

TDVISAM
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No RTB-684-1

Lettre de Turquie

LE XV ANNIVERSAIRE
DE LA RÉPUBLIQUE TURQUE

(De notre correspondant particulier.)

Ankara, 26 octobre.

La Turquie est en liesse: arcs de triomphe, drapeaux, fontaines lumineuses décorent, un peu partout, les rues et les places, pour le grand jour attendu.

La République turque vient, en effet, d'avoir quinze ans, et sous la claire lumière d'Orient, où le soleil mûrit vite femmes et fleurs, c'est déjà une belle adolescente, qui sourit à la vie.

Les vieilles républiques peuvent regarder d'un oeil sceptique le débordant enthousiasme qui accueille cet anniversaire: il faut avoir vécu, en grande partie, ces quinze années sur le sol d'Ataturk pour comprendre.

Ce ne fut pas, en effet, un simple changement de régime — d'ailleurs accompli sans effusion de sang, mais le début d'une ère nouvelle, de la métamorphose de toute une nation dans son esprit, dans ses habitudes et dans ses conceptions.

Et l'artisan de ce merveilleux travail est un homme qui, petit général exilé par le sultan, entouré d'une poignée d'amis patriotes, changea l'âme d'un pays tout entier pour le faire communier avec lui dans l'amour du sol et la foi en l'avenir.

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Ataturk, soldat et homme d'Etat

Le 19 mai 1919, le général Mustapha Kémal débarquait en Anatolie, à Samsoun. L'entourage du sultan avait, à dessein, éloigné de la cour impériale le glorieux combattant des Dardanelles, dont le patriotisme clairvoyant gênait les petites intrigues du sérail. Mehmet VI, sans volonté, laissait à ses hauts dignitaires le soin de consolider son trône, qu'il sentait chancelant et précaire, et était prêt à tous les abandons pour conserver la dignité impériale qui lui avait été dévolue.

Adversaire courageux et loyal, l'empire ottoman subissait cruellement le poids de la défaite, aux côtés des empires centraux, qui l'avaient entraîné dans la guerre mondiale. La patrie turque était occupée par les armées alliées, et même les troupes grecques, combattants de la toute dernière heure, étaient autorisés par les vainqueurs à débarquer en Asie Mineure, pour recueillir les fruits d'une victoire qu'elles n'avaient point gagnée.

Le roi Constantin songeait à l'antique Byzance, et pouvait penser rendre au culte orthodoxe la magnifique Sainte-Sophie de Constantinople, où les pieux musulmans, depuis 1453, faisaient leurs dévotions à la gloire d'Allah.

Mais en Anatolie, avec une volonté farouche, Mustapha Kémal avait conçu son plan, galvanisant les énergies, groupant toutes les ardeurs, il armait les paysans et, avec cette armée improvisée, à peine vêtue et soustra sans soutiens, comme les volontaires de 1792, il n'hésitait pas à s'attaquer aux troupes helléniques, abondamment armées et ravitaillées.

Ce fut la « guerre de l'Indépendance », années de lutte désespérée et sombre, mais qui aboutirent au triomphe de la cause nationaliste.

Sur la Sakarya, à deux reprises, les troupes turques battirent l'adversaire, et le 20 août 1922 commençait la fameuse offensive, dite « la... du Généralissime »; le 2 septembre Mustapha Kémal conquérait Uchuk, et le 9 faisait une entrée triomphale à Izmir (Smyrne); l'Anatolie était libérée du joug de l'invasisseur et rendue à la patrie turque.

L'armistice de Moudanya (11 octobre 1922) amena la cessation des hostilités, et après de longues et laborieuses négociations, où Ismet pacha, après avoir été dans la bataille l'alter ego du général en chef, fut le plus habile des négociateurs, le traité de Lausanne était signé le 23 juillet 1923. La Turquie, tout en perdant un empire, recouvrait l'Anatolie — que nous appelons Asie Mineure — tandis que la Grèce voyait s'évanouir son rêve d'un vaste Etat byzantin, vassal de l'Angleterre, à laquelle il aurait dû tout son prestige.

C'était la première étape de la glorieuse besogne. Le général vainqueur, ayant rentré son épée au fourreau, se montra le plus pacifique des gouvernants et le plus habile des hommes d'Etat. Ayant, après la victoire, dépouillé son uniforme, il adopta, une fois pour toutes, le costume civil, et pas une fois il n'a consenti à se revêtir du glorieux costume dans lequel il gagna les victoires qui ont rendu la vie à la Turquie.

Il voulait, en effet, avant tout, s'atteler à la tâche ardue qu'il s'était imposée: gagner la paix. Tandis que le gouvernement nationaliste, qu'il avait constitué à Ankara, l'aidait avec ardeur à la libération de la patrie, Constantinople — aujourd'hui Istanbul — intriguait encore, sous l'autorité inexistante du sultan timoré.

Un grand coup devait être frappé: le 29 octobre 1923, Mustapha Kemal proclamait la République et Mehmet VI, souverain déchu, s'enfuyait prudemment sous la protection de la flotte anglaise, sans nul désir de se raccrocher à son pouvoir.

Le 3 mars 1924 la grande Assemblée nationale votait l'abolition du califat, et ainsi les musulmans du monde entier se trouvaient privés de chef spirituel. Le président de la République — Mustapha Kémal avait été, en effet, à juste titre, élu unanimement par l'Assemblée à ce poste — avait voulu marquer par là que la Turquie désirait se concentrer en elle-même, abandonner toute idée d'hégémonie sur l'Islam, et en même temps faire un pas vers la laïcité, qui devait être officiellement proclamée, peu après, comme grand principe de l'Etat.

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La modernisation de la Turquie

Sincèrement imbu d'esprit scientifique, suivi aveuglément par la nation, qui lui devait tout, Ataturk (le père des Turcs) — c'est le nom qui a été solennellement décerné au président, lors de la loi sur l'adoption obligatoire d'un nom de famille —

à la République turque. « On ne prête qu'aux riches », dit un vieil adage populaire, mais on prête aussi aux entreprises sérieuses et bien gérées.

L'Angleterre, nous l'avons vu, après avoir financé la création de l'industrie sidérurgique en Turquie, a ouvert en mai 1937 un crédit de 26 millions de livres sterling à l'Etat turc pour lui permettre de perfectionner son armement naval et de moderniser ses mines.

Tout récemment encore, le 6 octobre 1938, à la suite de la visite du docteur Funk à Ankara, le Reich mettait à la disposition de la République turque 150 millions de reichsmarks pour les achats de fournitures industrielles et d'armements à réaliser dans les prochains mois. Habilement la République turque a stipulé dans toutes ces récentes conventions que l'argent avancé serait remboursé en denrées agricoles ou en minerai. L'ère des emprunts à jet continu qui caractérisait les finances ottomanes d'antan est définitivement close: on achète des machines pour moderniser l'industrie indigène et on les paye avec des produits du sol.

De la sorte la vie économique du pays ne peut en retirer que des bienfaits, tandis que la monnaie, jalousement surveillée, conserve sa stabilité, à jamais assurée depuis 1929.

Ainsi le quinzième anniversaire va se dérouler, pendant trois jours, au milieu d'un peuple qui, en cette occasion, manifesterà par sa joie sa compréhension des immenses progrès réalisés et sa reconnaissance au grand chef qui en fut le sublime artisan.

Alors que l'inquiétude assombrissait tous les cœurs, par suite de l'état de santé du président, qui donnait de vifs sujets de crainte, les bulletins de santé ont rassuré depuis quelques jours l'opinion. On ne verra peut-être pas le grand chef seruter de son oeil d'acier les visages des soldats défilant devant les tribunes d'Ankara, on n'entendra peut-être pas sa voix proclamer sa confiance dans les destinées du pays, mais on saura qu'il vit, que son cœur bat à l'unisson avec le cœur de son peuple, et les vœux s'élèveront plus fervents encore pour que soit conservé longtemps à la vénération de tous celui qui fut le créateur de la Turquie moderne.

LOUIS RÉVILLE.

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Un message présidentiel

On mande d'Istanbul :

A l'occasion du quinzième anniversaire de la fondation de la République turque, le président Ataturk a adressé un message à l'armée et au pays.

Ce message sera lu aujourd'hui samedi, à Ankara, par le premier ministre, au nom du président.

Félicitations soviétiques

On mande de Moscou :

L'agence Tass annonce qu'à l'occasion du quinzième anniversaire de la République turque M. Kalinine, président du présidium du Soviet suprême de l'U.R.S.S. a adressé un télégramme de félicitations au président Kémal Ataturk.

D'autres télégrammes ont été également envoyés par M. Molotov, président du conseil des commissaires du peuple de l'U.R.S.S., au premier ministre de Turquie, et par M. Litvinov, commissaire aux affaires étrangères, au ministre des affaires étrangères de Turquie.

dévoils à la gloire d'Allah.

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R7B-686-1 La modernisation de la Turquie

Sincèrement imbu d'esprit laïque, suivi, avoué, généralement par la nation, qui lui devait tout, Atatürk (le père des Turcs) — c'est le nom qui a été solennellement décerné au président, lors de la loi sur l'adoption obligatoire d'un nom de famille — décida de poursuivre la modernisation de sa patrie.

Les femmes furent dévoilées et peu après renouées électriques et même éligibles; le fez, bien que coiffure religieuse, fut strictement interdit, et l'Université fut entièrement réorganisée, les cours étant ouverts aux étudiants des deux sexes, tandis que la polygamie était prohibée et les harems définitivement fermés.

Modestement, la Turquie n'hésita pas à se mettre à l'école de l'Europe et même du monde. Parmi toutes les nations, elle choisit des spécialistes : juristes, universitaires, militaires furent invités à venir apporter leur concours dans tous les domaines.

D'élève docile qu'elle était, la République turque est devenue maintenant capable d'égaliser ses maîtres. Dans les derniers concours hippiques internationaux, elle a conquis de haute lutte les premières places. Lors des manœuvres d'été de 1937, elle a présenté aux attachés militaires de tous les pays, spécialement conviés à cet effet, une armée parfaitement disciplinée et pourvue d'un matériel des plus modernes. De nombreux exemples pourraient être fournis pour donner une faible idée du prodigieux travail accompli.

