000 with its own military school at Paris, preparing to march on Rome against Fascist Italy!"

The standing army of the U. S. numbers 337,472 men. If there were 100,000 exiled Confederate soldiers in Canada, ready at the drop of a hat to march on Washington and attempt to re-establish pre-Abraham Lincoln conditions in the South, there might be a continuous "war scare" in the U. S. similar to that in Russia.

Moscow’s Harvard Man

A famed U. S. citizen buried in Moscow’s Red Square is Communist John Reed, Harvard 1910 (Socialist Heywood Broun’s class). Lustily bellowing last week in the former Moscow Imperial Opera House, a Soviet cast rehearsed John Reed, a new opera freely biographical, highly revolutionary. In the cast sang John Reed’s widow Authoress Louise Bryant, originally a Miss Moen.

The new opera does not cover Hero Reed’s early career as Red reporter, but must even speed up the tempo of her Five-Year Plan, Stalin concluded almost fiercely:

"To lessen the tempo means to fall behind—and backward we are beaten. We do not want to be beaten. The whole history of old Russia amounted to repeated beatings because of its backwardness.

"The Mongol khans beat us. Then the Turkish beggs beat us; then the Swedish feudal lords and then the Polish aristocrats. Then the Anglo-French capitalists beat us and the Japanese barons beat us.

"Such is the law of Capitalism—beat the backward and weak—the wolf law of Capitalism!"

Rolling Miller

In The Moscow News, only English language paper in the Soviet capital, appear frequent letters from U. S. techniciens in Russia, most of a satisfied, some of an exultant tone. Different were tidings which Mechanical Engineer Philip Harty: "This man was fired for unbecoming behavior."

"Wolf Law!"

Infrequently does tacturn Soviet Dictator Josef Stalin make a public speech. In Moscow one day last week he fairly let himself go, pictured the proletarians of other countries as "watching breathlessly the victories of the Soviet Fatherland!"

"They watch," cried Stalin, "and they cry out to us ‘Your work is our work. We will support you against Capitalism. We will kindle the World Revolution!’"

"To make all this more vivid Stalin envisioned what he conceives to be the current constellation in Capitalist countries. "Look," he cried, "how some well-known and honorable gentlemen rave and yell against our party—Fish of the United States, Churchill of England and Poincaré of France. Why do they yell and rave? Because the policy of our party is correct and because it is achieving victory after victory.

"In Capitalist countries there are crises of unemployment, poverty of the masses—incurable diseases of Capitalism. Our system does not suffer from these diseases, because the power is in the hands of the working class; because we gather resources rationally and correctly and distribute them to all branches of national economy."

*The three principal Soviet orders are: The Order of Lenin, the Order of the Red Banner, The Order of the Red Banner. Holders of one or more decorations ride free on trolley cars everywhere in the Soviet Union. Two-minute men may ride from one end of the Union to the other and back twice a year. Heroes belonging to three orders: a gold-plated rail and waterways of Soviet Russia free for any distance at any time. Agents of the OGPU (Secret Police) also enjoy this privilege.

These words the Dictator spoke not irresponsibly or to a cheering mob in the open air, but earnestly, gravely to an assemblage of 20 economic experts in Moscow who nodded their grave, silent approval.

Declaring that Russia must not slacken but must even speed up the tempo of her Five-Year Plan, Stalin concluded almost fiercely:

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"The Mongol khans beat us. Then the Turkish beggs beat us; then the Swedish feudal lords and then the Polish aristocrats. Then the Anglo-French capitalists beat us and the Japanese barons beat us.

"Such is the law of Capitalism—beat the backward and weak—the wolf law of Capitalism!"

RUMANIA

Gold-encrusted King Carol II, greatest living royal scampagere, accepted from the International Telephone and Telegraph Corp. last week a gold-plated telephone similar to that which I. T. & T. gave to Pope Pius XI (TIME, April 21).
PANAMA

Shrewd Shippers

Swearing-mad German seamen on the steamer Vogtland took many times in vain, last week, the name of their employer, H. Vogemann Co. of Hamburg. The firm had just transferred the Vogtland from German to Panamanian registry, informing her crew that the German minimum they had been receiving now could and would be cut 25% under Panamanian law. H. Vogemann Co. will also cut by 9% the number of the crew and will cut 10% from the social insurance provided for the crew. In all, H. Vogemann Co. will save 44% of the Vogtland's present running costs.

"Just Like a Midshipman"

With black bands on their arms, diplomats of Britain's Legation in Panama City had gravely been telling reporters ever since Edward of Wales and Prince George left England that "The Court is in mourning for the Princess Royal, His Majesty's eldest son, 36, suggested an "informal dance". But I believe Prince George is the better of the two. He doesn't have as much to say, though."

Commander Nichols also consented to be interviewed, recalled that when he was presented, the Prince of Wales said: "I am delighted to know you, sir."

"He seemed just like," concluded Commander Nichols, "a midshipman at Annapolis."

For North American Newspaper Alliance Miss Nichols wrote her own story: "We talked about so many things, none of which I can quite remember. . . . I soon discovered the secret of the Prince's popularity . . . so natural of manner . . . the prestige of his rank was entirely forgotten by me."

"This sudden publicity . . . has almost upset me. Even my golf game this afternoon was not usual."

JAPAN

Slip of the Tongue

In the Japanese Diet last week Deputy Tokuko Mitsui (not a member of the "House of Mitsui," richest in Japan) was stabbed in the arm with a fountain pen. A dagger flashed. In the wild mêlée several heads and hands were slashed. Other heads grew lumps after the police poured in. When the fight first began, Acting Prime Minister Baron Shidehara was in a nearby room. Without an instant's hesitation he walked out of the Diet Building surrounded by his six new plainclothesmen (all jiu-jitsu experts), climbed into his limousine and drove home.

To understand what the fight was about one must remember that all Japanese are supposed really and truly to believe that their Emperor is the "Son of Heaven," the lineal descendant of the Sun Goddess and himself genuinely divine. Whether they believe it or not, Japanese statesmen have to act as though they believed that the Prince of Wales danced with hundreds of other girls. . . .

"I think he's one of the most charming young men I ever met. He isn't a bit offish!" (He had been observed to bend low over Miss Nichols and sing into her ear a tune the orchestra was playing: "With You!*). He uses slang. He speaks Spanish rather slowly, but I can . . . One would never think that he is anything but just one of the nicest young men imaginable. . . . And he's an awfully nice dancer! But I believe Prince George is the better of the two. He doesn't have as much to say, though."

*Chorus: With you I'll never stop
With you a happy song,
Without you no man can love me.
Regulated Rodent

Motion Picture Producers & Distributors of America last week announced that, because of complaints of many censor boards, the famous udder of the cow in the Mickey Mouse cartoons was now banned. Cows in Mickey Mouse or other cartoon pictures in the future will have small or invisible udders quite unlike the gland which give a motion picture its kinetic vitality. Artists have shocked some and convinced other of Mickey Mouse's patrons. In a recent picture the udder, besides flying violently to left and right or stretching far out behind when the cow was in motion, heaved with its panting when the cow stood still; it also stretched, when seized, in an exaggerated way.

Already censors have dealt sternly with Mickey Mouse. He and his associates do not drink, smoke or caper suggestively. Once a Mickey Mouse cartoon was barred in Ohio because the cow read Elinor Glyn's Three Weeks. German censors ruled out another picture because "The wearing of German military helmets by an army of cats which oppose an army of mice is offensive to national dignity" (Time, July 21). Canadian censors ruled against another brand of sound cartoon because a leering fish in it writhed up to a mermaid and slapped her on the thigh. But censors are only a form of public testimony that Mickey Mouse and other animated cartoons are an important and permanent element of international amusement. Sergei Eisenstein, famous Russian director, has said: "They are America's most original contribution to culture..."

Mickey Mouse Features are produced by the same solemn processes as other feature companies and an art-process take the place of actors. First, in the Walt Disney studios in Hollywood a "gag" meeting is held, ideas talked over, roughly outlined. Scenario writers compose a regulation script; animators break it down into sequences, scenes, shots. The scenic department designs the background. Then three kinds of artists begin to work: 1) "animators" who sit at two long rows of specially made desks and work by light that streams through a central glass. They have shocked some and convinced others of Mickey Mouse's patrons. In a recent picture the udder, besides flying violently to left and right or stretching far out behind when the cow was in motion, heaved with its panting when the cow stood still; it also stretched, when seized, in an exaggerated way.

Mickey Mouse film. Walter Disney produces 26 films a year, 13 Mickey Mouse cartoons, 13 Silly Symphonies. Like Charlie Chaplin, Mickey Mouse is understood all over the world because he does not talk. The Germans call him Michael Maus, the French Michel Souris, the Spaniards Miguel Ratoncito and Miguel Pericote, the Japanese Miki Kuchi. Although his Christian name might be understood as an affront to Irish dignity, he has been respectfully reviewed in the Irish Statesman by Post-Painter George "AE" Russell. Great lover, soldier, singer, toreador, tycoon, jockey, prizefighter, automobile racer, aviator, farmer, scholar, Mickey Mouse lives in a world in which space, time and the laws of physics are null. He can reach inside the heroine's heart and mind by means of a magic wand; he can turn a whole town upside down, cause a person to shrink to the size of a mouse or to grow to the height of a mountain; he can telephone between the earth and the moon.
Priests v. Bishops

A small band of insurgent Protestant Episcopal priests gathered in Philadelphia last week and, as an expression of their liberalism, decided to fight for the "recall" of bishops. They hope to put their proposition before the Episcopal general convention at Denver next September.

In the Roman Catholic Church the Pope appoints bishops, usually upon the advice of archbishops and bishops. The Pope, unquestioned autocrat, may depose a bishop. In the Church of England the King gingly functions like the Pope; for extreme cause he, too, may remove a bishop. The Protestant Episcopal Church lacks both Pope and King. Its ruler is a House of Bishops, a senate of sanctified aristocrats elected by priests and laymen. Only the House of Bishops may condemn an erring fellow. Methodists also elect their bishops. But a Methodist bishop's office is executive. He is a superintendent, has no more sanctity than a minister (see col. 2). Among the apostolic churches, however, a man's consecration as bishop ranks him closer than the priests to God and members of the Church.

"Best Brain in America"

I have come to the conclusion that it will be next to impossible to directly pin anything to Bishop Cannon. I am sincere in saying that I consider him to have the best brain in America, no one excepted. He has without exception foreseen and prepared for every attack made upon him.

—Dr. Alexander Griswold Cummins

An investigating committee reported that "in addition to the general atmosphere of uncertainty on matters of faith, there are special difficulties in [getting young men to subscribe] to the formula- ries of the Church. There can be no question but that the Church must satisfy itself of the faith of those to whom it gives permission to teach. Some test is inescapable. But there is increasing agreement that the Thirty-Nine Articles [English creed, formulated 1576] in their present form are unsuitable for this purpose."

Therefore the commission suggested (Parliament must vote on all such matters) that thorough-going assent to the Thirty-Nine Articles no longer be required of priestly candidates. In other words the commission would chip and rub smooth the 39-faceted Rock of the Church of England, to ease the Anglican way to Heaven.

Dr. Alexander Griswold Cummins . . . would control closeness-to-God.

