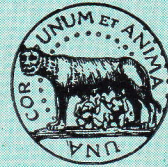


# ATLANTICA

**THE ITALIAN MONTHLY REVIEW**



**OCTOBER  
1930**

*Is It The Climate?*

*The Study of Italian in High  
Schools and Colleges*

*Father Eusebio Francesco Chini*

*The Orient in Venice*

*An Italian Fraternity's  
Tenth Year*

*The Monza Exposition of  
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# Atlantica's

Undoubtedly the Italian "man of the month" this past month was Guglielmo Marconi, Italy's most famous scientist and the inventor of wireless telegraphy. Besides being the outstanding speaker at the nineteenth Italian Congress for the Advancement of Science held recently in Bolzano among the Tyrolean Alps, an unprecedented honor has been awarded him.

The Italian Academy, instead of presenting a list of names of persons qualified to become members before the Premier, made an exception in his case, when, instead of a list, only one name was submitted, that of Guglielmo Marconi. Thus the most important learned body in Italy showed its desire to have the famous inventor among its number.

But this was not all; it was only a prelude. Senator Tittoni, former president of the Academy, recently resigned because of ill health, and, upon the Academy's unanimous request, Premier Mussolini appointed Signor Marconi to that high position. A wiser choice could not have been made.

Signor Marconi has by no means retired from the field of scientific research, witness his speech before his fellow-scientists, in which he expressed the belief that radio waves may travel long distances, even millions of miles beyond the earth's atmospheric layer. He added he saw no reason why, as some scientists maintain, waves produced on the earth should not travel such a distance, since light and heat waves reach us from the sun, penetrating the atmospheric layer.

*The pontifical New York Times, usually accurate and reliable in its contents, made a slip recently, a small slip, 'tis true, but a slip nevertheless. It was noticed by ATLANTICA particularly because it had to do with ATLANTICA.*

*We refer to an article appearing in the Sept. 14th issue of the newspaper concerning the invaluable aid tendered to George Rogers Clark in his conquest of the American Northwest by Colonel Francis Vigo. Most of this material was obviously taken from the original article published in this magazine last March, fully half a year ago. Yet the writer blandly stated that the article by Giovanni Schiavo was "in the current number of ATLANTICA."*

*This has caused no little confusion because of the number of requests we have had for a copy of that issue, but of course we are thankful, nevertheless, to the New York Times for a little helpful publicity. We hope to do the same for the Times some day.*

No one can argue with the Commissioner of Immigration, in the course of his plea for cutting down the present

alien quotas, when he says that if selective immigration such as we have now had been in force 50 years or so ago, "there would have been no underworld problem of the magnitude or character that our peace officers have on their hands now." Naturally, if this country's population were smaller by the 25,000,000 aliens (and their offspring) that have been admitted since 1880, the criminal population would also be much smaller. Yet the insidious thing about Commissioner Hull's statement is the implication that there would be no underworld problem today if most aliens had been kept out in the past.

The more enlightened newspapers in this country realize how absurd this statement is. No doubt the immigrant population has contributed its share to the crime problem, and perhaps even slightly more, because of the stress and



*Is This Proper Company  
For a Convalescent?  
—Pittsburgh Post Gazette.*

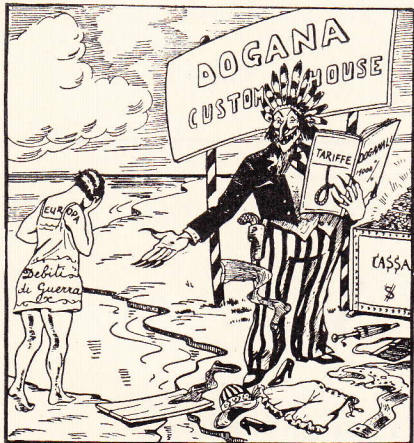
strain that is a concomitant of social adjustment. But immigrant parents are under enormous handicaps in bringing up their children in a new environment, for the differences in language and interests between the first and second generation are insurmountable for some, which is a factor in our crime statistics.