Ceux qui n'ont pas visité la Turquie depuis quinze ans sont émerveillés des progrès réalisés. Où est le gros Turc barbu et enturbanné, vivant paresseusement dans son harem, au milieu de ses épouses jalousement gardées? Les rues sont remplies de « gentlemen » strictement rasés, vêtus à la dernière mode et coiffés du feutre en vogue. Les plages regorgent l'été de gracieuses baigneuses, dont les maillots coquets et audacieux en remontreraient à Deauville. Partout c'est la vie moderne avec son ambiance prenante. L'homme d'affaires achève la dictée de son courrier pour sauter dans l'avion, qui l'emmènera, en temps utile, pour signer un marché important, rédigé en caractères latins au lieu des indéchiffrables caractères arabes d'antan.

R7B-686-2 Les réussites de la diplomatie turque

En même temps que la République turque modernisait intensément le pays, elle prenait conscience du rôle qu'elle avait à jouer dans la politique internationale. Ce ne fut pas le moindre mérite d'Atatürk que de comprendre qu'il devait s'unir à ses voisins des Balkans. Avec un profond sens des réalités, il s'attela à la délicate besogne de la réconciliation turco-grecque. Ses efforts furent couronnés, là aussi, de succès : le vaincu d'hier est l'allié d'aujourd'hui, depuis le pacte d'Athènes, signé en 1934, qui unit la Grèce, la Turquie, la Roumanie et la Yougoslavie. Ce bloc solidement cimenté est une force à considérer et ne perd aucune occasion de manifester sa cohésion et son esprit d'entente. Seule la Bulgarie est restée isolée, mais l'acte de Salonique de juillet dernier fait prévoir qu'elle ne tardera pas à entrer dans le giron de la famille balkanique.

Du côté de l'Orient l'initiative turque a élaboré un pacte oriental qui réunit à la Turquie l'Afghanistan, l'Iraq et l'Irak et ainsi Ankara est le pivot d'une articulation puissante qui s'étend à la fois sur l'Europe et l'Asie.

A mesure que le pays d'Atatürk s'élevait en puissance, il s'imposait au respect du monde, et la Société des nations avait accueilli ce nouveau membre, qui y méritait une place particulière par son sincère désir de paix.

En même temps, tous les sourires s'accroissent

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ATATURK'S FUNERAL

Kamal's Body Removed to Turkish Capital.

ISTANBUL, Nov. 19 (A. P.).—The body of Kamal Ataturk, "father" of modern Turkey, was taken by warship and train today to Ankara, the capital he built, for funeral services Monday.

Mohammedan prayers and verses from the Koran were recited at the request of his family over the man who fought Moslem priests and transformed Turkey into a lay republic.

Thousands of wailing Turks waited outside Dolma Bagtche Palace as six generals lifted the lead-lined ebony coffin, draped with a silken Turkish flag, and carried it to a gun carriage in rites rivaling those for Sultans of the old Ottoman Empire.

At Seraglio Point the coffin was placed aboard the Turkish battle cruiser Yavuz, which, accompanied by foreign war vessels, crossed to the Izmid naval base, in the Marmora Sea. There the body was put aboard a train for Ankara.

Kütüphanesi Arşivi

No. RTB-484-2

KEMAL IS TURKEY'S PETER THE GREAT

Lives of Autocrats Who Set Out to Modernize Their Realms Show Strange Parallels

By P. W. WILSON

ON the sea front of Smyrna recently swept by fire there rise, grim and stark, thirteen ominous tripods. They are Turkish gibbets, and from each of them the light of a recent day has been thrown on the street itself the dark shadow of a swinging body. Scores of alleged conspirators, either arrested or fearing arrest, tremble with dread of a similar fate.

Those thirteen gibbets mean that history is repeating itself. And the parallel of history happens in this case to be at once curious and complete. Analyze the career of Kemal the Ghazi, or Glorious, and you will see in him the successor to none

were not merely hanged. They were extended on the rack and dissected limb from limb, after which the bits were bound to poles in public as a warning to any who needed it.

Indeed, Peter not only practiced capital punishment, but embellished it. There was the famous banquet when a conspirator, awaiting execution, was served up with each flagon of wine. That evening Peter drank to eighteen toasts and with every health that he honored he cut off a head. Requested to assist, some Ambassadors failed to be thus skillful.

In character the two autocrats might be twins. Of Peter it may be said, of course, that he was born to autocracy, while Kemal had to win

Peter the Great.



Mustapha Kemal.
By Professor C. Feldman.

He thus enforced on others no duty more humiliating than had been his own hard education. Even for his son and heir duty was the only test. And when the Prince Alexis displayed incompetence, a loving father entrapped him, put him on trial, had him condemned, and was so solicitous for his failing health that he ordered the court apothecary to "make the potion strong," which medicine immediately induced a fit of apoplexy.

Peter preferred to bequeath Russia to a young Livonian captive, called Martha, of no family and no morals, but of an ability to reign as the Empress Catherine the Great.

Power From Opportunity

And so with Kemal. In a decadent Turkey, he has stood for efficiency. The Turk, like the Cossack, is always a soldier, but for Kemal, as for Peter, to be a soldier was not enough. Their soldiering was also science. It meant that in the army of the Sultan Kemal was perilously unpopular. It also meant that, emulating Peter at the Battle of Pultowa, he drove the Greeks into the Aegean.

Both Peter and Kemal rose to supreme power at the precise moment of opportunity. In ancient times Asia had spread westward into Europe. But Europe was now spreading eastward into Asia. In Turkey, as in Russia, the Orient was crumbling. All that the autocrat had to do was to give a final push to the tottering edifice. Out of the collapse a civilization was to emerge.

About ethics the autocrats did not

worry. What they believed was that "inners makyth man." It was Peter who ordered the Russian to shave his beard. It is Kemal who cropped the hair of the police and also shaved their faces. It was Peter who took the long Russian cloak and cut it to the fashion of Paris. It is Kemal who substitutes any Western hat that you like for the Eastern fez that has so long been universal. Literally, it became the fact that you might wear the costume, whether of Russia or Turkey, but only somewhere else. To wear that costume in Turkey or Russia itself meant a special tax, imprisonment or death.

Neither of the reformers neglected the ladies. It was Peter who, in Russia, summoned the women from their seclusion, insisting that they drop the veil, that they appear in public, and that the custom of selecting a wife at a kind of beauty competition be discontinued and a courtship of at least six weeks arranged. It is Kemal who has abolished the veil in Turkey, enforced the Swiss code of monogamy, and confirmed the gradual transformation of the latticed harem into the European kind of home.

Decreed Gaiety

Both the autocrats did their utmost to develop a high society. In Moscow Peter the Great insisted on families entertaining in European style. There were edicts which ordered dinner parties and receptions, with music and the card table and conversation and dancing. So is it at Angora. There is a gaiety in that city which starts at dusk and ends only at dawn. And exactly as in Russia two centuries ago, ladies find themselves blushing like debutantes in evening dress. And Turkish men now try to look at ease in the tuxedo.

Here then has been a conversion to the externals of Christendom. Whether Peter the Great or Kemal the Glorious ever experienced a change of heart may be doubted. Their adopted culture might be of Europe, but it was still Asia that inflamed their passions. Both men, while disclaiming polygamy as an institution, were stern husbands.

The wife of Peter's youth was the Empress Eudoxia. And Mustapha Kemal married Latife Hanum, daughter of a wealthy merchant in

other than Peter the Great. Peter also used the gallows. He and Kemal have talked the same language of authority and they would have understood each other perfectly.

If these men of destiny both had to be at times a trifle rough in their treatment of criticism, it is because they tackled a task which time itself could scarcely accomplish. Each of these rulers in his day took a slice of Asia and tried to turn it into a bit of Europe. Each of them wished to make the East look like the West.

Same Paths to the Noose

To Peter the East was Muscovy, or Russia. To Kemal the East is Turkey. And of Muscovy and Turkey it may be said that each is as far east as the other. Peter's problem and Kemal's problem are in this respect at least identical. And their solutions were similar, including the gallows.

For there are always people who do not want to be made different. And those old-fashioned Asiatics who lacked the ambition to look like Europeans had to be stimulated. It is often assumed that the Old persecutes the New. But in Russia under Peter and in Turkey under Kemal it has been the New that persecuted the Old. Eager youth was intolerant of sedate antiquity.

As a disciplinarian Peter the Great thus acted as Kemal acts, only a little more so. In Moscow conspirators

it. But in actual fact both these men were self-made. Both stooped to learn of the West in order that they might teach the East. Both based their ambition on personal merit.

To a Romanoff of Peter's period the divine right of kings usually ended in death. The succession was merely a matter of ability to survive. Peter was no more than the third son of his father, the Czar, and that by a second wife. And even he had no friend but fate. For safety, they hurried the infant to the Troitski Convent. And as the pursuer raised

his sword another soldier said, "Comrade, not before the altar."

Peter, like Kemal, knew, therefore, what it felt like to be out of favor. There were tombs available, both for the dead and the living. Knowledge was to Peter, therefore, the only power worth having. He would not try to sail a ship until first he had served as cabin boy, swabbing the decks, brushing the captain's clothes, lighting his pipe, cooking his dinner, mixing his gin, waiting on his table and obeying his command to go aloft to the masthead.



Angora, Kemal's Capital
Times Wide World Photo.

FRIENDS PUT INTO FICTION ARE APT TO BECOME ENEMIES

H. G. Wells's Plan to Use Real People as Characters in a Novel Has Been Tried Before, Often With Disastrous Results to the Author



Left—
Eleanora
Duse, in
"La Citta
Morta."

Right—
Georges
Sand.

Courtesy
Kennedy
& Co.

By JOHN CARTER

GENERALLY authors borrow heavily from the personality of their acquaintances, and many a bon mot, many a profound thought expressed over the dinner table, finds its way into next season's best seller. As a rule, however, authors are cautious in the matter of importing their friends wholesale. In the first place, it is one of those habits which make friendship so perishable. In the second place, it may lead to a libel suit. In the third place, it is distinctly lazy. The dividing line between life and literature is lightly drawn, to be sure, but it exists, and any attempt to move objects across the invisible frontier is keenly resented by every one concerned.

Recent advices from London indicate that H. G. Wells contemplates a bigger and better novel, entitled "The World or William Clissold," a startling feature of which is the inclusion of living people under their true names, among them Dr. Jung, George Bernard Shaw and John Maynard Keynes. Wells's apology for this innovation maintains that, "You cannot have a man like William Clissold going about the world of today, and never meeting anybody one has ever heard of." Nevertheless, Mr. Keynes and Mr. Shaw would seem to have some rights in the matter, and unless Mr. Wells is exceedingly careful in his treatment of the indefatigable statistician and the bristly Hibernian playwright he may hear from their respective solicitors.