Last week at Washington four ministers of Bishop Cannon's Church tried to pin four dozen accusations upon him. They also found him "prepared for any attack." The accusations dealt with the Bishop's four most vital interests—God, two women, politics and the stock market. Last spring at the Dallas general convention of that church he had himself into official forgiveness for his stock market gambling (TIME, June 2). Two weeks later he told a U.S. Senate committee that his political loyalty and market activities were none of the Senate's business and with the single crutch he was then using because of his arthritis, pried his way through a crowd which was watching for his senatorial lay- ing (TIME, June 16). His action defeated the Senate committee. It has not recalled him for quizzing.

The Bishop's fellow churchmen who at- tacked him last week were Mrs. Forest Johnston Prettyman of Baltimore, I. P. Martin of Abingdon, Va., Costen Jordan Harrell and J. T. Martin of Richmond. Particularly were they excited at newspaper reports of how the Bishop courted his traveling secretary, Mrs. Helen Hawley McCallum, whom he married (his second wife) in London last July and took to Brazil for a honeymoon. The Ministers demanded the Church equivalent of a grand jury investigation of Bishop Can- non. Perforce Bishop William Neuman Ainsworth of Birmingham, Ala., ruling the Bishop of the Church, was obliged to hold a hearing. Bishop Cannon delayed action from September 30 until last week because of his arthritis became worse and worse. He has spent most of the past three months in hospitals. Last week, when the hearing finally oc- curred, he was using two crutches.

The grand jury consisted of twelve Methodist elders. If they found a pre- sumption of guilt against Bishop Cannon, they would suspend him from all Church duties, including chairmanship of the Board of Temperance & Social Service, until 1942, when the next Church quad- rennial convention would actually try him.

This grand jury met in Washington's Masonic Temple, Place Methodist Church. Chambered with them were the four ac- cusing ministers; Bishop Ainsworth and two other bishops who helped him umpire the proceedings, Bishop Cannon, Professor James Cannon III, Duke University re- ligious historian, and a friend. Brought in by the prosecution were a detective, a Hearst reporter, a school executive, quantities of documents.

Men of God or of the gods have always constituted themselves men apart. Their tribulations they insist are none of the worshippers' business. So this hearing was customarily secret and secretive. To preserve secrecy Bishop Cannon's inquisi- tors tried to hide their identities, went to the fantastic ruse of calling each other "Brother Smith" or "Brother Jones" when in the hearing of outsiders.

First thing that Mr. Hearst's "best brain in America" managed to do after he had counter-attacked the testimony presented before the grand jury was to transform the quasi-grand jury into a petit jury of twelve good men and dif- fident.

He gained the privilege of cross- examining his accusers and their witnesses. Also he valuable opportunity of presenting his counter-arguments.

For three days long of prosecution he counter-attacked the testimony presented against him. For two longer days, without offering witnesses in his behalf, not even the second Mrs. Cannon, major cause of - bowed of Bishop Cannon's five sons. Another son, Richard Jr., is having legal troubles in California in connection with a military academy he promoted there. Bishop Cannon also has two daughters.
AERONAUTICS

Flights & Flyers

**Consult-General.** Year ago Alden Freeman, 69, wealthy & eccentric Florida philanthropist and globe-trotter, announced that thereafter he would travel only by air. Last week he set out in a Moth biplane from Kingston, Jamaica to Port-au-Prince, Haiti to visit his good friend Lieut. Faustin E. Wirksus of the Garde D'Haiti and U. S. Marines (Time, Jan. 26). The plane was forced down mid-way, floated for six hours until Globe-trotter Freeman and his pilot were picked up by a steamer.

At Miami, where he maintains two of his three U. S. residences, Mr. Freeman is known as "Honorary Consult-General of Haiti." At the Bal Bohème in Washington last year he and his party enacted in

**Chaplains on War**

What is your sober judgment about war, twelve years after the Armistice?

Presbyterians throughout the U. S. who served as chaplains during the War were sent that question by the Presbyterian Board of Christian Education. Last week the Board had a mass of answers. Every former chaplain declared in one way or another that "never again would he participate in war or approve war." Examples: Dr. D. I. Mudge, Philadelphia: His four accusers were "astonished." Said they: "The committee did not vote with us, but time will doubtless reveal their blunder."

Prayers For Pastors

The Presbyterian General Council some time ago appointed a special committee to study the spiritual state of the Church. Members are: Moderator Dr. Hugh Thompson Kerr; Dr. William Chalmers Covert, Philadelphia; Dr. Robert Elliott Speer, Manhattan; Frederic B. Shipp, Pittsburgh; Stated Clerk Dr. Lewis S. Mudge, Philadelphia. Last week the committee made its first public act: dedicated Feb. 18 as a day of personal prayer for the 10,000 Presbyterian ministers in the U. S.

**Chaplains on War**

To what extent has the war left its imprint on the Church? To what extent is the Church trying to heal the wound in the body of the world? What is the Church's attitude toward the world? The Chaplains' "Code of Conduct" should be restudied.

**Chaplains on War**

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**Chaplains on War**

What are the most significant changes in the Church's attitude toward war since the World War?

**Chaplains on War**

The most significant change in the Church's attitude toward war since the World War is the recognition of the futility of war and the desire for peace. The Church has become a advocate of peace and has adopted a strong opposition to war. The Church has also become a leader in the movement for international understanding and cooperation.

**Chaplains on War**

How does the Church feel about the development of nuclear weapons?

**Chaplains on War**

The Church feels that the development of nuclear weapons is a threat to peace and should be opposed. The Church believes that nuclear weapons are a danger to the world and that they should be dismantled.

**Chaplains on War**

What is the Church's position on the use of military force?

**Chaplains on War**

The Church believes that military force should be used only as a last resort and only as a defense against aggression. The Church supports peaceful resolution of disputes and believes in the use of diplomacy and international law to resolve conflicts.

**Chaplains on War**

What is the Church's position on the role of the United Nations?

**Chaplains on War**

The Church supports the role of the United Nations as a forum for discussion and negotiation of international disputes. The Church believes that the United Nations is an important institution for maintaining peace and promoting international cooperation.

**Chaplains on War**

What is the Church's position on the role of religion in international affairs?

**Chaplains on War**

The Church believes that religion has a important role to play in international affairs. The Church supports the use of religious principles as a basis for resolving conflicts and promoting peace.

**Chaplains on War**

How does the Church feel about the development of new religious institutions for peace?

**Chaplains on War**

The Church supports the development of new religious institutions for peace. The Church believes that these institutions can provide a spiritual and moral foundation for promoting peace and resolving conflicts.

**Chaplains on War**

What is the Church's position on the role of the Church in the world?

**Chaplains on War**

The Church believes that the Church has a important role to play in the world. The Church supports the use of its resources and influence to promote peace, justice, and the well-being of all people.
Prodigious Cleveland

Orchestras, like women, aspire to homes of their own. The ambition, in the case of orchestras, is lofty. It assumes a financial well-being and general confidence which few orchestras ever attain, yet last week it was realized by the prodigious Cleveland Orchestra in its 35th year.

Materially the Cleveland Orchestra’s new home is the work of Architects Walker & Weeks, who also designed Cleveland’s Public Library, Medical Library, and Federal Reserve Bank. It is an imposing Indiana limestone structure, roughly triangular, with a vaulted polyg-}


capacity 400), a large broadcasting studio, an air-conditioning plant.

Two people: to Russian Nikolai Sokoloff, only conductor the Orchestra has had, who with his wife gave some $900,000; and to

Mr. Martin Tornov Loeffler’s Evocation, composed specially for the occasion; and to Adella Prentiss Hughes, the Orchestra’s enterprising manager, out of respect for

his big Bechstein piano. The Bechstein, a German piano introduced publicly to the U.S. this season, will be given a vigorous

Next day not all the newspapers were so kind but the New York Times lavished an extended column upon the triumph of his Peter Ibbetson. The Metropolitan’s search for a good, native U.S. opera has gone on almost as long as the scientists have been digging through the solar system for Mars. Just what will make such a work “native” will probably remain a matter of debate until it arrives. Some say it will contain Indian themes, others Chinese. Some say it will reflect the mechanical spirit of modern times, or whatever other spirit informs a future time. Certainly, one way or another, the music must speak boldly for itself. It will not echo Wagner and Puccini and Debussy. Nor will the composer import his story as Composer Taylor did the Peter Ibbetson of George du Maurier. Peter Ibbetson was the Metropolitan’s thirteenth try for a U.S. work which could be given a permanent place in the repertoire.*

The method of Peter Ibbetson if not the music was indigenous. It was contracted for as the Metropolitan might have contracted with an excavator to dig the foundation hole for its proposed new opera house. Good, bad or indifferent, any piece of making was guaranteed the kind of a hearing for which some writers of music would work a lifetime. Practically guaranteed also was the triumph as lengthily detailed by the Times.

Peter Ibbetson was Composer Taylor’s third choice of subject. He had worked first on Heywood Broun’s Gandy Goes to Town. The story which every lovelorn schoolgirl knows: Peter, unhappy ward of swaggering Colonel Ibbetson, lives in the memory of his childhood when as Gogo Passey he played in perfect happiness with Mimsey Zorak. Now he grows up to be the lovely Duchess of Towers with whom Peter falls in love. In Paris, near their old home in Passy, the grown-up Gogo and Mimsey meet again. She teaches him that dreams are more important than reality. He kills Colonel Ibbetson and, committed to life imprisonment, lives in a blissful dream-world with his Mimsey until the Duchess of Towers pushes him back into real life and comes to take him with her.

Deems Taylor was a successful professional writer long before his music began

*Other U.S. composers whose works have been produced at the Metropolitan: Frederick Sheperd’s Peter Ibbetson is dedicated), Victor Herbert, Reginald de Koven, Henry Franklin Belknap, Henry Kimball Hadley, Charles Wakefield Cadman, John Adam Gilbert, Hugo, Joseph Carl Breil, Henry Franklin Belknap, Henry Kimball Hadley, John Alden Carpenter. Then there is the Philadelphia Orchestra’s first choice of subject. He had worked first on Heywood Broun’s Gandy Goes to Town. The story which every lovelorn schoolgirl knows: Peter, unhappy ward of swaggering Colonel Ibbetson, lives in the memory of his childhood when as Gogo Passey he played in perfect happiness with Mimsey Zorak. Now he grows up to be the lovely Duchess of Towers with whom Peter falls in love. In Paris, near their old home in Passy, the grown-up Gogo and Mimsey meet again. She teaches him that dreams are more important than reality. He kills Colonel Ibbetson and, committed to life imprisonment, lives in a blissful dream-world with his Mimsey until the Duchess of Towers pushes him back into real life and comes to take him with her.

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New Pianist

When a conductor with the reputation of Bernardino Molinari troubles to introduce a young pianist at a formal tea, when Arturo Toscanini lets it be known that he greatly admires him, the young pianist becomes a figure to be reckoned with. Twenty-six-year-old Carlo Zecchi was the Italian so marked last week in Manhattan. He earned his honors with a fleet-fingered, high-strung performance of Liszt’s E Flat Concerto with the Philharmonic-Symphony, then resumed a tour of some 35 concerts into the midwest.*

Pianist Zecchi’s friends say he is a shy, serious young person who sometimes wishes he had gone in for political economy instead of music. His musical instincts developed first. At 12 he had written a march-chorus called New Italy, dedicated it to the Italian Crown Prince, conducted it at a concert which the Crown Prince attended. After conservatory training in Rome, he went to Paris to try intensively under the encouragement of Ferrucio Busoni, developed German ideas and a love for Schumann and Bach. In Milan Toscanini heard him, rushed up to

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Proclaim was written by the New York Times newspaper. The article includes information about the Cleveland Orchestra, its conductor, and a young pianist named Carlo Zecchi. The Orchestra was undergoing a significant change in its history, and the newspaper highlighted the orchestra's progress and success.