But Americans had better look to their own children, for misunderstandings arise among them as well as among other groups. They should not overlook the fact that the cities with the highest murder rate are not those with the highest percentage of immigrant blood. It has been pointed out elsewhere that the average murder rate for Atlanta, Birmingham and Memphis is nearly ten times that for Boston, New York or Philadelphia, and even Chicago is far behind the big towns of the Southwest, where European immigration is a negligible factor.

# Observatory

With his party rent asunder in several States over the Prohibition question, and Dry leaders in many sections exploring him to make some declaration in their behalf, President Hoover has continued to keep a scrupulous silence over the most important domestic problem in American politics today.

Despite his neutrality, however, the President could hardly help giving the matter some extremely serious consideration. His efforts to take the question away from the glare of public attention, while awaiting the result of the report of the National Law Enforcement Commission as a basis, if any, for a revision of his policy, have been wholly unsuccessful. Now the nation-wide, rapidly-accelerating momentum against the "noble experiment," regardless of the fact that he is a professed Dry, is doubtless causing him some wonderment.



Tariff and War Debts.  
Insatiable Uncle Sam:  
"And Now Your Shirt."  
—Il "420" (Florence).

Will he, from now on, put his accent on the word "experiment" instead of "noble?"

The following editorial, reprinted from the Endicott (N. Y.) News-Dispatch is proof enough that speeches such as those of Mr. Campon (see "The Italians in the United States") are bearing fruit:

## ITALIANS

"Speeches given before local service clubs in the past few months have aided in the respect accorded the Italian people in this community. These talks have been most enlightening to those of us who have often, carelessly perhaps, immediately associated the word "Italian" with bootleggers and "wops."

"It is one of those strange quirks in human nature to believe the worst of those with whom we come in contact. Possibly this is a throw-back to the old

days of superstition and witch-burning in the early colonial times of our country.

"The unfavorable publicity given foreign names in criminal actions, the immediate association of any foreign name with that of the Italian, regardless of the true nationality of the criminal, has reacted upon us until we think of him generally as a criminal. Statistics will prove that, according to population, the Italian has no greater percentage of criminals than has the American. In every race exists the criminal class, which is far in the minority, and the other class of sober, industrious citizens, who go about their daily affairs as decent and law-abiding, home-loving people, reflecting a credit to the community in which they reside.

"The percentage in every race is about equal. The ignorant American is as fully a detriment to his locality as is the ignorant Italian. The great majority of Italians decry the ignorance of some of their race as do Americans the ignorance of some of theirs.

"But the fact that 'we are all brothers under the skin' still is a true aphorism and applies to humans the world over. We all react in the same manner to the same fundamental incidents of life, have the same passions, the same likes, the same dislikes, feel the same necessities, must all eat, sleep, love and exist. Then wherein lies the difference? Why should we, who have the good fortune to be born in what we believe to be the greatest country in the world, made thus by the contribution of every class of foreigner, deride and hold lightly the Italian in our midst merely because some of his race have been criminals. Would Americans like to be judged as a group by their Thomases, Jesse Jameses, Judd Grays, Thaws, Gerald Chapmans and thousands of other criminals whose ancestry has dated back to the Pilgrim fathers?

"Then let us welcome the Italians into our midst with their appreciation of art, of music, with their keen abilities and sense of humor. Let us judge them as we would be judged, as men among men, resting assured that any criminals among them are held by their own race even as we hold criminals among ours; a disgrace to the vast majority of law-abiding citizens."

Following the trend of modern times, the voice of the Pope will soon be audible to millions of people the world over. Last month the Pope formally took over the new and powerful broadcasting station of the Vatican City. He had nothing but praise for Guglielmo Marconi, the inventor of wireless, who directed the entire construction of the plant, and whom he congratulated on his recent election to the Presidency of the Italian Academy.