In putting his friends into his book Wells is returning to an earlier attempt along the same line. In his first period of novel-writing Wells drew heavily upon his friends for material, satirizing the Labor economists, Beatrice and Sidney Webb, in "The New Machiavelli." And the appearance of "Boon" in 1915 contained a certain parody of Henry James which both bewildered and offended that artificer of labyrinthian prose. James wrote a letter of mild protest, which drew from Wells the apologetic statement that "Boon" was "just a waste-paper basket. . . . But since it was printed I have regretted a hundred times that I did not express our profound and incurable difference and contrast with a better grace."

James's reply, dated July 10, 1915, remarked acridly: "I am bound to tell you that I don't think your letter makes out any sort of case for the

bad manners of 'Boon,' as far as your indulgence in them at the expense of your poor old H. J. is concerned. . . . Your comparison of the book to a waste-basket strikes me as the reverse of felicitous, for what one throws into that receptacle is exactly what one doesn't commit to publicity and make the affirmation of one's estimate of one's contemporaries by." Wells's answer to this gentle broadside has never been made public.

The ethics of such procedure have never been rightly determined. For there are two ways of handling acquaintances. In one instance you can attack them; in another you can give them a puff. In the good virile days of Tobias Smollett the attack was more the fashion than the puff. As Chesterton observed of eighteenth century censorship and nineteenth century license, under the restrictions of the eighteenth century, you could write, "The Prince of Wales is a profligate and a liar," while under the freedom of the nineteenth century you could write, "The Prince of Wales is a model family man."

Smollett's Old Grudges

Smollett was a vigorous pamphleteer, and carried his literary antipathies over into his novels. For example, in "Peregrine Pickle" he lampooned Henry Fielding for his marriage to his cook, satirized Aken-side, the scholar; referred to Garrick as "a parasite and buffoon," called Lyttelton "a dunce," attacked Newcastle, Bute and Pitt and mocked the King and the "sweet Princes of the royal blood." In "The Regicide" he continued his attack with a vigorous arraignment of theatrical managers in general and Garrick and Lord Chesterfield in particular.

As the eighteenth century yielded to the gentility of Victorianism a change came over the spirit of the dream, and the puff became predominant. Disraeli's "Manfred" drew a romantic picture of Baron Rothschild in the character Sidonia. Thackeray tried to return to the attack by putting Hereford into "Vanity Fair" as the wicked Marquis Steyne, originally under his own name. However, the attack became outmoded. No longer was it safe to use the novel as a vehicle even for mild abuse, as Du Maurier was to learn to his cost in the case of "Tribly."

In the original version of "Tribly," published in Harper's in 1894, Du

Maurier avowed himself on James McNeill Whistler for one of the latter's spiteful witticisms.

Du Maurier explained the incident as follows: "Mr. Du Maurier and Mr. Wilde (Oscar) happening to meet in the rooms where Mr. Whistler was holding his first exhibition of Venice sketches, the latter brought the two face to face and, taking each by the arm, inquired: 'I say, which one of you two invented the other, eh?' The obvious retort to that, on my part, would have been that, if he did not take care, I would invent him, but he had slipped away before either of us could get a word out."

Accordingly, "Tribly" contained a burlesque of Whistler, under the

the offending passages deleted and Joe Sibley's name changed to Anthony. Whistler made the most of his petty triumph and, according to the late Joseph Pennell, dismissed the incident in these insolent and characteristic terms:

"Well, you know, what would have happened to the new Thackeray if I hadn't been willing? But I was gracious, and I gave my approval to the sudden appearance in the story of an Anthony, tall and stout and slightly bald. The dangerous resemblance was gone. And I wired—well, you know, ha! ha!—I wired to them over in America, 'Congratulations and complete approval of author's new and obscure friend, Bald Anthony!'"

While English literature was thus being emasculated of personalities, on the Continent, particularly in France, there was springing up an entirely new type of novel. This was known as the roman à clef—the Novel with a Key. These books were hush around a personality, or an incident in the private lives of a personality, in the literary world, and those in the know wore—well!—in the know, while those outside saw merely what was outside.

Some Capitalized Episodes

As the literary critic of the Paris Temps points out, George Sand and Alfred de Musset provide a notable instance of the possibilities of this cryptographic literature. The author and the poet went on a pagan honeymoon to Venice. There De Musset fell ill, he and George Sand had a quarrel, and the latter deserted him for the superior attractions of the Italian physician who was summoned to the bedside of the ailing lover. The literary possibilities of such a situation were too attractive to miss. Accordingly, George Sand celebrated the incident in her novel, "She and He." Alfred de Musset presented his side of the story in the "Confessions of a Child of the Century" and used the stuff all over again in his "New Poems." George Sand was used to that sort of thing, however, and put another of her lovers, the musician Chopin, into "Lucrezia Floriani" under the name of Prince Karol. Her own personality was so appealing that Balzac put her into several novels under the name of Camille des Touches.

The most notorious instance in this key novel in recent European literature is provided by Gabriele d'Annunzio's "Il Fuoco" ("Fire"). According to the legend, d'Annunzio decided that a love affair with Eleanora Duse, the great Italian tragedienne, would provide him with wonderful copy for a new novel. With this object in view, he is understood to have made love to Duse. After the "infatuation" was over, Duse learned that d'Annunzio was incorporating his affair in a new novel. She is said to have urged him to name a price to suppress publication and he is said to have

(Continued on Page 20)



name of Joe Sibley, with drawings which left no doubt of the painter's identity. A passage in the novel described Joe Sibley (or Whistler) as "the Idle Apprentice, the King of Bohemia, le roi des truands, to whom everything was forgiven, as to François Villon, à cause de ses gentillesses . . . always in debt . . . vain, witty, and a most exquisite and original artist . . . with an unimpeachable moral tone . . . also eccentric in his attire . . . the most irresistible friend in the world as long as his friendship lasted—but that was not forever . . . his enmity would take the simple and straightforward form of trying to punch his ex-friend's head; and, when the ex-friend was too big, he would get some new friend to help him. . . . His bark was worse than his bite . . . he was better with his tongue than his fists. . . . But, when he met another joker, he would collapse like a pricked bladder. He is now perched on such a topping pinnacle (of fame and notoriety combined) that people can stare at him from two hemispheres at once."

This sort of thing was all very well when Whistler said it, but he could not bear ridicule of any kind from another. He immediately protested to the editor of Harper's, who, in accord with the lavender and white traditions of the age of William Dean Howells, promptly had



James McNeill Whistler, by Walter Greaves.
Exhibited at the Arthur Ackermann Galleries, New York.

FURNITURE NOW FITS ITSELF TO THE CHILD

Lilliputian Forms Follow the Adult Styles—Use of Leather, Plain and Tooled, Is Revived in Decoration

By WALTER RENDELL STOREY

DESIGNERS are giving devoted attention to children's furniture. Replicas in miniature of Colonial Windsor chairs, rush-seated ladder-back chairs, sets in modernistic colors or elaborately carved animal characters from fairy tales may now be purchased for the youngest generation. Wicker furniture for children has been brought up to date, and even the popular chairs and sofas in full upholstery are made in miniature size.

Furniture for children is not a new idea, for in not a few antique furniture shops one may find a small chair or a chest of drawers or a miniature table constructed a hundred years ago or more. A small four-poster bed complete with canopy and candlewick spread was recently displayed. But at no time has there been so much care put into the design and decoration of the furnishings for children's rooms as today.

For fanciers of Colonial furniture there are made in the soft light brown color of pine or maple replicas of old hooded cradles, such as the one that came over in the Mayflower and stands in Plymouth Museum. For those to whom cradles are too old-fashioned, both in appearance and use, there are beds of small size for children in which both the headboard and the footboard are cut in the curved broken pediment outline so characteristic of Colonial decoration. Tall posts at each corner turned in short bulbs and long, graceful swellings recall the fine examples of larger Georgian bedsteads that have come down to us.

Chests of drawers just high enough for a child and not too big in depth and length may be found in the ancient maple finish. Accompanying these are attractive forms of the uni-

much variety of design in painted furniture as their parents have.

The butterfly table, a quaint bit of early American furniture, is charming in its small form. It has two drop leaves, which when opened are supported by little swinging braces in triangular shape that suggest a butterfly's wing. And modified forms of the gate-leg tables which so intrigue their elders are now obtainable for children.

One set of children's furniture recently imported shows decorations especially appealing to children. This was a suite of two chairs, a settee, a bookcase-desk and a bed imported from Denmark. The motif of this amusingly decorated furniture was the animal characters of Hans Andersen's fairy tales.

Fairy Tale Furniture

The little chairs had rabbits and birds carved in simple relief on the supports of the backs. They were attractively painted in black and red, with a striped fabric for the seat fastened down with bright-headed tacks. Seahorses supported the arms of the chairs. The settee was similarly decorated; the bed carried on its head and foot boards carvings of the moon, stars and fairies.

Not so stimulative to imagination as fairy-tale furniture, yet with their own charm of bright color, are the small-sized chairs, tables and settees of wicker which now reflect the brilliant hues in vogue in the large-size styles. Constructed with all care, they are as durable as any made for the children's parents. Bright and charmingly designed cretonnes decorate seats and backs.

Some enterprising manufacturer of modern upholstered furniture has even put out a diminutive suite consisting of a settee and two chairs in the overstuffed style. The lucky



American-Made Beds and a Cabinet Paneled in Illuminated Leather, for Children's Use.

Photo Courtesy The Good Furniture Magazine.

menting them, they are reflections of current designs used by mothers and fathers.

In fact, for the children's room one may obtain almost everything in smaller size, and appropriately decorated, that grown-ups have. Brightly woven rugs covered with animals and characters from Mother Goose provide comfort and pleasure for the children. Brilliant in color and amusing and charming in design are floor coverings of black felt from Italy with funny birds and beasts, fairies and goblins, all appliqued with bright colored felt. These rugs

with red bills are charming and quaint additions to the gear and chattels of the child world.

THE use of leather in furniture is having a renaissance. Not that leather has ever gone completely out of fashion since its great days of the eighteenth century and earlier in Spain and Venice in Italy produced tooled and decorated leather that surpassed brocades in beauty. But there are signs that after a quarter of a century of partial eclipse the charm and utility of this ancient material is receiving greater appreciation.

A significant factor in the renaissance of leather is the effort of American tanners to produce a better quality than has been obtainable heretofore. The furniture manufacturers, too, are seeking to revive more widely the art of beautifying leather by tooling and illuminating. This will eliminate the need of depending on bits of decorated leather of the past when a reproduction of a Spanish or Italian chair is made. Today American artists and craftsmen are encouraged to produce tooled and illuminated leather in the old tradition of good design and painstaking technique.