The article also discusses the Metropolitan Opera's search for a new American opera, focusing on the challenge of creating a work that reflects the indigenous spirit of the United States. The article provides insight into the process of selecting a subject and the criteria for choosing a work that would resonate with American audiences.

Moreover, the article mentions the Metropolitan Opera's production of Peter Ibbetson, a work by Deems Taylor. The article explores the controversy surrounding the decision to produce an American opera, questioning the criteria for determining what constitutes a work with a "native" American character or spirit.

The article further discusses the impact of the Metropolitan Opera's search for a new American opera, highlighting the potential challenges and the significance of finding a work that speaks to the American experience.

In conclusion, the article provides a detailed account of the events surrounding the Cleveland Orchestra, the Metropolitan Opera's search for a new American opera, and the production of Peter Ibbetson. It offers insights into the musical climate of the time and the efforts to create works that truly reflect the spirit of America.
Beauty—smart lines—they fill automobile showrooms. Eager power—fast, flashing performance—they turn cold interest to delight. Then the ride—the test of comfort—the decision rests with what it shows. Minus comfort, few would care to own a car. Everyone wants riding comfort—everyone has learned to expect it. And today, more than ever before, people are choosing the comfort that Delco shock absorbers provide. Few may know of the thoroughness with which Delco engineers test and experiment, to achieve true riding comfort. But all appreciate the proof—the ride—that Delco-Lovejoy spring control affords. It's the Delco-engineered ride that helps to sell cars.

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LASSCO Line from LOS ANGELES
730 So. Broadway, Los Angeles 140 So. Dearborn Street, Chicago 535 Fifth Avenue, New York

Any travel agent will give you full particulars

February 16, 1931

mation write:

to sell. His libretto, free from operatic archaisms, is excellent. Yet (as in other English opera) there were bits that sounded funny and forced. Contralto Grace Divine sang: "What a lovely ball!" Contralto Marion Telva sang back: "You think so? Thank you!" Longer passages adapted themselves more smoothly to the flow of music, as in Peter's first-act narrative. Excerpt:

And when the hour grew late, and the sun went down,

Then... home again, Mimsey and I, Through the sweet Paris twilight,

The glow-worms shining through the grass,

And the frogs, croaking, far away,

In the Mare d'Auteuil.

With his music Taylor did not get off to a happy start. In the opening ballroom scene the waves which he had long aspired to do in the Strauss genre was muddled and thin. The singing on the stage seemed to have little relation to the rumbling accompaniment in the pit. Things improved with the beginning of the dream music, much of which was based on French folk songs. The orchestration took on a lovely, flowing sheen. Interludes in the manner of Pelléas et Mélisande linked the scenes. Theatrically effective was the music for the scene in which Peter met his childhood hero, old Major Duquesnoir who did not recognize him; also in the killing of Colonel Ibbetson and in the wait for the execution call.

Throughout, Soprano Lucrezia Bori (the Duchess of Towers) acted with perfect grace, sang her English with very little accent. Hard-working, 56-year-old Tenor Edward Johnson was a sensitive, groping Peter, believably youthful. Baritone Lawrence Tibbett (Colonel Ibbetson) did a thrilling death. Joseph Urban's dream sets gave a happy, springtime effect.

Many in last week's audience wondered what estimate, if put to it, smart Deems Taylor would put on his new opera. As critic for the New York World he once wrote a review of one of his early symphonic works. He found it full of holes but said that the composer seemed to have talent and that he hoped to hear something more from his pen played by the Manhattan orchestra.

Between the time he left New York University (where in 1906 he wrote an undergraduate musicomedy called "The Isle of Skidoo") and when he went to the World, Deems Taylor tried a dozen jobs. He read proof for the Nelson Encyclopedia, rose to write it articles on handball and pins, drew colored plates of U. S. flags. He went into the commercial art business, finished up a year with a net loss of $17. Then he edited an electrical magazine, went to France on $700 as a self-appointed War correspondent. He got his job on the World through his friend Colyist Franklin Pierce Adams to whose "Conning Tower" he had sent many a bright verse signed "Smeed," Deems spelled backward. Since leaving the World in 1925 he has edited Musical America, written stories for a dozen different magazines, told stories over the radio. Peter Ibbetson he wrote in his Stamford, Conn. farmhouse, on which, for relaxation, he carpentered two wings. Mrs. Joseph Deems Taylor is Actress Mary Kennedy, also a playwright (co-author of Mrs. Partridge Presents).
The great Ingram contest is over and the judges are out of their huddle. And 328 lucky contestants are richer by $5,000.00.

We congratulate the prize winners on the splendid quality of their entries. We salute hundreds of other contestants whose entries showed clear thinking and business sense.

The famous Ingram jar, too, can be proud of its showing. The tube just nosed it out with sales of 1,338,536 as compared to 1,328,827 for the jar. The combined 1930 sales were 2,667,363. The 1929 sales were 1,992,998 jars. One thing is certain—we'll continue to make both the jar and the tube.

For the contest clearly proved that both have many thousands of loyal supporters.

Have you ever tried Ingram's? You can get either the jar or the tube at your druggist's. Either will give you the coolest, smoothest shave you've ever had, and your face will be grateful all your life.

Ingram's Slicing Cream awards $5,000.00 in prizes!
Pappas

In Chicago, Ill., Mr. & Mrs. John Pappas and Christ Kratikas were listening to a radio-broadcast account of a holdup. Said John Pappas: “Say, no stick-up guys could stick me up.” Just then entered three well-armed thugs. John Pappas and Christ Kratikas nervously put up their hands. Mrs. Ruth Pappas, with upraised arm, edged toward a shelf, seized a pistol, fired. One thug fell dead. A second howled, dived under a bed, popped up on the other side, leaped from the window. The third grabbed his fallen confederate, fled.

Arms

In Brooklyn, N.Y., Policeman Jacob Rosenthal pursued five youthful automobile thieves, fired a shot into the back window of their automobile. It swerved to a curb, stopped. Two lads alighted, ran off. In the back seat Policeman Rosenthal found Dominic Imperato and Joseph Mazza wriggling, struggling, gripped by the death-locked arms of Joseph Romano.

Speaker

In Rochester, N. Y. last week Senor Jose W. Kelly, onetime Mexican labor attaché, was knocked down by an automobile, rushed to a hospital suffering from loss of his ability to speak English. In Spanish puzzled Senor Kelly explained that until run over he could speak English well. In 1908 he was graduated from Cornell University where he spoke English in all his classes. Rochester doctors could not explain.

Cook

In Los Angeles, Calif., Lileicussznieus-szei Harizzisteziz Willimimidstezistzi, Siamese cook, was arrested for vagrancy. Proudly he translated his name: “Great Mountains Wonderful Strength Lion of the Sea.”

Rocker

In Kokomo, Ind., Mrs. Mary Norman, rocking nervously, jiggled herself out of the rocking chair, fractured both arms, both legs.

Doc

In Chicago, “Old Doc” Robert Martin, itinerant Negro patent medicine seller, was urging his nostrum upon a Mrs. Eliza Murphy. Said he: “Madam, it is the greatest discovery since radium… it will make a new woman of you… I can recommend it because I take it myself. I can recommend it because I take it myself… Look at me: the picture of health!” He gasped, reeled, fell dead.

Dandy

In Baltimore, Md., Capt. John M. Dandy, onetime daredevil member of the British Royal Air Force, went to a cinema, witnessed an airplane thriller, recalled his own War exploits, went outside the theatre, shot himself dead.

COMMUNICATE WITH KETCHAM

General Agent, 11 W. 42nd Street, N. Y.

LONDON AND NORTH EASTERN RAILWAY

OF ENGLAND AND SCOTLAND
Go right ahead: put down briefly the hard-boiled specifications for the magazine that would be an ideal national advertising medium for your own use.

You want it to have the largest circulation, of course, for adequate market coverage.

You want that circulation to be selective, too, as insurance of the intelligence of your audience.

You want it to be genuinely national in sweep, paralleling the country's buying power.

You want it to be representatively American in character, confirming the editorial calibre of the medium and its standing with its readers.

You want it to be paid-for-100%, as evidence of reader interest.

You want it to be free from taint of arrears, installments, premiums, cut-rates or clubbing offers, as indorsement of solid value.

OKEH, you've written a top-grade ticket — you've specified THE SATURDAY EVENING POST.

No other magazine in America measures up on all these points!

That's why The Post carries the largest volume of advertising of any national publication.

That's why more successful merchandising plans are based on The Post alone than on all other national publications combined.

If the truth about your merchandise will sell it, here is the place to tell your story, and the time of times to tell it certainly is now!
RESIDENTIAL SECLUSION FOR THE EXECUTIVE

For the country's key business executives... the St. Regis offers the delightfully-appointed residential seclusion to which they are accustomed. On Fifth Avenue where Fifth Avenue is important... adjacent to the better clubs... just a step from the city's new mid-town business center... the St. Regis also offers them practical in-New York headquarters. And its brilliant features... its setting for the activities of smart New York... offer them gracious services in sympathy with their every mood. Transient accommodations... suites on short term lease.

HOTEL
ST. REGIS
FIFTH AVENUE • NEW YORK
Master or mate, president or apprentice, the man who works is an organized unit of human and industrial destiny. The success of employer depends upon the efficiency and faithfulness of employee. The comfort of his family, education of his children, his own welfare—these are the shares that reflect his progress, these are the stockholders in "I, Incorporated!"

Ambition is a mighty force. It leads men to marvelous achievements, urges them on in the long, weary hours of disappointment. But ambition does not reach its fullest expression until it is founded in responsibility... until after desire has shifted from the flaming horizons of youth to the courageous determination of mature years.

In both years and experience the average student of the International Correspondence Schools has passed the meridian of his twenties. He works for a livelihood. He is head of a family.

He still dreams his dreams, still accepts life as a high-flung challenge, but the realization is present that luck is not the predominant force in shaping a career. He knows now that, more than anything else in the world, training is the equipment with which to achieve greater things for himself and those dependent upon him.

This is the reason—and the only reason—that he has enrolled in this School of the Second Chance. For enrollment offers him neither the fraternity of classmates nor the stimulation of athletics; it is a self-imposed sentence at hard work, a commitment to spare-time study, a sacrifice of the superlative amusements of the crowds.

From this work and through these sacrifices, ambitious men everywhere have risen to positions of high trust and prominence. Many of them did not start careers with even the benefit of high-school education. But ambition tempered with responsibility gave them the incentive to re-dedicate their natural facilities and seek the training they needed to get ahead in an era of constantly increasing competition.

Col. Edward W. Rickenbacker, R. J. Wensley, E. E. Whitney, S. E. Coneybear, L. Brandt—these are representative of many national leaders in their respective professions who testify to the part I. C. S. training has played in shaping their careers.

Built on the solid foundation of service, this institution has literally become an integral part of American business and industry. More than 2300 outstanding industrial organizations and 350 railroad companies have agreements with I. C. S. for training their employees.

"I, Incorporated," when he seeks to increase dividends on the shares held in him, has the choice of more than 240 standard courses and scores of special courses. The courses have been prepared by leading authorities and are constantly revised by them. Whatever the profession or ambition of a man who wants to secure training and is willing to make spare-time sacrifices for personal application, International Correspondence Schools extend the hand of golden opportunity to him.

You will find much valuable information in our booklet, "The Business of Building Men." A request brings it, free.
Think what the Alpine Sun Lamp can do for little bodies!