(Continued on page 39)

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# ATLANTICA

The Italian Monthly Review

Founded in 1923

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**GUGLIELMO MARCONI**

*The Italian Senator, inventor of wireless telegraphy, and Italy's most famous scientist, who was recently elected unanimously to the Italian Academy, and then appointed to the high position of President of this most learned body in Italy.*



# Is It The Climate?

## Some New Aspects of Prohibition

By Eliot (Kays) Stone

AS OFTEN as I make serious inquiry as to why we Americans are the world's champions as imbibers of hard liquor, I am blandly informed:

"It's the climate."  
The climate!

Ours is a large country with many and varied climates, yet from Connecticut to California, from Minnesota to Mississippi there is a singular unanimity in the fervor with which we demand hard liquor. We know what we want, and we get it.

Moreover, during the year, most of us experience about every sort of weather there is, but is there any day upon which we find ourselves less eager to partake of ardent spirits? No, hot or cold, wet or dry, the worm dieth not, and our thirst is not quenched.

Another thing. Have you observed our wondrously varied climate converting the wine-drinking peoples of Europe into passionate consumers of high-potency beverages as soon as they have set foot upon our shores?

Have their descendants turned away from light wines? Can you today find an Italian restaurant which is patronized by

Italians where good wines do not freely flow, and where is the German minus his beer?

There are two reasons and

---

*Sentiment in favor of the repeal of the 18th Amendment has been growing widely, and now seems to be at about its highest pitch. The following excerpts from the opinion of men high in public life is indicative of this:*

*"So widespread in this State (New York) is the resentment against the results of the Eighteenth Amendment that the time has come to stop talking and to seek action."*—Governor Franklin D. Roosevelt.

*"I look forward to the time when the old leaders in the temperance movement, the Churches and the schools and the social workers, will appreciate that they have not reached a final solution of a world-old problem by the present Eighteenth Amendment."*—Dwight W. Morrow.

*"While temperance as an aid to the moral and economic progress of our country is desired by all, no one is or could be satisfied with things as they are under national prohibition."*—United States Attorney Charles H. Tuttle.

*"In view of the impossibility of enforcing prohibition, as seen from the experience of the last ten years, the intolerable conditions that it has created, the utter disregard for the law and its universal, daily and flagrant violations, the loss of \$1,000,000,000 a year in Federal, State and municipal revenues, which now is taken as profits by law violators, in addition to the enormous cost of pretended enforcement, I now declare that I cannot and shall not support any platform or candidates that dodge the issue or fail to declare in favor of the repeal of the Eighteenth Amendment."*—Congressman Fiorello H. La Guardia.

---

axiomatic that we need only state it: *Our pioneer ancestors emigrated from those European countries where ardent spirits were and still are a part of the daily ration.*

The other reason, and the primary reason that possesses more wide-spreading and far-reaching tentacles is this: *America is a pioneer country and we Americans are a pioneer people.*

We have only to try and picture one of our pioneer ancestors, those intrepid conquerors of a continent, lugging tuns of wine and kegs of beer in his much too over-crowded covered wagons, to see the inevitability of whiskey as his alcoholic beverage, for this he can easily transport in the demi-john under his seat.

Beer and light wines are not for pioneers, most certainly not for frontiersmen, and the history of America is but the moving of the frontier westward generation after generation until now the last frontier has all but disappeared. These beverages presuppose a

long settled civilization, for breweries are profitable only in cities, and vineyards, bearing good wine-grapes, are the re-

sult of centuries of careful cultivation.

Vineyards can doubtless be planted in the wilderness, but they aren't. The pioneer has more urgent business on hand. Wine from wild grapes, cherries and elderberries was doubtless made in the home, but in pioneer days wine-making could never become an industry. Beer, too, can be brewed at home; for centuries it was brewed nowhere else, or at any rate, public breweries had a very limited capacity, but this beverage is not the frontiersman. To brew beer one must have grain and hops. It is simpler and more profitable to distill whisky from the grain, for after the beer is made how is it to be transported to market?