Leather Adorned and Unadorned

The shiny, hard-surfaced leather generally used during the past several decades prejudiced many persons against the use of leather in furniture. But now there is being introduced—made by American tanners—a soft-surfaced, pliable product that is more pleasant to look upon and more attractive to the touch. This is being made in the fine tones of blue, red, brown and green that are traditional in leather used for upholstery.

The more extensive use of leather provides the interior decorator with another fabric. It is the contrast of fabrics—leather, cotton, silk and wool—together with the different kinds of woods, metal and glass used in the furnishings of a room, that helps create an artistic interior. In the Middle Ages leather was as much employed in home decoration as woven materials are today. Most rooms of the present time may well admit more leather without any displacement of that balance between textures which is a secret of an attractive apartment.

The vogue for Spanish and Italian interiors allows for the use of the high-backed chair with back and

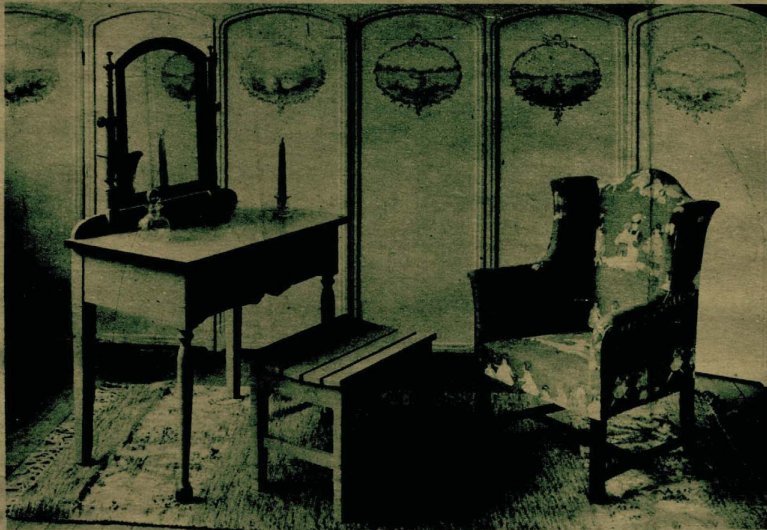
seat in decorated leather, held in place by rows of silver or brass headed nails. There is an Italian type of chair with a low back in which the leather itself, stretched taut, serves as back rest and as a seat.

In plain, unadorned leather is the Cromwellian chair of Jacobean and Commonwealth times. This type of chair can be made correctly only in leather, its padded back and seat and rows of bright-headed nails taking on more grace now than perhaps it had when the stern Protector used it. A little later, in the eighteenth century, both French and English homes of the day disclosed one or more leather-covered chairs, the material also unadorned, thereby allowing the carving on the wood frames of the chairs to show off to advantage. Old chairs and reproductions are today covered with plain leather in lemon yellow, apple green, biscuit and raspberry red.

One may include in the living-room furniture a comfortable easy chair covered with fine English morocco, its pebbly surface beautiful to look upon, easy to keep clean and everlasting in wearing quality. The rich red or brown hues provide a spot of color in the room and contribute a distinguished effect. Dining-room chairs of the eighteenth century English style are of course always true to type when the seats are covered with leather.

Pigskin covered chairs have an interest of their own with their buff color and smooth, soft surface. This kind of leather is especially appropriate for a man's room or a library. Writing table or desk may have their tops covered with pigskin. Table and desk tops of leather not only afford an agreeable surface for use, but when provided with a tooled edge, plain or touched with gold, they add a restrained note of elegance to the piece.

Tooled and illuminated leather screens, now popular, are artistic objects in their antique hues and glint of gold or silver. Panels of leather decorated in a similar manner are now being used to ornament the fronts of cabinets. One American furniture maker has recently produced a bed in the Spanish style with both the headboard and the footboard decorated with illuminated leather. Sometimes, for an unusual effect, the entire wall surface of a room is covered in the Spanish fashion with decorated leather.



Small-Size Chair, Dressing Table and Screen.

Photo From M. E. Hewitt Studio.

versal Windsor chairs of Colonial times, with carved-out seats and some with rockers. Arm chairs, not only with curved backs, but also with the graceful and comfortable fan backs, are made in small sizes for children, and so are the Colonial ladder-backs with rush seats.

Some of the wooden chairs in modern style for little folk reflect the odd shapes that are being used in breakfast sets. Tables with drop leaves and chairs with odd looking backs give the children almost as

child who is presented with such a set may have the choice of several designs of velours for coverings. Garden chairs and benches in rustic work are also made in miniature.

There are, besides, the tiny beds and chifferobes, bureaus and clothes trees, all replicas of grown-up furnishings of a bedroom for those to whom the whimsicalities of fairy-tale furniture or the sedateness of early American types does not appeal. Mainly in painted blues and pinks with a ship scene or flowers orna-

are so artistic that some mothers use them as wall hangings for the nursery.

Little chests for clothes or toys covered with fancifully designed linen with figures and animals and provided with wheels so that they may be moved around the room are gayer than ever and just as useful. Even pottery has been made to conform to the demands of childhood, and a cleverly designed set of milk picher, cream jug and sugar bowl made in funny forms of white ducks

KEMAL IS TURKEY'S PETER

(Continued from Page 7)

Smyrna. The queens might well compare notes. They learned by experience how happy is the fate of a woman when she is married to an emancipator of her sex.

Both ladies, having brains, to an intelligent interest in public affairs. Eudoxia, being regarded as thought that Peter, in his return, was going too far; and Peter, in sharing her respect for the Church, had to impale her paramour on a stake, where he died. Afterwards Eudoxia, immured in a convent, had leisure in which to think it over.

Latifeh, having a mind of her own but no children, was merely divorced. But Kemal, her hero, has not forgotten her girlish devotion. On the contrary, he retains her dowry; and when she threatened a lecture tour in Europe—possibly the United States also—on women's rights in Turkey, Kemal, as a friend of feminine freedom, named her family as hostages, which language Latifeh says that she clearly understands. In Constantinople, therefore, Latifeh is kept as quiet as the Czarina Eudoxia in her convent.

Kemal and Peter were no favorites of the clergy. Requested to appoint a Patriarch for Russia, Peter threw out his chest, slapped it and retorted, "Patriarch? Here is your Patriarch." And, like the Bolshevik, he meant it. He told the priests that they must preach. And being wise men, they took good care to preach nothing else. He translated the Bible itself into Russian, exposed the trickery of wonder-working images and even added them to his museum.

Kemal on his side will have no caliph and has abolished the monasteries of the dervishes. The Koran has been translated into Turkish and mosques are reorganized. No longer need the worshippers on entering lay bare their feet and wash them. Pews are to be provided and the muris are told that, in any given mosque, only one sermon must be preached at once.

Happy, it has been discovered by Modernist Mullahs that hats are quite in accordance with the true

spirit of Islam, as interpreted in the light of our knowledge today. In fact, there is a precedent. Frequently a Mohammedan happens to be possessed of a cow, reared by Christians. This cow has been accustomed to yield her milk to some one wearing, not a fez but a hat. Under these circumstances, the Koran permits the faithful, when they borrow Christian cows, to wear Christian headgear. The highest ecclesiastical scholarship available in Turkey has therefore approved the silk hat adopted by Kemal the Ghazi.

The Sultans abolished graven images and the frescoes in St. Sophia were whitewashed; generally speaking, the artist was discouraged by decapitation. But today one may see in Turkey a "garden of sculpture." One huge statue displays the Ghazi hustling the universe in a dinner jacket. Sculptors are, however, informed by regulation that they must not make the streets ridiculous.

Peter the Great, like Kemal, wanted the capital of his country to be somewhere else; and, dissatisfied with Moscow, he erected, therefore, on the banks of the Neva the city which is now honored with the name of Leningrad. It cost a hundred thousand of his grateful subjects, frozen and starved to death. But Russia obtained a seaport. Kemal, unlike Peter in this respect, prefers that his capital shall not be a seaport.

Will Kemal succeed? Did Peter succeed? Where today is his vanished veneer? Scratch a Russian and you have still the Tartar. Let loose the Turk, however "young," and what is this "civilization"?

Asia that merely looks like Europe is, after all, an Asia, not destroyed but driven underground. It is still Asia, but it is now Asia subterranean. And Asia, being a fire in any case, thus becomes a hidden fire—a potential volcano—the earthquake of tomorrow. If Turkey is to be transformed for the better, she must be transformed, not from within out, but from within. It is not the fez that matters. Nothing matters save the mind.

SENATOR "JIM" REED OF MISSOURI

(Continued from Page 6)

In each instance went to extremes that most other opponents of those measures viewed as inviting all but certain political death.

For example, Reed not only argued against the suffrage amendment but let loose the fires of withering satire on the suffragists, referring to their leaders as "female generals," "female lobbyists" and the "petticoat brigade."

One of the bon mots accredited to him is:

"You know how to handle these male lobbyists who haunt public men, but when one of the new female kind comes into your office you don't know whether to kiss her or throw her out."

Rarely personal in his attacks, Reed is sometimes, though as a rule indirectly, vehemently so, as when, at the time Charles G. Dawes, as Vice President-elect, was urging a reform of Senate rules, the Missouri Senator in an after-dinner speech spoke of "a jackass who has undertaken to set his will and opinion over those of the Senate."

Reed's talent for satire and his adherence to the injunction of Carlyle never to tone down one's utterances have caused him to be feared in the United States Senate. It was the length rather than lack of pointedness of his Senate speeches that caused his oratorical efforts on the Senate floor to be discounted until recently. In the last session, however, he vied with Borah for attention.

Sometimes he drops into humor with a sarcastic twist. Not long ago another Senator tried to get him

to suspend one of his speeches until a routine matter might be voted on. "We will vote on the resolution in ample time," Reed responded, "and you can also hear me. You will thus revel in a double pleasure."

As a Senator and a politician he is oratorical, caring very little for office detail or for organization. Each of his own campaigns is largely an entity in itself. He opened his last one with a self-conducted meeting held in Kansas City, at which he alone spoke, not having another even to introduce him or preside.

It is as a cross-examiner that his fighting spirit is best displayed. He manoeuvred for years to get Wayne B. Wheeler and other officials of the Anti-Saloon League on the witness stand in front of him. Now, as Chairman of the Senate investigating committee, he can cross-examine to the full throughout the recess period.

Reed is an active member of a law firm, for which he appears frequently in the trial of cases. His earnings as a lawyer probably are several times his Senate salary, though all of his friends agree that for mere money he cares little. He has been retained by Henry Ford to defend him in the libel suit brought by Aaron Sapiro, the Jewish lawyer who has been the counsel of many farm cooperative enterprises.