You can have the benefits of the vital ultraviolet rays of sunlight in your own home every day.

Now in the Hanovia Home Model Alpine Sun Lamp you get for tonic use the time-proved value of quartz-mercury ultraviolet—a potent medium for providing the health-building Vitamin D.

Hanovia pioneered, and is the leader in making ultraviolet lamps of the quartz-mercury type—and quartz, unlike glass, is the one medium that best allows the transmission of the health-giving ultraviolet rays.

The Home Model Alpine Sun Lamp is safe and convenient to use—it is a tonic, not a cure-all. Where ultraviolet is indicated for definite symptoms it should only be used on your physician's prescription and under his direction—he is probably one of the 167,000 doctors who use the professional model Alpine Sun Lamp in their practice.

Mrs. J. L.V., of Englewood, N. J., writes:
"My two children were continually catching colds each winter, until on the advice of my doctor I got an Alpine Sun Lamp. Regular exposure to ultraviolet rays has proved a fine tonic and resistance builder. The number of colds in the family has decreased very noticeably."

HANOVIA CHEMICAL & MFG. CO.
Dept. 22, Newark, N. J.

Send me your authoritative free booklet "What Everyone Should Know About Ultraviolet Rays."

Name ____________________________
Address ____________________________
City _______ State _______

MILESTONES

Born. To Count & Countess Folke Bernadotte (Estelle Manville, daughter of Board Chairman Hiram Edward Manville of Johns-Manville Corp.; a son, in Pleasantville, N. Y. Name: Count Folke of Wisborg. Their first son, Count Gustav Edward, was born in January 1930.

Born. To Mrs. Olive Catherine Wise, British mother of four who was sentenced to be hanged last month for murdering her fourth child (sentence was commuted to life imprisonment by Home Secretary John Robert Cynes) (Time, Feb. 2); twins; in Holloway Prison Hospital, London.

Engaged. Philip Young, second son of Board Chairman Owen D. Young of General Electric Co.; student at St. Lawrence University; in Canton, N. Y. (whence his father was graduated); and his friend since childhood, Faith Adams of Washington and Dallas, Tex.

Married. Roger Wolfe Kahn, 23, orchestra leader, aviator, son of Banker Otto Hermann Kahn; and Hannah Williams, 20, musicomediene (Sweet & Low); last month; in Huntington, L. I.

Married. Ootele E. ("Tilly") Losch, 27, Viennese danseuse (Wake Up and Dream); and Edward Francis Willis James, 23, British "retired diplomat," brother-in-law of Marshall Field III, cousin of Board Chairman Arthur Curtis James of Western Pacific Railroad Co.; in Manhattan.

Married. Amelia Earhart, 32, transatlantic flyer, vice president of New York, Philadelphia & Washington Airway Corp. (Ludington Line); and George Palmer Putnam, 43, vice president of Brewer & Warren, Manhattan publishers; in Naor, Conn., where last November they obtained a marriage license and amid mystery & confusion did not marry (Trans. Nov. 17). A staunch Lucy Stoner, Flyer Earhart will keep her own name, her job.


Married. Pierre Lorillard, Manhattan and Tuxedo, N. Y.; socialite, son of the late Pierre Lorillard who founded Lorillard Co. (tobacco) and Tuxedo Park; and Mrs. Ruth Hill Beard, relict of the late James Jerome Hill who founded the Great Northern Railroad; in Manhattan.

Married. Mrs. Agnes Lee Hadley, relict of the late Herbert Spencer Hadley, onetime (1909-13) Governor of Missouri who died in 1927; and Henry Joseph Haskell, editor of the Kansas City Star (his first wife, Isabel Cummings, died in 1923; his second wife, Katherine Wright, sister of Air Pioneers Wilbur and Orville Wright, died in 1924); in Manhattan.

good news for women whose husbands are kept awake by coffee!

Let your husband have his coffee—and he sleep! How? By serving coffee free from the one thing that steals sleep—caffeine. Serve Sanka Coffee—97% caffeine-free—and your husband can enjoy both coffee and sound sleep!
He went at it as a Business Man would

He was ready to start on a two months' tour of Europe. His only task in preparation for the journey had been to think over where he wanted to go, roughly jot down his wishes and turn the memorandum over to the trained travel staff of the American Express Company. Then his worries ceased. These travel technicians made all the plans and arrangements for the entire trip.

In his pocket were his steamship tickets, passport, visas, a day-by-day itinerary with schedule time for trains, sleeping car space, and aeroplane tickets, reservations for motor trips, and hotels. All in advance and all paid for.

In another pocket was a comfortably fitting wallet of American Express Travelers Cheques—assuring him of financial security abroad—his guest card, entitling him to make his headquarters at American Express offices—entitling him also to the assistance of the American Express interpreters stationed at piers, depots, and frontier points, to the advice and help of all the experienced travel staffs in the American Express offices abroad, as well as the use of those offices as his personal mail and cable addresses.

Without leaving his own office this modern business man had made sure that every minute of his two months' vacation in Europe would be free of all annoying details so that he might dedicate his time to enjoyment alone. To make your travel plans equally complete and effortless, phone, write or call at the nearest American Express Office or American Express Company, 65 Broadway, New York.
EN whose business it is to know men's clothes say there is a swing toward "comfortable formality." If they are right, more and more men are discovering that Arrow Collars are as useful as they are civilized—and as businesslike as they are comfortable.
Take the yoke off America's neck!

The fierce scream of the fire siren shows that the yoke is working... and the "yoke" is on you... and on every other man, woman and child in America. It costs the Nation half a billion dollars a year to carry this burden imposed by fire losses.

Is your city equipped with modern apparatus to cut down your share of this loss? You need modern apparatus, for apparatus of long ago is no better adapted for 1931 conditions than the old-time one-lunger.

Only a few thousand dollars would re-equip the average community with modern 1931 American-La France fire apparatus... that starts and stops like greased lightning and darts in and out of traffic like small cars... that gets water or chemical on the fire almost the instant it arrives at the scene.

See your fire chief about this. He'll tell you how much more effectively his department could cope with fire if your community gave him 1931 LaFrance equipment.

LA FRANCE AND FOAMITE PROTECTION

AGAINST FIRE
SATURDAY NIGHT

It's no longer Punishment to take a bath

Soap. In grandmother's day it was strong, harsh and cruel. Tender skins smarted and burned under it and there was no ordeal like Saturday night's bath.

Now many fine soaps can be had at small cost. They have been made possible largely by the genius of the men who invented the railroad cars which transport the oils, alkalies and fats of which most soaps are made. These men ushered in a new era of soap manufacture and the coarse product of the home and crude factory disappeared.

Every one of the hundreds of cars built by General American was designed to solve transportation problems created by man's advancement and changing times. Without them we would not have many of the things that make life so comfortable.

The building of all kinds of railroad cars—tank, refrigerator, milk, express, stock, gondola and others—is but one phase of General American's diversified activities. It maintains, in addition, a vast fleet of 40,000 cars which it leases to shippers throughout the country... also a large export terminal for the storage, loading and packaging of all bulk liquids, besides operating an extensive European freight transportation system.

GENERAL AMERICAN TANK CAR CORPORATION
"a railroad freight car for every need"
Steel Deal

Few & far between lately have been the big mergers which characterized 1928 and 1929. Last week however there was announced a deal of major significance, of major size, in a major industry. Bethlehem Steel Corp. bought McClintic-Marshall Corp., steel fabricators, for $32,000,000, thereby became a bigger competitor of U. S. Steel Corp. than ever before.

In 1900 Andrew William Mellon was already a tycoon to be reckoned with. He was 45, lean and quiet. The Union Trust which he had founded eleven years prior had grown and become a mighty instrument in his skilled hands. He had an iron in many industrial fires already glowing, he had irons in other fires just kindling. Nine years had passed since he had bought into Aluminum Co. of America and the investment began to look promising. He held a lot of bonds in an oil company sponsored by that picturesque Pittsburgher, J. M. Guffey. Six years later those bonds were to give him control of the company which would turn into great Gulf Oil and an impregnable fortune.

One day Mr. Mellon was in the offices of Pottstown Iron Co., of which he was a director. Two young engineers working for the Shiffler Bridge Co. came to see him with the idea of getting his backing and setting up in business for themselves. Taller of the two was lanky Howard H. McClintic. Much shorter was Charles D. Marshall. Mr. Mellon heard their case and was silent. Iron and Steel had not yet definitely settled into its corporate departments, the financier reflected. Finally he consented. A company was formed and the new team of McClintic-Marshall entered the business of taking rolled steel from the mills and fabricating it to construction specifications.

Slowly the U. S. industrial picture began to change. In 1901 Andrew Carnegie sold out to Manhattan bankers and United States Steel Corp. came into being. Four years later energetic Charles M. Schwab formed Bethlehem Steel Corp. Steel began to be used widely for buildings. McClintic-Marshall prospered. One of their first orders was from the Marshall Field store. Anxious to please, with much to learn, they shipped the girders by express. Much other business followed. By 1929 McClintic-Marshall was doing a $300,000,000-a-year business, had a 600,000-ton capacity. Its only sizable competitor was American Bridge Co., subsidiary of United States Steel Corp. American Bridge builds fewer bridges than McClintic-Marshall, more buildings.

It is the competition between the two companies, although when steel was needed in a hurry for the Empire State Building the two had to co-operate, furnished steel for alternate floors. In the McClintic-Marshall-U. S. Steel rivalry is the nucleus of last week's deal. Competition between U. S. Steel and Bethlehem has lately become more intense. Steelmen are especially aware that in 1926 U. S. Steel began to manufacture solid flange beams by the so-called Gray Process, which Bethlehem controlled. A $250,000,000 patent suit followed, was settled out of court in 1929, with Bethlehem granting U. S. Steel the right to use the process. This enabled American Bridge to compete better with other fabricators who bought Bethlehem's beams in which the Gray Process was used. The competition became more visible when Bethlehem sought to acquire Youngstown Sheet & Tube, leading independent in a territory reserved for U. S. Steel by a gentleman's agreement.

For more than two months wise Pittsburghers have been aware of the imminence of last week's deal. Bethlehem officials have been seen in McClintic-Marshall's offices, lunching with McClintic-Marshall men at the Duquesne Club. Hence when the announcement was made Pittsburgh was ready to judge its significance.

To Bethlehem the deal (accomplished by issuing treasury stock and thereby means an assured outlet for structural steel. It also means that the Mellon interests, now represented on the McClintic-Marshall board by Mr. Alexander Mellon, will become relatively big Bethlehem stockholders, as occurred in Pullman when it acquired Standard Steel Car Corp. No small thing is a Mellon connection. Mr. McClintic and Mr. Mellon invested in the Koppers Co., have never missed a Koppers contract. McClintic-Marshall also owns securities in Aluminum Co., gets Aluminum's business. To Pittsburgh, the deal means the passing of another close family corporation.

Mr. Marshall will be elected to the Bethlehem Board, while George Henry Blakely, vice president of Bethlehem and known for his work in developing the Gray Process beam, will head McClintic-Marshall, to be reincorporated as a wholly-owned Bethlehem unit. Included in the deal is McClintic-Marshall's investment in Steel Frame House Co., of which E. H. Millard is president and young Robert H. McClintic vice president. Steel Frame House Co. is pioneering in perfecting small beams for residential purposes.

Greatly concerned by the deal were five independent fabricating companies each of which had piously hoped to be included in the Bethlehem purchase. Last week officials of these companies held a luncheon, decided mergers are now essentially in order.