Beer was not a popular beverage on such frontiers as there were at a period as late as the years immediately preceding national prohibition. It had to be transported long distances on the railroad and frequently many miles by wagon or truck. Beer does not improve with the jostlings incident to transportation. Few saloons off the railroad had ice. Uniced beer is a flat, stale, and unprofitable beverage. A glass of beer was the same price as a drink of whisky. For all these reasons beer was not drunk in copious quantities, and what is true of these frontiers was true of all our receding frontiers; it was only in the longer settled, more populous regions that we Americans turned to beer. In the frontier country that I knew, wine was popular only among the Italians, and the French and Spanish Basques. Wine was for sale in the saloons, but these people obtained a good claret at very reasonable prices direct from

California vineyards, but California had long been settled by Spaniards, another wine-drinking people.

These two reasons should be sufficient to explain why we Americans are spirited consumers of ardent spirits, but when we take into considera-

of "speak-easies," with the corruption of officials invariably attending any illicit business. For years the legislators in many of our states did that very thing, piling up almost prohibitive costs in a highly competitive business, while they and we affected to be astounded at the results. Through our duly elected representatives we furnished the saloonkeeper with every incentive to rob and defraud the public; through legal and economic pressure, it may be said, we compelled him to do so, and then failed to recognize in him the creation of our hands. For at least seventy years, had our legislators deliberately attempted to make of us a nation of hard liquor imbibers, the laws which they placed upon the statute books could not have been more ingeniously designed for the accomplishment of that very purpose.

Of all the ways of attempting to regulate the liquor traffic, prohibition, or the attempt to abolish the traffic, is the worst. With the horrible examples of Maine and Kansas before us for so many years prior to the adoption of the 18th Amendment and the enactment of the Volstead Act, it seems nothing less than a miracle that the Constitution of the United States and the legislatures of more than three-fourths of our States should have been so dead to the forces in this world as to embalm this bit of sumptuary legislation in our constitution. It is at variance with every other article and amendment of that document, which has been the pole-star of our destiny and liberties almost from the day we became a free people. These other articles and amendments protect the rights of the citizen against

### In Search of Dry Land



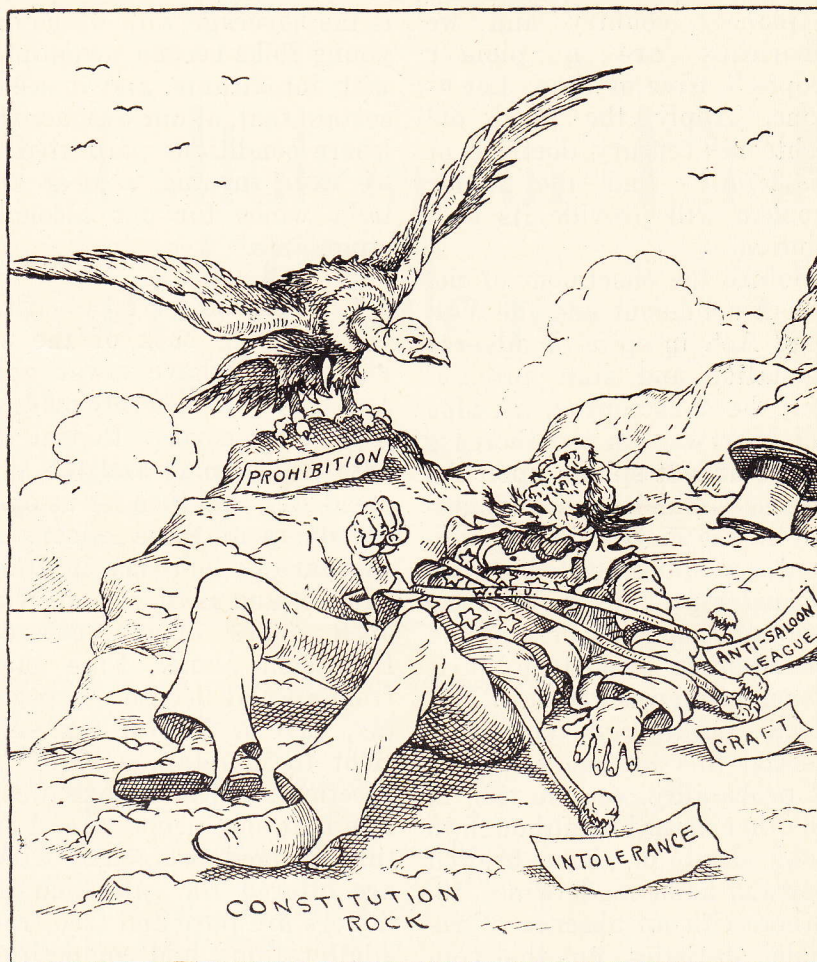
—From The St. Louis Post-Dispatch.