Reed's friends particularize as to few Reed likes, except the one for combat. He is fond of good literature, especially that which has a satirical slant, and is the only member of Congress who on the floor likes to quote approvingly from the writings of H. L. Mencken, who is one of his personal friends.



Will Americans Spend \$1,000,000,000 for "Soft Drinks"?

SINCE the enactment of the 18th Amendment the "soft drink" business has become one of the largest in America. Authorities estimate that Americans will spend in excess of \$1,000,000,000 for "mineral waters and soft drinks" this year.

Coca-Cola alone did a gross business of \$28,553,426 in 1925. Investors who bought this stock when it was first offered to the public in 1919 paid \$38 a share. The stock is now selling above \$155 a share. In other words investors have made 300 per cent. on their money exclusive of regular dividends.

Canada Dry Ginger Ale has seen a tremendous expansion within the last two years. A \$32 investment in this company 28 months ago is now worth \$323. This means that investors have earned over 900 per cent. on their money exclusive of dividends.

White Rock, Poland Springs and other mineral waters have followed a similar success.

Now that we believe is an even more unusual opportunity is offered in the business. This company has been in successful operation for over 50 years. The products of this company are a mineral water with a charged water and a dry ginger ale, all having curative qualities which act upon

the kidneys and the glands, neutralizing the activity of many poisons so generally absorbed in this day and age.

A quarter of a million dollars is now being spent on advertising, the first results of which have been an increase of 300 per cent. in orders the first month.

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WORKERS GO TO VILLAGES

50,000 Sent From Cities to Aid Spring Sowing Campaign—Old Monastery is Blasted.

VIENNA

As for the women, the maximum price for a mace or a shampoo is 37½ cents, while her haircut is 10 cents.

PARIS

Parisians go to see the London art show. Italian Masterpieces Attract Parisians to Burlington House.

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Turkish Barbers Will Give Customer "The Works" for \$1

Special Correspondence of The New York Times.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Jan. 17.—Five cents is the new maximum price for a haircut, according to the Association for a shave. But it is not the minimum for what barber is going to pay so much for this luxury?

HOGAN WARNS ON INCREASE

Says Farmers Cannot Stand Higher Rates—Gate Players Decide to Open Own Theatre.

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IRELAND IS OPPOSED TO TARIFF HOLIDAY

Delegates to Geneva Conference Likely to Make Stiff Fight—Would Aid New Industries.

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PARIS

Constantinople Butcher Cheated by Death Of Enjoyment of \$9,500 He Won in Lottery

Special Correspondence of The New York Times.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Jan. 16.—Death a few days ago cheated a poor Constantinopolitan of the enjoyment of a fortune of \$9,500 which he had won in the first number drawn in the monthly lottery which is held in this city.

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VIENNESE, CALLED MUSSOLINI, SEES WATCHMAN FOR LABEL

Special Correspondence of The New York Times.

VIENNA, Jan. 18.—The Vienna courts have been asked to decide whether the application of the name of Italy's Duce by one watchmaker to another could be regarded as a libel.

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BRITISH HOLD ALDOSE ON PARLEY COUNCIL

Continued from Page 1, Column 1.

By ERNEST MARSHALL. The British held a parley with the League of Nations on the subject of the Aldose case.

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WORLD-WIDE HEADACHE PROMISED BY SEERSS

Berlin's Mme. Sylvia Invites Reporters to Hear Forecast of Year's Events.

Special Correspondence of The New York Times.

BERLIN, Jan. 20.—Mme. Sylvia is Berlin's most famous seeress and she has just issued her forecast for the year 1930. In Vienna she is known as Countess Beck and plays quite a prominent part in what is left of the society on the Danube.

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ment's facade in order to in-
to harmony with the structural
realities of edifice behind it.
The Commissioner of Justice has
been appointed to the committee's work
new Commissioner for the preservation
of Revolutionary Order, under
which not only the judiciary but the
civil, as distinct from political,
functions will be grouped, as well
as the management of the budget.
The Commissioner will be headed
by the G. P. U. Russian police
chief, and the entire local machine exists
to protect the latter's activities or
to aid an American agent called
"the American" who has been
"discovered" from the
of the public. The latter
secured a similar document when he
of the "theory" of the "theory"
under the "theory". But here in Mos-
the theory is being reworked and
by the dictatorship of the
dictatorship.

terior Commissariat Abolished.
The Commissioner of the
also has been abolished, to be
by the Commissioner for the
of the Socialist Society. This depart-
ment is to be merged with the
own planning and the construction
of communal houses and regulate
Public Health and Sanitation. It
hitherto led largely to the local
economy.
All this is significant of the way
in which material forces are being
agencies alike now drive towards
a common goal. The new
bees had to be applied by M.
to permit to certain vital
thousands of people. The
got ahead of the hand by de-
to the Communist Party. The
the village Soviets, now that the new
the village farms have become
real basis of the society and the
the whole organic structure here
Such a demand was logical because
the whole organic structure here
to centralize power and the new
collective are closed and the
central administration and so on.
In fact, after the Communist
power and more organic means of
centralization, which are a life and death
problem for the Bolsheviks. The
demand was made also because three
quarters of the Russian peasantry
will be not only the Communist
collective.
The most hopeful view some
years must elapse before Karl Marx's
dream of an ideal society can be
realized, with its eras of industry
and agrarian workers.
Trying each other's needs.
The abolition of the village Soviets today
does not mean the advent of a
Communist society but an undi-
rected dictatorship of the central ad-
ministration over the whole land.
The campaign of extermination for
the abolition of the village Soviets seems
to have given the Communist Party
a sharp jolt, reminding them
of Lenin's proclamation that agriculture
must be rationalized and the vil-
lage disciplined in accordance with
a nicely chiseled formula, which
is set down in a book which begins
to threaten all who urge the sus-
tention of the village Soviets.
The Communist as class enemies,
which then goes on to restate
the powers of those Soviets and
finds there in the Communist Party
a Soviet which lays behind the present
policy of collectivization, which
forthwith dissolved and another
dictated.

30,000 City Workers Sent Out.
Still more important, Communist
by workers will be sent at once to
offices in the villages Soviets.
About 25,000 have already been sent
out from Moscow to fill those posts
and so many others are being sent
about 50,000 in all to whip up the
peasants' enthusiasm for Spring sowing.
That three Americans had
sent several days before they could
obtain passage on a train out of
Moscow.
Another sign of the times is an
order which has been given to all
Communist to enlist in the
Udanki, or Hammer Brigades,
which are to be organized to
work at express speed, as well as
at regular intervals.
The Communist mass organiza-
tion at this time of strain some-
times, however, take humorous
shapes.
For instance, this week gangs of
officious youths, wearing red arm-
bands, are to be sent to the streets
all the old women who scuffle about
trying to buy bread. The Communist
families, or perhaps a expedi-
tionary force, to be sent to the
famous Hunters Market in Central
Moscow, for those who are over-
weight. These are about one-way
streets which in other countries di-
rectly to the Communist Party.
An example of a Russian tendency to
mistake the means for the end by
adopting rules for their own sake.
Your correspondent saw several
haunted fifty yards across the market
to the opposite pavement and told
they must make the entire circuit,
according to the Communist Party.
merely wanted, after failing to find
the fish they sought at the Motoski
fish store, to turn back and try their
luck in the Azerb fish store right
next door. Those who related were
about 15 cents.
The fact remains, though, that
Moscouites have got to be taught to
quit their jaw-walking. They want
to march across the pavement, then
turn and take up more room than
100 New Yorkers or Berliners.

On the same day, others of these
New Young Communists were use-
fully engaged in compelling the pub-
lic to alight at the front end of the
congested street cars, which is often
almost impossible though always
highly desirable feat. They actually
collected 50,000 in fines for disobe-
dience to this rule in a single day.
Your correspondent was fined seven
for 50 cents.
But the strongest and vilest motive
in the Bolshevism is the Bolshevism

youth to do these boys and thus
to buy and utilize the shock of their
ever-growing radicalism. In fact,
keep them storming as many
times as possible.
The Communist Party's work
moment. This leaves the four
hands and the Bolshevism but the
hook over the State's business at the
same time harnessing the young men
to the chariot of the State. They
have never been harnessed there
before. The Communist Party's work
is the work of the revolution.
Old Monasteries Revisited.
The Simonovskii Monastery in
the death of the Tsar and the
and your correspondent was at the
of this "baptized" Sovietization.
"Strictly speaking, the
storming of such a bastion ten years
after the monks had been expelled
is like the raising of a dead corpse.
Still, it is all symbolically healthy
and the Bolshevism point of view,
and the monks' work was
seen after they had been banished
from the premises of masonry, which
the fragments of masonry, which
of an ancient building had added a
cubit to their stature.
On the anniversary of Lenin's
death, Jan. 27, Moscow workers
were summoned to the city squares
by their hammer, pick, shovel
and crowbar to clean up the frag-
ments of the monastery, but the
military engineers
their explosives had underestimated
the resistance of the masonry. The
work, with the result that the ruined
walls still stood up, though over-
hanging dangerously.
put off until last Sunday. The
engineers were busy with the
using the ton and a half of explosives,
which not only reduced the masonry
to a shapeless heap of rubble,
but actually created new
concrete fire observation towers 200
yards away and broke away the
wide area.
All day the volunteer gangs were
busy finishing off this modern
city square. The Communist Party
may seem a pity to destroy
that among classic
commanding view of the Moskva
river, which has a life and death
problem for the Bolsheviks. The
from the big Amo automobile works.
"We had wanted to pull down the
old masonry, but the Communist
in the fine arts department
of the Communist Party.
longer be offended by that reminder
of the building's past.
plant, and we are going to build
a fine place of labor on that hill."