Week's Statistics

Indices of business released last week included:

- Cigarets produced during 1930 reached a new high of 119,524,909,000, an increase of 386,000,000 over 1929. Cigar production dropped 660,000,000 to 3,836,132,400. A decrease of 9,000,000 lb. brought manufactured tobacco down to 328,765,000 lb. Snuff production was slightly less at 40,112,613 lb.

- Passengers carried by Manhattan's transit system during the third quarter of 1930 came to 792,100,000, a decrease of 3.8%. This marked the first decline since 1925. Threatened to jumble the Untermyer Consolidation Plan (TIME, Jan. 12).

- Pig iron production during January was 1,714,366 tons, a gain of 5% over December—the first gain since April. Production during January 1930, however, was 2,827,646 tons, and last month's figure is the smallest for any January since 1922. Pig iron production is usually at its seasonal low during February, its high during March.

- Car-loadings for four weeks ending Jan. 24 were 7,771,361, a drop of 17% from January a year ago.

- Automobile production during January was 183,676 units (passenger cars and trucks). This compares with 283,606 units in January 1930, and 161,232 units in December 1930.

- Banks eliminated by suspensions during 1930 came to 1,303, said American Banker last week, while banks eliminated by mergers were 767. Against this loss of...
A $6,000,000 CASH RESERVE FUND
—your second line of defense

CORPORATE TRUST SHARES represent an ownership interest in these 28 companies, the shares of which are deposited with an independent trustee.

**Industrials**
- American Radiator & S. S. American Tobacco
- du Pont
- Eastman Kodak
- Ingersoll Rand
- International Harvester
- National Biscuit
- Occidental Oil
- United Fruit
- United States Steel
- Woodworth

**Railroads**
- Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe
- Illinois Central
- Louisville & Nashville
- New York Central
- Pennsylvania Railroad
- Southern Pacific
- Union Pacific

**Oils**
- Standard Oil of California
- Standard Oil of Indiana
- Standard Oil (New Jersey)
- Standard Oil of New York
- Texas Corporation

**Utilities and Quasi-Utilities**
- American Tel. & Tel.
- Consolidated Gas of N. Y.
- General Electric
- Westinghouse Electric
- Western Union Telegraph

*MOODY'S COMPOSITE PORTFOLIO RATING "A"

**Deals & Developments**

**Detroit Bridge Default.** Little more than a year old, valued at $13,892,000 is the Detroit International Bridge between Detroit and Sandwich, Ont. Last week not the bridge but the company of the same name which owns it began to sway dangerously. Business depression has caused traffic to fall off. Competing ferries have cut their rates viciously rather than go out of business. Traffic has been diverted into the new Detroit-Canada Tunnel. During 1930 toll revenue was $892,000, operating expenses—$728,000. But by the time all charges were computed the bridge company had a $1,367,000 loss. Last week common and preferred stockholders realized they had no equity behind their securities, holders of the $8,000,000 7% debentures did not receive interest due.

**Corporations**

Earnings

Most important of companies to report their 1930 results last week was General Motors Corp., with earnings of $151,008,000 against $247,317,000 in 1929. Per share earnings were $1.25, of which $3.04 came from actual operating profits. The year's result was the poorest since 1925, when $107,070,000 was earned.

Of interest to fewer investors, less important as a business index, but perhaps the most remarkable 1930 statement yet to appear was that of Coca-Cola Co. Profits hit a new high record of $13,513,000 against $12,758,000 in 1929. Sales rose from 26,981,874 to 27,798,730. U. S. sales amounted to a per capita Coca-Cola consumption of 28 bottles. Responsible for this showing, said Coca-Cola, was an extra $1,000,000 spent on advertising last year, and an extra $500,000 on sales efforts. Also beneficial: cheap sugar.

Other statements indicative of U. S. Business in 1930 included:

- 1929 1930
- Allis-Chalmers 4,420 3,864
- American Smelting 484 183
- American Tel. & Tel. 1,109 1,393
- American Steel Foundries 6,421 2,063
- Calumet & Hecla Consolidation 5,316 6,474
- Caterpillar Tractor 11,000 8,714
- Congress Cigar 1,582 1,525
- Crucible Steel 8,162 4,045
- B. F. Goodrich 7,446 8,400
- Hudson Motor Car 1,199 874
- International Safety Razor 505 456
- Irving Air Chute 457 241
- Jewel Tea Co. 1,091 1,295
- La Salle Extension University 547 605
- McGraw-Hill Publishing 2,231 2,021
- Marion Steam Shovel 534 685
- Mullins (motor body parts) Mfg. 476 333
- Parke, Davis & Co. 8,347 7,174
- Prairie Pipe Line 21,800 14,637
- Remington Rand 6,068 2,905
- Republic Steel 4,160 3,403
- Reynolds Metals 3,860 1,730
- Standard Brands 16,402 16,402
- Standard Oil of Kansas 1,112 880
- U. S. Industrial Alcohol 4,720 1,107

*Not including a $3,000,000 molasses inventory charged to surplus.

**New company.**
Profit this year
by the Economy of ADDRESSOGRAPH

A SURE way to increase profits, to economize, is to adopt methods that will enable you to handle your daily recording and writing operations faster, better and at less cost.

In all sizes and kinds of business, from the smallest store or office to the largest corporation, Addressographs are speeding up the daily routine by automatically and accurately writing countless forms—eliminating costly mistakes.

You can profit this year by the economy of Addressograph because it can be used in so many different ways—every hour, every day of the week.

In sales work Addressograph will help systematize the whole process of sale promotion. The same equipment will head-up, imprint, and address ledger sheets, statements, factory forms, dividend and payroll checks, invoices, tags, labels, price lists— all the countless forms used in bookkeeping, collecting, disbursing, billing, scheduling, identifying, routing and shipping.

And wherever it is used Addressograph does the work at lower cost, without error, and 10 to 50 times faster than is possible by the old hand methods.

Whatever your business, the Addressograph representative in your locality will gladly demonstrate to you how this modern equipment will help solve your problem of reducing expense and building business. Call him in.
Steamers land at our Factory Doors in Baltimore," says Colonel Procter

We asked Colonel William Cooper Procter, Chairman of the Board, The Procter and Gamble Company, why Baltimore was selected as the site for their new plant. His reply follows:

"The rates and facilities for handling in-bound raw materials by both rail and water, were more advantageous in Baltimore than those in other cities. Steamers land at our factory doors in Baltimore. From the standpoint of the distribution of our finished products, we can reach a greater population by rail, water, and motor truck from Baltimore, at rates more favorable than from other points. We found the labor situation to be advantageous. There were a number of very excellent plant sites available on both water and rail."

Baltimore is proud to have this Procter and Gamble plant—proud to have a part in this largest soap producing operation in America. For the name of Procter and Gamble reminds us of their unique labor stabilization plan and an unbroken record covering 74 years of quality manufacture.

The Baltimore Trust Company will be glad to cooperate with any sound industry seeking the same natural and developed facilities which Procter and Gamble found so attractive in Baltimore.

Write for our booklet "Locate in Baltimore" which describes Baltimore's shipping and manufacturing facilities.

Baltimore Trust Company
Baltimore • Maryland
February 16, 1931

The shortest, most inexpensive distribution route to 19 million people

Competition is tightening. Goods move most satisfactorily and profitably over shortest distances between producer and consumer. Retail dealers rightly are demanding the sort of service facilities which enable them to give promptest service with minimum stocks.

Here, in one of the country's best prospering territories, 21 million people look to Kansas City as the principal source of commodity supply. And, of this vast group, 19 million are served more economically from Kansas City than from any other market.

Kansas City has every transportation advantage. Twelve trunk line railroads radiate in every direction giving fast passenger and freight service. The 6-ft. Missouri River channel is almost completed. Regularly scheduled airplane service connects Kansas City with every section of the country.

Get nearer this vast market. Serve the Kansas City territory from Kansas City. Utilize its transportation and manufacturing advantages to your own profit.

INDUSTRIAL COMMITTEE OF THE CHAMBER OF COMMERCE OF KANSAS CITY, MO.

INDUSTRIAL COMMITTEE, CHAMBER OF COMMERCE, KANSAS CITY, MISSOURI

Please send me the facts about Kansas City. I am interested in the industry.

Name
Firm
Address
City
State

(I saw your advertisement in Time)
Oil Embargo? Merger?

Last week was actually an unusually busy week for the troubled oil industry. The new pool in eastern Texas (TIME, Feb. 2) gushed greater, became a major threat to prices. The Federal Trade Commission demanded a revision of 18 of the 21 rules of ethics adopted by the industry in July 1929. Earnings statements were bad. Dividend reductions included Standard Oils of Indiana, Kansas, Nebraska. In Oklahoma, Potential Production rattled the lid of Proration, never securely clamped down. Yet all these gloomy items of the week faded for a moment before two other important developments: Independent producers were cheered by the prospect of a Federal embargo on petroleum imports to the U.S. Corporate producers were cheered by a court decision in favor of the much-discussed merger plan of Standard Oil Company of New York and Vacuum Oil.

Embargo. When Oil was not placed in the new Tariff Act last Spring, observers said that independent oilmen had shot their bolt. But the independents were not defeated so easily. Every time they have gathered, their cry of “Stop those imports!” has been more and more determined. A political champion for the independents has been Senator Arthur Capper in whose State of Kansas owners of thousands of small old wells have lost their market as the result of Prairie Oil & Gas Co.’s recent decision to stop buying oil from small old wells. In his fight for the cause of oil, Senator Capper is heartily backed by Governor Harry Woodring of Kansas. Last week Governor Woodring sent a telegram of many hundred words to President Hoover, saying he was “astonished and appalled” that no plan for saving Kansas independents had been devised.

Last week the independents cheered when the Senate Commerce Committee voted (9-to-6) in favor of the Capper Bill which provides for a reduction in crude imports to $6,000,000 bbl. per year for the next three years, and a total embargo on gasoline during this time.

Wilbur’s Switch. To reach its decision, the Senators took much testimony. Robert Giffen Stewart, president of Standard Oil of Indiana’s big subsidiary, Pan American Petroleum & Transport Co. was dead against any tariff, as well he might be since his company is one of the biggest importers of gasoline. Senator Tydings of Maryland was also opposed. He said a tariff would cost the U.S. people “at least $900,000,000 a year.” Senator Tydings probably had had more to say that when an experimental shipment of Soviet oil was lately made to the U.S. it arrived in Maryland’s Baltimore, that Baltimore may hope to become a big oil port.

Favoring an oil tariff was Labor. Edward F. McGrady of the A. F. of L. lamented: “The condition of the oil-well workers is deplorable.” Ralph Arnold, Los Angeles oil engineer, said a protective wall is essential, that the U.S. has enough oil to meet current demands for 500 years.

Weightier than any other testimony was a letter from Secretary of the Interior Wilbur. In it he reversed his attitude that the oil industry must help itself. Independents jumped for joy when they heard that he had said: “If proration is the logical method of control of supply, it would seem to be logical to apply it to imports.”

Independent operators, their incomes stunted or killed by proration in the U.S., are sorely vexed at the big companies which can afford to cut down their U.S. production while letting their wells in foreign countries flow freely, shipping that oil into the U.S. Especially irate, especially loud in calling for a stopper on incoming foreign oil has been energetic

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independent producers’ profits. And gasoline imports have increased at an alarming rate. Likewise, if imports of refined products are translated back to crude oil, imports last year of all oils came to 116,652,000 bbl. against 115,200,000 in 1929 and 90,625,000 in 1928.