WORLD-WIDE HEADACHE
PROMISED BY SEERESS
Berlin's Mme. Sylvia Invites
Reporters to Hear Forecast
of Year's Events.
Special Correspondence of The New York
BERLIN, Jan. 20.—Mme. Sylvia is
Berlin's most famous seeress and a
close friend of Mme. de Helldorf's
and the Communist Party.
Count Beck and plays quite a
prominent part in what is left of the
society on the blue Danube.
Mme. Sylvia, who is handsome, not
yet 40, and has a melodious voice,
wished to let the world generally and
Germany in particular know what
the future had in store, and so she
summoned a group of newspaper
men, the elaborately furnished
library was in semi-darkness, and
while sandwiches and tea were con-
sumed, testimonial setting forth the
absolute reliability and truthfulness
of Mme. Sylvia's predictions on pre-
vious occasions appeared on a screen.
She made no attempt to explain her
gift of prophecy in a scientific way,
but simply wanted to be taken for
granted. How did she know all she
predicted? She could not explain.
Beginning in March, 1920, "Mme.
Sylvia's" Europe will pass from
one terrible epoch into another.
The Communist Party will
disturb Russia and divide her popu-
lation into two hostile camps which
will seek to annihilate each other.
The trouble will spread to Asia and
involve that continent—at least the
East.
"Something will happen in Austria
at the time of the Communist Party.
The center of the world's interest
will be in the Balkans. A
technician will play a prominent
part in the affairs of the year.
As far as Germany was concerned,
but simply wanted to be taken for
granted and tribulations ahead, patches, too,
from left and right, but toward the
end of the year Germany's fate is
bright and "there will be an at-
tempt at restoration."
The seeress sees a great man rising
in Germany, in whom she speaks
the letter Z. "This man will act
in a grand manner and will be
born in Ireland, Mr. Henry worked
in Paris and London.
Henry to exhibit here.
The exhibition of Irish pictures by
Paul Henry, which will open early
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9 East 57th Street, New York, should
prove an attraction for art lovers.
Mr. Henry, by his pictures, which are
beautiful, romantic West Ireland
scenery, has attracted the attention of
critic, caught in his paintings the
spirit of the Irish people. It hap-
pens no paintings ever caught it!
He captures the spirit of the Irish
people, the barren majesty of Connaught's
lovely mountains and rock-
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Kemal Atatürk Is Dead at 58

Founder of Modern Turkey Succumbs to Long-standing Illness.

ISTANBUL, Nov. 10 (A. P.).—Kemal Atatürk, creator and President of modern Turkey who lived hard and ruled hard, died today. He was 58 years old.

Atatürk, long ill, succumbed to cirrhosis of the liver at 9:05 A. M. (2:05 A. M., Eastern standard time) after having clung to life longer than his doctors had expected. He apparently had been gaining strength after a grave attack in mid-October but suffered a relapse.

Atatürk lived hard. He often worked or listened to musicians all night. For many years he was a chain cigarette smoker, a marathon coffee drinker and celebrated often with champagne and raki liquor which was banned for British troops in Palestine during the world war.

He ruled hard as the iron-fisted "gray wolf" who forged a strong new westernized State out of the wreckage of the Ottoman Empire. Turkey, strategically placed between east and west in a rapidly changing world, today quickly and sadly sought his successor.

Abdul Halk Renda, president of the National Assembly, assumed the interim presidency, while Government proclamation announced immediate convocation of the Assembly to elect a new executive. The Assembly was expected to meet tomorrow.

Inonu May Succeed Him.
Gen. Ismet Inonu, the "military bookkeeper" who was Premier for thirteen of the fifteen years that Atatürk headed the State and was a lifelong collaborator of the President, was expected to be chosen.

Gen. Inonu changed his name by a 1934 decree from Ismet Pasha, by which he became world-known as chief of the Turkish General Staff against the Greeks in Anatolia, as Under-Secretary of War during the world war, and as peace negotiator for the new Turkey.

The streets of Istanbul were thronged with saddened Turks mourning the man who gave them a new national consciousness. All public functions and ceremonies were canceled. Thousands of flags flew at half staff and hundreds of mosques were besieged by crowds of weeping worshippers.

Atatürk's body will lie in state in the beautiful white Dolma Hagtche Palace where he died and then will be taken by Premier Djelal Bayar to Ankara, the capital, for burial in an imposing mausoleum the Government will erect to perpetuate his memory.

Premier at Bedside.
Premier Bayar, who was at the President's bedside throughout last night and was with him when he died, met with political leaders to decide on a date for the funeral.

Most Turkish leaders, whether expressing of Atatürk's dictatorial methods or not, joined with the majority in acclaiming him for bringing Turkey into world politics as one of the most important of the smaller Powers and making her a key country connecting middle Europe and the Near East.

Kemal Atatürk suffered a relapse Tuesday night and the end had been feared momentarily since. The huge throngs gathered in the streets last night following an official announcement that the Turkish leader was so ill that a special communique would be issued at midnight.

Just a week ago the heavy-jawed, hard-living President sent from his sick bed a message to the National Assembly announcing a big Turkish naval reorganization program, a naval re-organization program.

A Turkish Military Genius.
Kemal Atatürk, born plain Mustapha, was a Turkish military genius thrown up by the world war, who seized the reins of power when his nation collapsed in 1918 and built a one-man republic on the ruins of the Kaliphate of Constantinople.

His father died when he was a child, and his teacher, recognizing his talents, named him Kemal—pronounced K'mah—to distinguish him from the thousands of other young Mustaphas in his native town of Salonika. Kemal means Perfection.

In the Sultan's army, he became a general, or Pasha; known to the world as Mustapha Kemal Pasha. As founder, defender and first president of the Turkish republic, he was called Ghazi—or first warrior of the nation—and then, as he modernized his people and obliged them to take such a surname, Parliament selected Atatürk for him, meaning Father of the Turks. His full name and style became Ghazi Mustapha Kemal Atatürk.

During the latter part of the world war Kemal was a general commanding a division. His brilliant

Dies in Turkey



Associated Press Photo.
President Kemal Atatürk.

and effort to settle the tangle was near the breaking point several times, but finally resulted in the signing of a treaty satisfactory to Turkey.

Kemal, who had been head of the National Assembly since its formation, was elected President of the Turkish republic when it was proclaimed October 29, 1923. As head of the Nationalist movement and especially after his authority in Turkey became unquestioned, he sought to bring about reforms of traditions that had been time-honored in Turkey.

While dealing with problems of national import he also took an active interest in the improvement of the conditions of Turkish women. On March 25, 1923, when a banquet was given for him at Koniah, he smashed two traditions concerning Turkish women by having them as well as men invited to the banquet. It was the first time in history that Turkish sexes mingled at an official Turkish func-

tion. It also was the first time that the Turkish Government placed the seal of approval on women going outside their own homes after sundown. Mustapha Kemal was an advocate of dress reform among Turkish women, expressing the desire that they show a less conservative spirit in their costumes.

Mustapha Kemal Pasha was born in 1880 in Macedonia of obscure parents. He had little preliminary education when he entered the military college at Constantinople, but soon became noted for the rapidity with which he mastered the various courses. He traveled considerably all over Europe. His marriage to the daughter of a wealthy Turkish merchant of Smyrna took place in January, 1923. It was reported that his bride brought to him a dowry of a million pounds Turkish.

But this romance—and to the Western world at least it had all the elements of a romance—was short lived. Kemal's wife was a feminist, who had been educated in France and England, and had decided views of her own. The result was he divorced her after two and a half years in the summary manner the old Turkish law permitted.

Meanwhile he had made himself virtual dictator and set about modernizing Turkey. Among other things he abolished the wearing of the fez, supplanted the old Turkish alphabet for the Roman and even issued edicts against women wearing the veil and favoring short skirts for women.

In the midst of these activities he found time in 1926 to dispose of a plot against him by hanging thirteen persons involved, including six members of the Turkish Parliament. In September, 1927, he summed up his achievements in the building of a new Turkey in a 400,000-word speech—a speech that took forty-nine hours to deliver.

With all this he included extensive road building projects and even set about modernizing the Koran. Not all his statecraft was devoted to domestic affairs. He manipu-

lated Turkey into a key position in Balkan affairs and in 1925, after Germany had broken down the disarmament clauses of the Versailles treaty, he decided to refortify the Dardanelles, claiming that condi-

tions had changed since Turkey agreed, under the Lausanne pact, to open the straits. Such a key position cannot be left at the mercy of an adventurous aggressor," he said.

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Lower 2 has scallops of patent down the front. Lower 3, pie-top

Empire. Turkey, strategically placed between east and west in a rapidly changing world, today quickly and sadly sought his successor.

Abdul Halk Rendah, president of the National Assembly, assumed the interim presidency, while a Government proclamation pronounced immediate convocation of the Assembly to elect a new chief executive. The Assembly was expected to meet tomorrow.

Inonu May Succeed Him.

Gen. Ismet Inonu, the "military bookkeeper" who was Premier for thirteen of the fifteen years that Ataturk headed the State and was a lifelong collaborator of the President, was expected to be chosen.

Gen. Inonu changed his name by a 1924 decree from Ismet Paasa, by which he became world-known as chief of the Turkish General Staff against the Greeks in Anatolia, as Under-Secretary of War during the world war, and as peace negotiator for the new Turkey.

The streets of Istanbul were thronged with saddened Turks mourning the man who gave them a new national consciousness. All public functions and ceremonies were canceled. Thousands of flags flew at half staff and hundreds of mosques were besieged by crowds of weeping worshippers.

Ataturk's body will lie in state in the beautiful white Dolma Bagtche Palace where he died and then will be taken by Premier Djelal Bayar to Ankara, the capital, for burial in an imposing mausoleum the Government will erect to perpetuate his memory.

Premier Bayar.

Premier Bayar, who was at the President's bedside throughout last night and was with him when he died, met with political leaders to decide on a date for the funeral.

Most Turkish leaders, whether opposing of Ataturk's dictatorial methods or not, joined with the majority in acclaiming him for bringing Turkey into world politics as one of the most important of the smaller Powers and making her a key country connecting middle Europe and the Near East.

Kemal Ataturk suffered a relapse Tuesday night and the end had been feared momentarily since. The huge throngs gathered in the streets last night following an official announcement that the Turkish leader was so ill that a special communique would be issued at midnight.

Just a week ago the heavy-jawed, hardy President sent from his sick bed a message to the National Assembly announcing a big Turkish naval reorganization program.

A Turkish Military Genius.

Kemal Ataturk, born plain Mustafa, was a Turkish military genius thrown up by the world war, who seized the reins of power when his nation collapsed in 1918 and built a one-man republic on the ruins of the Kaliphate of Constantinople.

The fatherless child, when he was a child, and his teacher, recognizing his talents, named him Kemal—renowned. Kemal—to distinguish him from the thousands of other young Mustaphas in his native town of Salonica. Kemal means Perfection.

In the Sultan's army, he became a general, or Pasha; known to the world as Mustafa Kemal Pasha, a founder, defender and first president of the Turkish republic, he was called Ghazi—or first warrior of the nation—and then, as he modernized his people and obliged them to take each a surname, Parliament selected Ataturk for him, meaning Father of the Turks. His full name and style became Ghazi Mustafa Kemal Ataturk.

During the latter part of the world war Kemal was a general commanding a division. His brilliant leadership in the fighting at Gallipoli accomplished the defeat of the British forces in that action, but more important still it led directly to their abandonment of the entire Gallipoli campaign, originally intended as a master stroke in the Near East.

Peek To Allies' Plans.

With the signing of the Treaty of Sevres Kemal determined to awaken the people of Anatolia to the danger of the partition of Turkey by the Allies. He set up a government at Angora, ruled by a National Assembly, of which he was chosen president, proclaimed Angora the capital of the Turkish empire and declared he would not recognize the Sultan's orders.

The Angora Government continued to function and the war against Greece was prosecuted until the Allies intervened to settle the whole question of the Near East by arranging for a peace conference at Lausanne. In the meantime Kemal announced his intention of deposing the Sultan, Mohammed VI, as "the greatest enemy of the Turkish race and religion because he had forfeited all his rights by opposing the Nationalist movement."

A demand for the Sultan's abdication was made in July, 1921, but further action was taken until November, 1922, when the National Assembly decreed to end the Sultanate. The Sultan declined to recognize the power of the National

of a family that had assumed power over the Turkish empire in 1299.

Demands Made at Lausanne.

When the affairs of the Near East came up at the Lausanne conference the new Turkey presented demands for an "honorable and durable peace," which included among other things that Turkey with the abandonment of territories inhabited by Arab majorities be considered a political, racial and religious unit; unconditional restoration of Constantinople and the Straits with due respect to the rights of the interested Powers in the freedom of the Straits for commerce and communication; recognition of the political, economic and judicial independence of Turkey.

The conference dragged along for months and finally adjourned without reaching a settlement. Kemal, who had been head of the National Assembly since its formation, was elected President of the Turkish republic when it was proclaimed October 29, 1923. As head of the Nationalist movement and especially after his authority in Turkey became unquestioned, he sought to bring about reforms of traditions that had been time-honored in Turkey.

While dealing with problems of national import, he also took an active interest in the improvement of the conditions of Turkish women. On March 25, 1923, when a banquet was given for him at Koniak, he smashed two traditions concerning Turkish women by having them as well as men invited to the banquet. It was the first time in history that Turkish sexes mingled at an official Turkish func-

tioning Turkey. Among other things he abolished the wearing of the fez, supplanted the old Turkish alphabet for the Roman and even issued edicts against women wearing the veil and favoring short skirts for women.

In the midst of these activities he found time in 1926 to dispose of a plot against him by hanging thirteen persons involved, including six members of the Turkish Parliament. In September, 1927, he summed up his achievements in the building of a new Turkey in a 400,000-word speech—a speech that took forty-nine hours to deliver.

With all this he included extensive road building projects and even set about modernizing the Yoran.

Not all his statecraft was devoted to domestic affairs. He manipu-

at hours to suit their convenience.

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is square heeled with a leaf of suede across the instep. All 8.75



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BRITISH VIEWS OF ELECTION

London Times Looks for Moderation in Policy.

DEMOCRATS PAYING PRICE Party Suffering Because of Its Majorities, Says Newspaper.

By WILLIAM H. STONEMAN.

LONDON, Nov. 10.—The possibility that Republicans going to today's election will force the Democrats to close their ranks and "concentrate on a moderate policy commanding general support of party and of country," is foreseen by an editorial in this morning's London Times.

"The results of the American elections show that the Republican party has recovered from the smashing blows it received in the 1922, 1924 and 1936 elections," it writes. "It is not only at the expense of the Democrats that the Republicans have made their gains. The reversion of the farming community to its old Republican allegiance is shown most conclusively by the defeat of the Farmer-Labor party in Minnesota and of the Progressive in Wisconsin, where the long dominance of the La Follette family has been broken."

Robert A. Taft's senatorial victory in Ohio is taken by the Times to indicate that the Republican victory is not necessarily one of

excessive conservatism over social enlightenment. "In fact," it says, "one of the factors of the Republicans' success seems to be that they have got rid of the suspicion that they are natural enemies of all attempts at social reform. It was taken for granted throughout the campaign that even in the unlikely event of a Republican victory there would be no attempt to undo any solid achievements of the New Deal. During the past two years," it continues, "the Democrats have suffered rather than benefited from their overwhelming majorities in Congress which are not wholesome for any party or government. It may be that the presence of a strong and effective opposition will lead them to close their ranks and concentrate on a moderate policy commanding the

general support of party and of country. Liberal newspapers admit the President's setback but do not regard it as a definite defeat either for him or the New Deal. "Roosevelt's party comes through the rest of the mid-term election with head bloody but unbowed," says the Laborite Daily Herald. "Nevertheless, for the first time in six years the tide swings against the President." "The strengthening of the Republican minority will increase resistance among conservative Democrats in the presidential policy but will not destroy the New Deal and it may not affect Roosevelt's personal popularity," the Manchester Guardian believes. "The Roosevelt party has suf-

fered a setback but nothing like a defeat," says the liberal New-Chronicle. In commenting on the election results all the newspapers prefer to employ generalities and platitudes rather than to open themselves to the charge of partiality. In general, however, it can be said that the British regard the results as eminently unalarming and in many respects reassuring.

Standardize Disease Surveys. Health authorities will meet a week from tomorrow in the Orange Memorial Hospital in Orange, N. J., to organize a New Jersey State unit of hospital medical librarians. The unit would centralize and standardize disease surveys to aid the medical and hospital professions in their fight to raise the recovery rate of patients.

Library Executives To Discuss Systems. Library executives and members of the Citizens Committee on the Status of Librarians will meet today to discuss a new plan of service for the New York, Brooklyn and Queens library systems, and 1929 by the United Parents Association of Greater New York.

brarians in the city. The meeting will take place in the committee's headquarters, 905 Fifth avenue. Frank L. Polk, chairman of the board of trustees of the New York Public Library, will preside.

Dance for Children's Home. The Pride of Judas Children's Home at 922 Dumont avenue, Brooklyn, announces today that the first annual dance and entertainment of its Junior League will be held on Saturday night at the Hotel St. George and the annual dinner and Bar Mitzvah exercises on Sunday night, at the same hotel.



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The results of the American elections show that the Republican party has recovered from the mauling blows it received in the 1922, 1924 and 1926 elections," it writes. "It is not only at the expense of the Democrats that the Republicans have made their gains. The reversion of the farming community to its old Republican allegiance is shown most conclusively by the defeat of the Farmer-Labor party in Minnesota and of the Progressive in Wisconsin, where the long dominance of the La Follette family has been broken."

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The Last Word of Science
and the Church on the
Teachings of Darwin

Darwin, Science and the Church

A Symposium by
Elmer J. Kneale

EDITOR'S NOTE. The series of letters here presented in the form of a symposium on the teachings of Charles Darwin was prepared with a view to answering the two following questions: Does Science accept the teachings of Darwin to-day? What is the attitude of the foremost leaders of religious thought toward the teachings of Darwin?

(Copyright, 1914, by Elmer J. Kneale.)
PART FOUR
(Continued from Last Sunday.)



THE RIGHT REV. SOYEN SHAKU
Formerly chief priest at Kamakura, Japan, of the Zen sect of Buddhists.

In the letter which follows the Right Reverend Soyen Shaku gives a succinct summary of the Buddhist attitude toward the teachings of Darwin. He is one of the most highly venerated leaders of the Zen sect of Buddhists. He is noted as a capable, energetic lecturer and writer.

As I am not a scholar, I do not pretend to know much about the teachings of evolution, and Darwin, except, perhaps that he taught the theory of evolution, and that evolution takes the course of natural selection, and therefore that the world is not a work of creation as recorded in the Old Testament, but the result of evolution.

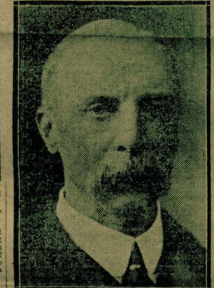
If this statement is definite, I stand for evolution. The only difference, however, between Darwin and Buddhism is that the former does not touch the spiritual meaning of our existence, and that the scientific explanation ignores the inner significance of evolution. For, according to Buddhism, the universe is a grand stage for the unfolding of Spirit, and all the material existences are the stepping stones which finally lead to the perfection of life.

Life knows no beginning, nor has it any end. Therefore, a spiritual evolution goes on eternally and indefinitely, not only on this planet, but throughout the whole universe.

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ethics or religion. For Shinryo is the source of evolution, and its psychological expression is always marked the start of our moral and religious life. As long as this is preserved in a condition in which it ought to be, that is, in its essential purity, our life and conduct will be the reflection of the universal spirit. Its outward and circumstantial expressions may vary as required in the course of evolution, but its essence forever remains pure and good and creative.

SOYEN SHAKU.



PROF. E. A. SCHAFER,
Professor of Physiology at the Edinburgh University.

The views of Professor Schafer concerning the artificial creation of life have attracted wide attention.

In reply to your letter of Oct. 7, I should have thought that the subject is no longer open to discussion, since the teachings of Charles Darwin are accepted, so far as I am aware, by all biologists who have any claim to express an opinion on the matter.

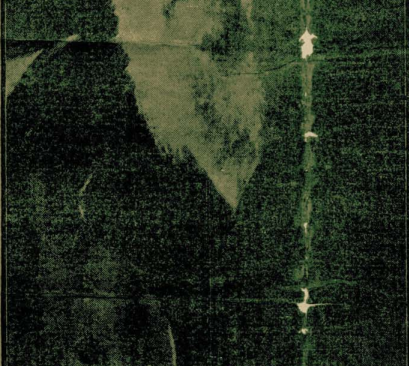
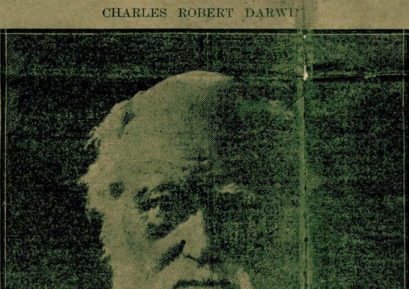
The opinion of other intellectual leaders, however eminent in science or literature or theology, on this subject, of little value, and it somewhat surprises me that you should take the trouble to collect it.

As to evolution, however, accounting for the origin of life, by mechanical processes or chemical combinations, I do not believe that it is, or ever will be, established.

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"I feel no remorse from having committed any great sin, but have often and often regretted that I have not done more direct good to my fellow-creatures."

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whose opinion is worth having, have not departed much from Darwin's standpoint.

You ask thirdly what I believe will be the future of the doctrine of evolution as outlined by Darwin. I do not think that anything can shake the doctrine of evolution in its scientific worth, and while Darwin was not the originator of this doctrine, it will be his everlasting merit that he placed it on a scientific footing, and that he stimulated work which has made it impossible.