Countries. Independents liked the Capper Bill because it laid down a schedule by which imports will not merely be limited, but by which the imports from each country will be prorated on their 1928 exports to the U. S. The result would be:

Little & Big Rights. Although there are many angles to the U. S. oil picture, the chief problem is to determine what the future is worth in the terms of the present, and how much of the future’s present value should be paid by oil-land owners, a very small minority of the people. Owners of wells which would ordinarily pour dollars into their pockets protest that they have a right to the income from those wells, that if unleashing of production now means lower prices, that is their business. They also say that if imports are checked U. S. production will rise enough to bring profits to independents, also enough to protect the U. S. motorist from any great upping of the cost of motoring.

Big companies, on the other hand, maintain that first of all it is their economic right to buy oil wherever it is cheapest, sell it wherever the profit is obtainable. Second, they maintain that U. S. oil, a valuable national resource, should not be used when oil can be brought from other nations. So long as imported oil is cheap, let it stay cheap, say they, and let U. S. oil remain underground where it cannot deteriorate, where it is worth more than it would be if dumped on the open market.

Merger. The Socony-Vacuum merger was proposed last February on the logic that a great producing company like Vacuum is the natural and necessary complement of a great distributor like the New York company. Other big producers and distributors read with interest and pleasure last week’s verdict by three judges of the Federal Circuit Court of Appeals in St. Louis that: “There is, and could be, no contention here that the present contemplated merger is a continuation . . . of the conspiracy and monopoly found to exist in the main suit [which dissolved old Standard Oil]. The contention is, and must be, that it is an entirely new undertaking . . . The intent and purpose of the merger is solely to meet the normal and natural business necessities of the two companies.”

Should the deal be approved by the U. S. Supreme Court, oilmen forecast that other units of the old Standard Oil “Trust” will seek to merge, that herein may lie a partial cure to the industry’s ailments.

Behind this door is the wealthy and populous New England market—more than eight million people living within a radius of 250 miles from Boston, the distributing center of the territory.

**FACTS** — New England possesses 8% of total wealth of the United States, with only 2% of the area and 7% of the population—truly a section of concentrated wealth whose people have money to spend and are ready to buy if you are ready to serve.

**THE KEY** — A good location is the key to any market. In the case of New England, the Boston Wharf Company offers you this key, a location on its property which is situated in one of the most strategic spots in Metropolitan Boston—just beyond the boundary of the business section and ten minutes’ walk from the heart of the city.

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Shrine of Music

Last week Cleveland dedicated Severance Hall, the new magnificent home of the Cleveland Orchestra, consummation of a $7,000,000 musical project. Severance Hall was erected and presented to the Musical Arts Association and to Western Reserve University by a leading Cleveland citizen. The Hall itself combines conventional and modernistic treatment, being hailed as a work of great architectural courage and rare imagination. The marvelous beauty of its interior defies description. The Medusa Portland Cement Company takes pride in the part played by Medusa Products in the construction of this magnificent music hall. We feel complimented that Medusa Waterproofed White Portland Cement was selected because it would give permanent protection to the beauty of this building. Let us send you a booklet describing the uses of Medusa Waterproofed White Portland Cement.
name. Last year Artist Crosby bought a full page in the Washington Herald, dealt with Prohibition much as in last week's attack, announced that he had sworn never to drink again "with or without repeal" (Time, May 26).

Easily could Cartoonist Crosby afford the $1,455 expense of sounding his clarion in the World. Skippy and his colleagues—Cuthbert, Sooky ("Always belittlin'"), Yacob, Aunt Gussie, Uncle Louie (the glassblower)—gather over $100,000 a year for their creator. Aside from cartooning, Percy Crosby turns his hand to landscapes, etchings, lithographs, water colors. In Manhattan last month was an exhibit and sale of his War sketches for the benefit of the Veterans of the 77th Division.

Blessed Event

Not many years ago, sensational newspapers achieved what was then considered the height of impudence by heralding the confinements of newsworthy women. STORK HOVERS would be the caption over the photograph of a cinemator's wife. Seldom were other than stage or film folk and royalty labelled as prospective parents until about 1927 when Gossip-Columist Walter Winchell began to set the pace with preobstetrical reports upon couples in every stratum of society. Last week, as casually as if it were mentioning the departure of a socialite for Palm Beach, Cyrus Hermann Kotschman Curtis' polite New York Evening Post headlined: BIRTH OF TWINS EXPECTED BY MRS. W. H. VANDERBILT.

Hearst Columist Arthur Brisbane soon gave his interpretation to "People Who Think." "A few years ago such a positive announcement would have been impossible. . . . But now, the X-ray looks through intervening tissue and reveals two little skeletons, with cunning, crooked legs, tiny little hands that will never know hard work, and there is no doubt about its being twins. . . ."

Chicago Change

Quiet, colorless, eminently righteous is the Chicago Evening Post. It boasts the best financial, society and art pages in Chicago but is conservative to the point of impotence in local controversies. Last week bald, tight-lipped John Charles Shaffer, 77, publisher of the Post for 30 years and of the Indiana Star group, let the Post go into receivership, apparently to become a mouthpiece for loud-yawping Mayor William Hale Thompson. The Post had lost money consistently, recently as much as $75,000 a year. Receivers were George Fulmer Getz, millionaire coal dealer, and his partner Charles Fitzmorris, onetime police chief, onetime secretary to Mayor Thompson.

*An exception was Mrs. Nicholas Longworth who, in 1924, confirmed to newsmen the rumored advent of her child. . . . When the wife of Mischa Elman was expectant in 1926, a San Francisco newspaper printed the famed violinist's photograph with the caption: FACES FATHERHOOD.

William Henry Vanderbilt, Republican National Committeeman, Rhode Island State Senator, son of Alfred Gwynne Vanderbilt, who was the great-grandson of famed Commodore Cornelius Vanderbilt.
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February 16, 1931

T I M E

by torch. The gas was turned on, the gas was strung to sides.

To champ it up, the thing was a trophy.

Quebec, February 16.

Joe Ricker of the Detroit Big Bears, a long day's labor, was leading. No one else was in the hunt.

In Ontario, the madcap dog-sled dog-leg to Canada.

Russians did a good job of it, but in the end it was the gaudy fur, furs, brash, brash, to the top. Ricker was first, Rickets second, Ricker third. Canada was ripe for it.

Ricker then turned to the job of being prime minister. The Canadians have extended to the Alaskan territory, the Alaskan tender to the Alaskan land. The Alaskan furs, brash, brash, to the top. Ricker was first, Rickets second, Ricker third.
by tournament score. The Canadians won the game 2–0, and the championship with 15 goals to the Bostonians' 7. The game was swift, furiously aggressive on both sides.

To the Austrians went the European championship, also Ambassador Willys' trophy for fair play.

Quebec to Montreal. In 1925 little Joie Ray could run an indoor mile faster than anyone else in the U.S. Three years ago, too old for mile runs, he entered the Boston Marathon and finished third on bleeding feet chafed to the bone by ill-fitting shoes. Last week he strapped snowshoes on his feet and entered the 200-mi. snowshoe race from Quebec to Montreal, competing with northwoodsmen who had used snowshoes all their lives. Frank Hoey started ahead and Joie Ray was far back in the pack. His cheeks froze; he tramped through deep snow with his face wrapped in bandages. After the third

Mrs. Edward P. Ricker Jr.

Her dogs no longer chase skunks.

day's lap he was third, with Hoey still leading. At the finish on the eighth day he trailed, a slow & sorry seventh. Hoey won the $1,250 first prize in 26 hr. 43 min. 40 sec.

In Ottawa. Emil St. Goddard, famed musher of Le Pas, Manitoba, won the dog-sled derby, as he did last year. Shorty Russie of Flin Flon sprinted in the last leg to come in second. But the watchers at the finish were more interested in the contestant who came in third. A woman was driving the long pung, bundled in furs, brandishing her whip, yelling shrilly to her dogs. She was Mrs. Edward P. Ricker Jr., wife of one of the famed Rickers of Poland Spring, Me., where Poland Water comes from. In addition to the famed Poland Spring House and Mansion House in Maine, the Rickers have extensive property holdings in Southern Pines, N. C. Four years ago Mrs. Ricker took up dog racing. In her first race her team ran after a skunk; she did not finish. That winter she bought a string of dogs from Leonhard Seppala, the Alaskan famed for rushing diphtheria serum to Nome six years ago. She was the first woman who had ever driven in
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the international race at Quebec. In 1929 at Lake Placid an automobile ran into her dogs and hurt them so badly that she had to quit racing for a while. This year she took second place in the Lake Placid race. She is entered in the Quebec race this month.

Also at Ottawa's Winter Sports Carnival last week, Jean Wilson, 19, of Toronto won every women's speed skating event, the title of North American champion.

At Hanover N. H., Dartmouth won the intercollegiate Winter Sports Union Championship with 383 points, earned principally in the skating races. Second was little New Hampshire University, which had won the meet for four previous years.

At Lake Placid, N. Y., in flaming red uniforms, helmets and masks, the four-man bobsled team of the Saranac Lake Club shot down the new Olympic bobsled run (131 ft.) in 1 min. 52 sec. to win the first A. A. U. championship. The Swiss Nationals finished fourth, and the Berlin Schlittschup Club withdrew after a nasty spill. The event, like winter sports elsewhere, assumed special interest because the winners in most cases will be likely contestants in the Olympic winter games at Lake Placid next year.

Women's Squash Racquets

Until four years ago women did not, officially, play squash racquets. A few invertebrate sportswomen like Eleonora Sears of Boston pioneered whenever they could get on a men's court. Clubs around Boston, where Miss Sears is an influence, began to let women use their courts. In Manhattan women play on the Junior League and Colony Club courts; out-of-town courts are available for them at Ardsley Swimming & Racquet Club (Ardsley-on-Hudson) and at Nassau Country Club and Rockaway Hunting Club on Long Island; in Chicago they play tournament matches at the Racquet Club and in Detroit the wives of members may use the Racquet & Curling Club. At the Greenwich (Conn.) Country Club last week contestants from the East gathered for a national championship. Western players had for some reason which was not explained made no reply to the invitations.

To everyone's surprise Mrs. William Adams of Cedarhurst put out Eleonora Sears, principally by the use of a tricky backhand shot along the side wall. Then Ruth Hall of Philadelphia, runnerup in the finals last year and sister of J. Gilbert Hall, No. 13 ranking U. S. lawn tennis player, put out Mrs. Adams, 15—4, 15—8, 18—17. She went into the finals against her 16-year-old friend Cecelia Bowes, also from Philadelphia. The first game was fairly close until Miss Hall became sure of what Cecelia Bowes was going to do in any situation. She ran it out, 15—10, then whacked her strong backhand for all it was worth to win the second, 16—13. Young Miss Bowes was enough encouraged by her own rally in the last minutes of that game to win the next, 15—12, but then Ruth Hall, smarter, more experienced, took the last game, 15—8, the match and the title.
ANIMALS

First Puppy
A small, saucy two-month-old dog with large brown eyes and tail curled up behind arrived in Manhattan last week on the steamer Stavangerfjord. It was one of Norway’s best elkhounds, on its way to Washington to be First Puppy of the Land. The Norwegian Elkhound Association of America, which met the dog at the boat, had purchased it from Dr. Dyrlage T. Hemsen, one of Norway’s most famed dog breeders. They planned to present it to President Hoover to take the place of the late German shepherd King Tut (Time, June 13). Pedigree papers were sent at once to the Department of Agriculture to be certified. Dugal Guy Campbell, secretary of the Norwegian Elkhound Association, informed President Hoover that he had something for him, was received at the White House.

The Hoover Elkhound will receive whatever name Granddaughter Peggy Anne Hoover thinks best.

What to do about it? Atna-ize! Aetna’s Combination Automobile Policy not only includes every insurable motoring risk, but is acceptable evidence of your financial responsibility in every state in the Union. There are already twelve states which have Automobile Financial Responsibility Laws that apply to resident and non-resident alike—and, under certain conditions, they all say in effect, “Prove your financial responsibility, or keep off our roads.” Two provinces of Canada have similar laws also.

You may be a careful driver. Your pulse may not even quicken at a policeman’s whistle. Nevertheless, some day the long arm of the law may quietly reach out and take away not only your right to drive, but your car license as well.

There are already twelve states that now have Automobile Financial Responsibility Laws that apply to resident and non-resident alike—and, under certain conditions, they all say in effect, “Prove your financial responsibility, or keep off our roads.” Two provinces of Canada have similar laws also.

AETNA COAST TO COAST SERVICE 25,000 REPRESENTATIVES 600 CLAIM ADJUSTERS

ORDER
The Norwegian Pioneer Whaling Co. of Oslo received a large order last week. Authorities of Luna Park, Paris amusement grounds, instructed the whalers to catch 25 of the largest whales they could find, 100 of the fattest penguins. The 25 whales, embalmed, the 100 penguins alive, will be placed with Luna Park’s roller-coasters, merry-go-rounds, hot-dog stands as this season’s prize exhibit. Cost per penguin: $1.25. Cost per whale: $7,000.
Sun Power

Members of the great German learned society Kaiser Wilhelm Gesellschaft zur Förderung der Wissenschaften went to the University of Berlin suburb of Dahlem, where Dr. Albert Einstein, physical-chemist and director of the silicate research, spoke of one of the most sensational discoveries of the decade. They surveyed the discovery, a small metal disc which would do what scientists have been predicting and working towards for years—make electricity out of sunlight.

The invention is the work of one of the institute's youngest scientists, 29-year-old Dr. Bruno Lange. His first disc, described several years ago, was copper covered with copper oxide. Lately he has used other metals and oxides, has found some which will develop from sunshine enough current to light an electric bulb, drive a small dynamo. Dr. Lange will not, of course, tell what metals he used.

With larger discs and more work, Dr. Lange hopes to provide enough electricity to run whole towns. So sensitive is his metal that it responds to the diffused light of cloudy days, to invisible infra-red.

Last week despatches stated that Thomas Alva Edison had invited Dr. Lange to come and work with him. Dr. Lange declined.

Cosmology

For the past month Dr. Edwin Powell Hubble, astronomer of Mt. Wilson Observatory, has been telling Dr. Albert Einstein what he has seen through his big telescope. He has carefully described the red shift in starlight which he is studying with his fellow astronomer, Dr. Milton La Salle Humason. At the same time, a neighbor, Dr. Richard Chace Tolman, physicist of California Institute of Technology, has been explaining his interpretation of Dr. Hubble's startling new facts to Dr. Einstein.

It appears to him that the Universe is not static as Dr. Einstein has asserted, but constantly enlarging in size, changing in shape. The nebulae seem to be shooting away from one another like pieces of a bursting shell. Therefore, last week, when Dr. Einstein indicated that he had changed his mind about a few points of cosmology, California physicist and friend stuck feathers in the scientific caps of Astronomers Hubble and Humason and Physicist Tolman.

Dr. Einstein had just finished a lecture on his Unified Field Theory at Mt. Wilson Laboratories when he made his announcement.* One of the audience, Dr. Walter Sydney Adams, associate director, asked him to tell the applications of his Unified Field Theory to cosmology.

"The old symmetrical spherical space theory is not possible under the new equations," Dr. Einstein answered hastily. Immediately he rushed from the laboratory, already late for an appointment.

Sag. Dr. Adams: "There is some real meat in that."

His audience remained, wondering what the meat was. They thought it most probable that he had adopted the idea of an expanding Universe. Other famed scientists who also have adopted it: Harlow Shapley of Harvard Astronomical Observatory; Walter Nernst of the University of Berlin. Their principal exponent is Sir James Hopwood Jeans, British physicist.

To the questioning Yale Daily News, Dr. Einstein wrote confirmation: "New observations . . . make the presumption near that the general structure of the Universe is not static."

While the California scientists were planning another cosmological talk with Dr. Einstein, they received contradictory news which complicated their Universe for them. Dr. Einstein built his Relativity theory upon the negative results of the famed Michelson-Morley ether-drift experiment performed in 1887. Last week two men announced that they had rechecked that experiment and found opposite results. One man, Dr. Dayton Clarence Miller, had made 175,000 more readings of his interferometer at Case School of Applied Science, Cleveland. His results showed a definite ether drift, which winter be expounded in April at the meeting of the National Academy of Sciences. In Germany, the other other detector. Dr. Georvo Joos, professor of theoretical physics at Jena University, reported that he had obtained a negative result, upheld Dr. Einstein.

Do Your Golf Clubs Fit You?

If they are not of the right length and weight for your height and build, your game is bound to be off. Yes, your game is bound to be off. You cannot possibly play your best if your clubs are not balanced and matched with your height, weight and build.

The invention is the work of one of the greatest scientists of the world, Dr. Albert Einstein. The invention is the work of one of the greatest scientists of the world, Dr. Albert Einstein. The invention is the work of one of the greatest scientists of the world, Dr. Albert Einstein. The invention is the work of one of the greatest scientists of the world, Dr. Albert Einstein.

*Last week in Los Angeles suit was filed against Dr. Einstein in U. S. District Court by one Ira D. Edwards who claimed that Dr. Ein-...
When Mark Antony went forth to battle
Cleo was there with a CROSLEY

MARK was too great a showman to allow the girl friend to forget him when he left town on a speaking tour. So he bought Cleopatra a radio so that she and all the neighbors could hear about him even if they couldn’t see him. Mark was the original broadcaster and Cleo... well you know Cleo was there (among other things)... with a Crosley.

The Crosley WIGIT

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$25.95

Les tubes

THE CROSLEY RADIO CORPORATION
Home of "the Nation’s Station"—WLW
Powel Crosley, Jr., President
Cincinnati
order to gather material for her forthcoming work, "Wives and Daughters of Darker America." The judge sentenced her to 30 days in Harlem Prison, to which she was conducted by press & police forthwith. One newshawk reported the warden as greeting her: "Miss Livingston, I presume?"

Under the direction of Major Domo Angelo, The Fifty-Eighth Street Country Club continued business as usual.

While Fisticuffer Max Schmeling, "heavyweight champion of the world," was talking with a group of friends in the Commodore Hotel Lobby in Manhattan, a slight, 19-year-old boy approached him, thrust out a paper and said: "Here's a summons for you." Then he dropped the paper at the fighter's feet. What happened then is told by him in a legal deposition: "Schmeling, his face working in anger, yelled at the top of his voice and then ... grabbed the seat of my trousers and violently rushed me to the stairway, shaking me in all directions as he did so. ... [There he] violently and outrageously battered me and lifted me bodily and hurled me down the 25 marble steps.

The boy was none other than Ralph Hahl; he was serving a process in a fight-promoter's suit for some of Schmeling's winnings, a suit later dropped. But James Ralph's father had fought Schmeling arrested while he was playing golf in a New Jersey course, charging assault and asking $35,000 damages.

Explaining why the Post Office Department could not follow its intention of issuing stamps illustrating George Washington at significant stages in his life (in connection with the 200th birthday anniversary celebration), Postmaster General Walter Polger Brown said: "The collected portraits of Washington bore too little family resemblance. One of them looked like John Jacob Raskob!"

Marion Hollins, one-time U. S. woman's golf champion, went to Agua Caliente, Mexico, where the races and Nevada Queen had been attracting attention on the track, bought the horse from its breeder, Wild Horse Charlie Farrell, for $15,000.

Summoned among other talesmen for a Federal jury to try a mail fraud case in Manhattan, John Davison Rockefeller III, 24, was asked if he did not want to be excused; that it could be arranged. Said he: "If being summoned for jury duty should serve if he can." When defense attorneys asked the talesman: "Is any person connected with any of your families a member of the New York Stock Exchange?" he raised his hand and revealed what few persons know: "My grandfather is a member." Because the grandfather does not reside actively, the grandson was accepted as No. 2 jurymen.

At the opening of a gambling casino (boasting "the largest bar in the world") at Chile's famed seaside resort Vina del Mar, the mayor of the town cried: "It was due to the personal interest and influence of President Carlos Ibanez himself that Congress passed the special law enabling us to have games of roulette and baccarat." Observers commented on the fact that dictators like President Ibanez, Primo de Rivera and Prime Minister Musollino nearly always encourage roulette, while republican governments outlaw it.

No sooner had Mrs. John Brooks Henderson, 90, relict of Missouri's Senator, offered her Washington mansion to the Vice Presidents of the U. S. (TIME, Feb. 9) than her granddaughter, Mrs. Beatrice ("Trixie") Van Rensselaer Henderson Wholean, filed suit to prevent the gift, contending that her grandmother was not mentally responsible. Fortworth Mrs.

Henderson announced that Mrs. Wholean was not her granddaughter at all, but a foundling; because of the suit she would cut the foundling off in her will. News-hawks dug up this strange story:

Mrs. John Brooks Henderson Jr. had to produce an heir for her Senator father-in-law in order to receive a $600,000 trust fund. For several months she put padding inside her clothes. Then she adopted Trixie from an orphan asylum, collected the $600,000. The Senator died without believing the deception. In 1923, however, an aged family retainer grew wroth with Mrs. Wholean and told the secret to Mrs. Henderson Sr. He had witnessed the reception of the child in Henderson Jr. home. Last week District of Columbia Supreme Court papers were produced to show that Mrs. Henderson Sr. had formally adopted Trixie as her own daughter in 1924, but the suit was promptly denied. She had her attorneys and physicians declare her "entirely competent" to make any gift she pleased to the U. S.
Mechanical Muralist

Landscape gardeners, trapezists, mural painters and elephant trainers have this in common: they need a great deal of space to exhibit their wares. Mural Painter Henry Billings of Manhattan solved the problem last week by obtaining the use of a whole vacant floor in the modernistic new Squibb Building to show his designs. The press was enthusiastic. Henry Billings' pictures average about ten by six feet apiece, all are based on modern machinery, and are intended as projects for murals in factories, skyscrapers, air terminals, railway stations as yet unbuilt. It is the Billings theory that colorful, firmly-painted abstractions, based on worm-gear drives or air-cooled radial engines, six-cylinder motors, steam engines, are more suitable for modern buildings than nymphs, satyrs or noble Red Men standing on the site of a Number Six smelter. Even the most cautious critics admitted last week that the Billings murals were different, decorative. Artist Billings' good friend Murdock Pemberton of The New Yorker went further, called them "as thrilling as anything in town at present."

Large, slightly morose Henry Billings is 29, a grandson of Civil War Surgeon John Shaw Billings, who was first director of the New York Public Library. Educated at St. Paul's School, he was considered insufficiently intelligent to be graduated. He studied painting at the Art Students' League, worked in architects' and engineers' offices in New York. A member of the picturesque Woodstock, N. Y. summer colony, he lives as far as possible from the clanking, roaring machines he glorifies.

Muralist Billings realizes the most obvious objection to his machine murals. Says he: "The man who uses machines or is conscious of their use all day long, would like to forget that they exist during his periods of relaxation. He has yet to realize that it is impossible to forget them..."
since they have become part of his life, just as the food he eats and the clothes he wears have become part of it."