I have for the last thirty years carefully studied the various theories which have been brought forward either to support or supplement his explanation of natural selection, but none of them have brought conviction to me. It was one time inclined to accept Dr. Vries' "Mutation" theory, but his theory is far too much in the air, his evidence being too meagre and unsatisfactory.

It is only about fifty years since Darwin's great work has appeared and we must be thankful if the vast issues raised by him have not altogether been cleared up.

Yours faithfully,
N. SCHONLAND,
Hon. M. A. Oxon. Ph. D.

DR. C. H. PARKHURST,
Pastor of the Madison Square Presbyterian Church, New York City.

No minister in America has exerted a more potent influence for the betterment of Society than has Dr. Parkhurst.

Answering your questions in the form in which you propounded them, permit me to say: First, my inclination is to accept the doctrine of evolution as set forth by Mr. Darwin.

Second, my opinion is that his doctrine substantially as set forth is accepted by the majority of leading thinkers.

Third, I am inclined to believe that the fundamental of his doctrine will continue to maintain their hold on the minds of those whose opinions will count in the world.

Yours very sincerely,
C. H. PARKHURST.

Second—This question is a part of the greater question about the genesis of the universe? For, Dr. Jovce, the Christian, and the Moslem, as you know, believe in what is uttered in the Old Testament concerning the creation of the heavens and the earth and what exists therein, and in the creation of Adam and Eve. The Zoroastrians, too, believe in the creation of the planet Ribas (rubens) and in the manifestation of Ahriman and Kaymaras and that from Kaymaras the race sprang.

The Brahmins also believe in evolution and in the development of classes into genera, and genera into species, and that thus the realm of apes has developed. Furthermore, they believe that when the divine spirit was incarnated in Ershun, then men and apes were differentiated. I think they believe that mankind is the offspring of Brahma and that they only are his descendants.

The proofs that are adduced by each of the different parties mentioned, especially by the adherents of Darwin and Bochner in the West, and Dr. Shibly schemel in the East, and by others whose books I have seen are not conclusive to those who are versed in the art of logical deduction. For their conclusions are mere suppositions and conjectural proofs having no bearing on the main subject. And so we find no conclusive proofs or logical reasoning in what they have written on the subject.

Fourth—I believe that the way to get to the truth of the matter positively or otherwise, would be first by discussing the cause of the difference existing among the four primal elements and second, the difference between the three kingdoms of nature with respect to their properties.

Fifth—Philosophers disagree as to the cause of difference in the properties of things for they hold that the change of property involves a change of constitution. Hence, some believe that the cause is the affinity resulting from the composition of the ingredients and the compounding of the primal elements, just as we see that compound medicines take a new form and display new properties different from those which their elements previously displayed.

Others believe that the difference in properties depends on the difference between things in their specific form as set forth by Mr. Darwin.

Sixth—Further, philosophers believe that bodies are so constituted of atoms; and these atoms, they say, are infinitely divisible, each being different from the other in its identity.

Seventh—The underlying force of all matter appears to be composed in the case of heat upon moist matter. Consequently the three kingdoms of matter, the mineral, the vegetable, and the animal, emerge.

Eighth—Therefore this underlying force is the essence of the atoms in which it operates and which it pervades, consequently this force is like the atoms, different in its nature in each one of the three kingdoms of nature.

Ninth—We conclude from what has been said that this force is an essence and not an accident, and that it is the Preserver of itself. Thus the development of the individuals of one species into another, and the creation of entirely new species, becomes irrefragable. If this is plain, let us return to the question with which I was favored.

As to the first question, whether the theory of Darwin is a contribution to science, I say, yes, it is a contribution to science for research commonly leads to the knowledge of truth, and it is said "truth is the daughter of research."

the works of Darwin and Spencer into Chinese.

I am now in receipt of your letter dated April 15. I therein I am requested to give an opinion on the following question: "First, Do I believe that the teachings of Darwin in their general outline stand to-day as a contribution to science? To this my answer is definitely in the affirmative, and I believe that his discovery in biology is so grand and so great a stride that nothing except the discovery of Sir Isaac Newton in astronomy can be compared with it. Thousands of biological phenomena which were formerly unexplained, except with theological imaginations, are now explained logically and arranged as links of a chain. The only part of his theory which has now been generally discredited is about the "inheritance of acquisitions," but to my opinion the controversy is still unsettled; for there are conclusive instances of the transmission of characteristics, such as disease-producing bacteria, that pass through the body of a susceptible animal and are found to be increased in virulence, and this they certainly transmit to their descendants. Therefore, Weismann's reputation cannot be regarded as yet conclusive. On the other hand, the transmission of characteristics, though this sometimes happens, must be rare limited than used to be thought by those who accept Darwin's theory without reserves. The Chinese women bound their feet for at least more than a thousand years. The feet of newly born girls are not any inch shorter nor appear to be in any way unnatural or crooked. Numerous supposed instances of the transmission of characteristics can be more easily and satisfactorily explained by means of the theory of natural selection.

Regarding your second question, viz: Do I believe a majority of intellectual leaders are today inclined to accept these teachings? To this my answer is definitely in the affirmative. The "survival of the fittest" and "struggle for existence" are now accepted by Chinese lips who has an amek of culture or education. My humble self was the one who first introduced the term evolution to China and have translated it by two characters, to-wit: "evolution." In a word, the catastrophic theory of creation and those theories of deity which were taught by all religions are no longer tenable. If we doubt the theory of evolution, we must have many phenomena unexplained and remain the more agnostic. The theory of evolution does not and cannot go away with God which is the first cause and must forever remain inexplicable.

Yours most respectfully,
FEN PIEN.

DR. CHARLES F. AKED,
Pastor of the First Congregational Church of San Francisco.

Dr. Aked is one of the great preachers of our day. As a citizen he is high minded and patriotic. He has been a close associate of men as Spurgeon and our own Brechard.

I do not mean to be in the slightest degree discourteous, but it is extremely difficult for me to get your point of view or to enter into the mind of those persons who, as you evidently think, need to have such questions as yours answered. I should just as soon think it desirable to formulate such questions as these and set myself to ascertain current opinions with regard to them.

This publication asserts that there is no city called Chicago, and that the city is situated in the state of Illinois. What is your opinion of this statement? And do you believe that the view of this publication is generally accepted by railway men and commercial men in the United States?

The matters about which you write me are of such a nature that I can only answer a question for discussion than my clear hypothetical questions.

I can only imagine, and I suggest it with all diffidence, that the question has been born of some confusion in the mind of somebody who had a confusion of the vast evolutionary conception of the universe with the method, processes, and details of investigation and argument with which the philosophy was originally presented to the world by Darwin. Darwin's system has had to be corrected by numerous later investigators and thinkers. Nobody would state it in its present condition today as Darwin first stated it, nor assert a clear sign of the same error in it.

HIS ALL-HOLINESS JOACHIM III,
The Late Occumenical Patriarch of Constantinople.

THE LATE MIRZA ABUL FAZL,
BY HIS MURZA MIRZA ABUL FAZL.

THE RIGHT REV. SOVEN SHAKU

Formerly chief priest at Kamakura, Japan, of the Zen sect of Buddhism...

As I am not a scholar, I do not pretend to know much about the teaching of evolution...

If this statement is correct, my position as Buddhist is definitely at standstill...

Life knows no beginning, nor has it any end. Therefore, a spiritual evolution goes eternally and indefinitely...

To explain more fully the philosophy of Buddhism, two divisions are generally made in it...

According to him, the universe is but the mind. This mind has two aspects, that of Motion and that of Matter...

The mind is called "shinnyo" (arava in Sanskrit), and the dynamic aspect "shonnyo" (samara)...

According to the Buddhist theory of evolution, I cannot do this better than by quoting from the Buddhist's "A Shortening of Faith in the Mahayana"...

The mind is called "shinnyo" (arava in Sanskrit), and the dynamic aspect "shonnyo" (samara)...

The result may be a total eclipse of intelligence and an intellectual darkness...

Let us on the other hand, Shinnyo or Intelligence assert itself against the force of error...

From the brief expounding of Avebo-ho's philosophy, which is also that of the Buddhist as he believed in Japan...

PROF. E. A. SCHAPIER

Professor of Physiology at the Edinburgh University.

The views of Professor Schaper concerning the artificial creation of life have attracted wide-world attention.

In reply to your letter of Oct. 7, I should have thought that the subject is no longer open to discussion...

As to evolution, however, accounting for the origin of life, by mechanical processes or chemical combinations, I do not believe that this is or ever will be established...

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M. CAMILLE FLAMMARION

Director of the Astronomical Observatory at Juvisy, France.

M. Flammarion has gained fame for original researches in astronomy and as a writer on other subjects he is well known in this country.

In answer to your first question I would say that the origin of life is the gradual transformation of animals under the influence of environment and of the diverse forces of nature...

CAMILLE FLAMMARION

Translated from the French by Ernest Jules Bryant.

PROF. S. HOCHLAND

Professor of Botany at Khonin University, Khonin, Siam.

I feel no remorse from having committed any great sin, but have often and often regretted that I have not done more direct good to my fellow-creatures.

I know that Darwin's theory of evolution is much modified as far as the origin of life is concerned...

As to evolution, however, accounting for the origin of life, by mechanical processes or chemical combinations, I do not believe that this is or ever will be established...

JUNIUS B. REMENYER

Pastor of the St. James Lutheran Church of New York City and formerly president of the General Synod of the Evangelical Lutheran Church.

No leader of the Lutheran church in America, at the present day, is more distinguished by his piety, his energy as a preacher and author.

From the brief expounding of Avebo-ho's philosophy, which is also that of the Buddhist as he believed in Japan...

DR. C. H. PARKHURST

Pastor of the Madison Square Presbyterian Church, New York City.

No minister in America has exerted more potent influence for the betterment of Society than has Dr. Parkhurst.

Answering your questions in the order in which you propound them, I believe that the Darwinian theory is to accept the doctrine of evolution...

As to evolution, however, accounting for the origin of life, by mechanical processes or chemical combinations, I do not believe that this is or ever will be established...

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Pastor of the First Congregational Church of San Francisco.

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I do not mean to be in the slightest degree discourteous, but it is extremely difficult for me to get your point of view or to enter into the mind of those persons who, as you evidently think, need to have such questions as yours answered...

ARTI, PAZL

Translated from the Arabic by H. A. Agha, at the American University, Beirut, Syria.

I received your letter dated March 6, 1912. I took great delight in reading it because I saw in it the ready recognition and the good understanding which exists between the people of the Orient and the Occident...

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