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Disgusting Genesis

Ever since the forceful, forbidding bas-relief of Rima* was unveiled by Stanley Baldwin at Hyde Park in 1925, the work of Jacob Epstein, U. S.-born, London-dwelling Jewish sculptor, has been big news to the British Press, bitterly attacked by the conservative, enthusiastically praised by enemies of prettiness. Last week the newest Epstein, a 6-ft. marble called Genesis, was exhibited at the Leicester Galleries. The storm broke the next morning.

The statue is of a heavy, brooding, pregnant female figure with the synthetic Mongolian features of most Epsteins—low forehead, slanting eyes, Negroid nose, mouth and chin. The upper part of the erect torso is realistically rounded. The lower part is an exaggerated rotundity of all the anatomy. The thighs (they are cut off just above the knees) are portly legs. Focus of all the curvature is the gestation.

Commented the Daily Express: "You white foulness! This man cracks bad jokes with a chisel!"

An interpreter: "It is supposed to illustrate a passage from the Book of Revelations how a woman 'clothed with the clothed with the sun and with the moon under her feet ... appeared in Heaven ... and being with child, cried."

Sculptor Epstein: "Rot. My Genesis is not based on any passage in the Bible."

Commented the thoughtful Observer: "If an explorer were to discover Mr. Epstein's Genesis in an African jungle tomorrow, he would stand before it in respectful wonder. But when the same man discovers it instead at the Leicester Galleries he is more likely to mutter one word, 'disgusting'!"

Answered the sculptor: "It will play an important part in any historical museum."

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Timkens Bearing Gifts

Last week to the San Diego Fine Arts Gallery went Mr. & Mrs. Henry Holiday Timken (roller bearings) of Canton, Ohio bearing as gifts three large and very expensive oil paintings: a Penitent Magdalene by the 17th Century Spanish sentimentalist Murillo; a Sibyl by Murillo's contemporary Ribera, exhibiting his usual spot-light effect; and largest, most expensive of all, a Holy Family presumably from the brush of Peter Paul Rubens. Because Rubens is known to have employed a factory of pupils and assistants, and every Rubens painting is suspect, the usual battle of Rubenographers arose last week. Two similar Holy Families exist, one in Windsor Castle, one in the Manhattan Metropolitan Museum. Rubenographer William R. Valentin of the Detroit Institute of Arts stoutly insisted last week that the Timken canvas is genuine, the other two the work of pupils. Rubenographer Joseph Breck of the Metropolitan Museum as stoutly defended his Rubens as the original. King George V maintained a dignified silence.

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"Onion"

What does your dictionary say that it is?

Suppose you want a clear definition of the simple word "onion," and let us assume you own a dictionary which defines the word as follows:

**Onion**—The bulb of the liliaceous plant, Allium cepa; also the plant having similar characteristics.

What is liliaceous? Another search—with rapidly diminishing time and patience, and raising temper.

Or suppose you turn to another dictionary and you read:

**Onion**—The edible underground round bulb of a biennial herb (Allium cepa) of the family Lilliaceae.

More searching! Are you sure of "biennial"? Does it mean "twice a year," or "every two years"? What about "family Lilliaceae"?

NOW, let us say, you look it up in

The WINSTON

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You will find at once a clear, accurate definition complete in itself—requiring no cross references—expressed in words of distance in full.)

**ONION—Any of several plants of the lily family, especially, a species having a strong-smelling edible bulb and cultivated as a garden vegetable.**

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Baudelaire, Garde, Beuver and Balzac

Unless you are a confirmed literary fan, you have probably never heard of Baudelaire, Flaubert, Beuve, and Balzac. Their names have been more widely known in France than in America. Pierre Loti had published two books in English before this impetus to the study of Baudelaire, and his novel, L'ami des Demoiselles, in an American edition of factually perfect translation by a Mr. Nathan. Charles Baudelaire was the haughty, the life-grievous, the shrewd, the inevitable, Parisian bachelor in discipline, in debauch in discipline, in discards of the art of love, and in discards of the art of life. His enemy was Charles Witho, but his life was the epitome of the spirit of his time, bright, bad, and bad, and beautiful, and full of life, and full of delightful, and of existence, and of the consummation of which he lived.

Contemporary perception is the hallmark of intelligent literary life.
Baudelaire with Loving Care*

GARDENER OF EVIL—Pierre Loving—Brewer and Warren ($2.50).

Unless you are a student of French literature you probably think of Charles Baudelaire as an overrated, vaguely Saussian poet who wrote a slim volume called Fleurs du Mal and wanted to be thought more wicked than he was. Biographer Pierre Loving does not so much correct this impression as amplify it. His story of Baudelaire and his times, written as a novel, is solid and appetizing with plenty of factual meat made more appetizing by the artistic sauce.

Charles Pierre Baudelaire, born with the haughtiness, found a peg to hang a life-grievance on when his young widowed mother married a man he detested, General Aupick. Stepfather Aupick believed in discipline. Stepson Charles disbelieved in Aupick. When Charles began to roam Paris with Bohemian friends, General Aupick feared for his own careful reputation. Soon they quarreled openly and Aupick went off to live by himself. In his way both a dandy and an ascetic, Baudelaire astonished even the Bohemians. His first mistress was a hideous, squint-eyed, consumptive Jewess off the streets. Then he met Jeanne Duval, a beautiful Negress, and lived with her many stormy months. His hand-to-mouth existence was complicated by laudanum, which he took to stifle intestinal pains. Baudelaire's work, which Publishers Brewer & Warren modestly announce will be "sent exact duplicates to two women of the popular bulb as a specimen of modern life-grievance on when his young widowed mother married a man he detested, General Aupick. Stepfather Aupick believed in discipline. Stepson Charles disbelieved in Aupick. When Charles began to roam Paris with Bohemian friends, General Aupick feared for his own careful reputation. Soon they quarreled openly and Aupick went off to live by himself. In his way both a dandy and an ascetic, Baudelaire astonished even the Bohemians. His first mistress was a hideous, squint-eyed, consumptive Jewess off the streets. Then he met Jeanne Duval, a beautiful Negress, and lived with her many stormy months. His hand-to-mouth existence was complicated by laudanum, which he took to stifle intestinal pains.

Contemporary and occasional acquaintance of indefatigable Novelist Honoré de Balzac, Baudelaire admired the older man's dogged energy but could not emulate it. His writing, like all his activities, was spasmodic. His friends never knew what next to expect of him. Once at din-

This typical cinema situation does not turn out like a cinema.
Graves Goes On

But It Still Goes On—Robert Graves (Cape & Smith ($3)).

Year ago Poet Robert Graves of England said Goodbye To All That in one of the most successful autobiographies of the year. Now he returns to the subject, his title apologetically murmuring But It Still Goes On. Not really a sequel but a kind of scrap-book, it contains some scraps worth picking up.

In "Postscript to Goodbye To All That" Graves answers some of his critics, prints some of their contradictory letters, gives his own solution for war. Says he: it is impossible to legislate war out of existence, and not altogether desirable, for if it could be controlled it might be fun again. His suggested form of war "falls somewhere between a football match with large numbers of players on each side and an eighteenth-century battle." Rules: evenly matched forces (not more than 5,000 men a side), neutral umpires, short duration (two or three weeks). The object of each army would be the capture of as many as possible of the enemy and of their company banners and regimental flags. . . . The agreed and standardized weapon would probably be a padded wicker helmet and a loin-protector. . . . The agreed and standardized flag might well be a padded wicker helmet and a loin-protector as in the London Olympics.

I suggest that the first reformed war should be fought on Swedish territory—admirably suited to maneuver—between Italy and France, those two most gloriously loving powers.

The rest of the book contains: three short stories, all readable, one Kipling-esque, one (about an intelligent madman) first-class; a notebook section with the first and last chapters of an autobiography of God; a three-act play of post-War morals and emotions, in which there are two suicides (one Lesbian, one old-fashioned hypocrite), one murder (of a homosexual husband), no arrests, and no solution in sight. Perhaps not meant to be acted, the play mulls over many an idea. Central theme: that the greatest calamity in history was not the late great War but an earlier, unperceived event, when "the bottom dropped out of things . . . when the last straw broke the back of reality, when the one unnecessary person too many was born, when population finally became unmanageable, when the proper people were finally swapped. Once they counted; now they no longer count."

Brave Girl

READER, I MARRIED HIM—Anne Green—Dutton ($2.50).

One Green's brother, Julian Green, writes his very Frenchy, careful, depressing novels in French; has to be translated for the benefit of U.S. left-wing readers. He was married to his beautiful sister. Sprighty, charming, unrealistic a novelist is she that her first novel (The Selbys) was a U.S. best-seller in spite of her brother's heavy reputation. Reader, I Married Him pushes lightfulness, charm, unrealism even further.

The Douglasses, F.F.V.'s at home, had not been home for a long time because Paris was the kind of town their irresponsible, penniless but aristocratic mode of life exactly suited. Mrs. Douglass was dead and not much missed. Dreamy Hugh and absent-minded but hard-hearted Catherine adored their charming failure of a father, who managed to enjoy his life by running up bills, keeping a mistress, being popular with a large acquaintance. Mr. Douglass was fond of his children too, but failed to keep a weather eye on them. He never knew Catherine had become the mistress of egotistic young Gilbert Hunton. The Douglasses had no money, so when Gilbert thought of setting down he never considered Catherine as a potential spouse, instead got himself engaged to a rich little respectable hellcat. Catherine was heartbroken but hopeful, went to a fortune-teller to mend matters. Before she knew it she had married her faithless lover where she wanted him. Then, poor girl, she realized what it was to be loved more than enough; she more than half wished she had left spells and love-philtres alone. But she was brave, realistic; you will see how womanful she dealt with the situation.

The Author. Anne Green, like her heroine a young expatriate in Paris, unlike her heroine has not taken a husband. She writes gaily, is photographed with a smile. A tendency to be kittenish, faintly observable in her first book, obtrudes in her second. But she writes with gusto, a rare quality, and her people are superficial enough to be amusingly lifelike.

Princesse v. Clarissa

House Party—E. M. Delafield—Harper ($2.50).

Of the many novelists who grapple with the amenities of everyday life, Elizabeth M. Delafield (Mrs. Paul Dashwood) is one of the most successful because most delightfully light-fingered. One of her books, attempting to describe The Way Things Are in a typical country household, had the memorable motto: "I left the room with silent dignity, but caught my foot in the mat." When you have become thoroughly acquainted with a Delafield heroine you know she is entertaining, clever, and capable of amusingly hopeless whether to praise or blame her.

Clarissa was superficially a very false person. Her accent was obviously a good imitation, her voice was usually controlled. But she had money to burn and a distinct idea of the kind of conflagration she wanted. When she decided to marry worthless Fitzmaurice he was not particularly glad, but he philosophically divorced his wife, made over his little daughter Sophie to Clarissa. Sophie's grandmother, the Princesse, a fascinating woman with a genius for attracting calamities, came the mistress of egotistical young Gilbert Hunton. The Douglasses had no money, so when Gilbert thought of setting down he never considered Catherine as a potential spouse, instead got himself engaged to a rich little respectable hellcat. Catherine was heartbroken but hopeful, went to a fortune-teller to mend matters. Before she knew it she had married her faithless lover where she wanted him. Then, poor girl, she realized what it was to be loved more than enough; she more than half wished she had left spells and love-philtres alone. But she was brave, realistic; you will see how womanful she dealt with the situation.

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