tion the fact that almost every bit of liquor legislation enacted by either state or federal law-making bodies has consciously or unconsciously put a premium on the consumption of high-proof liquors, enhancing our natural predilection in that direction, it is not to be wondered at that boot-legging is now among the most prosperous of American industries. Worse than that, the laws of many of our states made the dispensing of "rot-gut" whisky inevitable. That may not have been the intent of the legislature, but an almost prohibitive state liquor license added to an already high federal internal revenue tax must inevitably lead to licensed saloons, cutting, doping, or otherwise doctoring, spirits until the distiller would be unable to recognize his own product, and worse still lead to the opening

encroachment by state or federal authorities, reserve to the states all rights and powers not explicitly delegated to the federal government, define and demark the boundaries of the executive, legislative, and judicial branches of the federal government, so that either branch can protect itself against encroachment from any of the others, and effectually guarantee to the humblest citizen the liberty of free citizens in a union of free states. This pernicious amendment not only takes from the citizen his right to determine for himself what he shall or shall not drink, but the concurrent enforcement provision incorporated therein, places in the constitution a dangerous doctrine whose full fruitage we have not yet harvested.

Before we had national prohibition we had state prohibition, and it does seem that with so many states trying it, and a number of them for so long a time, that none could have been so dull as to believe that prohibition ever prohibits. What invariably happened was this: As soon as a state went dry, boot-leg flowed into it, and as the traffic in liquor was an illicit business the worst elements in that state and adjoining states engaged in it. Boot-leggers and speak-easies flourished, the prohibition laws were defied and flouted, state and county and city officials were corrupted, while respectable people by their patronage encouraged wholesale law violation. I happened to be in Nevada while that state had still the open saloon after her sister state, Oregon, had gone dry, and daily I saw truckload after truckload of whiskey on its way to the state-line to be boot-legged in Oregon. However, bad as conditions were, with state prohibition and local option, boot-legging was comparatively local and sporadic. National prohibition has but

### Our Own Prometheus



—From the N. Y. Herald Tribune.

made it a nationally organized business in operation day and night, while Canada is playing to the United States the part Nevada played to Oregon, offering us an unfailing source of supply. There are other sources, too. Rum-row has not been made dry. Within our borders are numerous "moonshiners." Our Southern mountaineers are still moonshiners, because they are still pioneers, living in a primitive environment by primitive methods. Corn is their chief crop. As corn it is worthless, but in the form of "mountain-dew" it is easily marketable. Apple-jack, than which no more potent intoxicant is known, flows freely in New Jersey, and possibly in other of our commonwealths. And always there is the poisoned denatured alcohol, which the more unprincipled boot-leggers seem always to pro-

cure. An always dangerous beverage this, for it is easier to put the poison in than to take the poison out.

How many more of our citizens shall have to be poisoned by denatured alcohol, shot and killed in their own home by enforcement officers entering the premises without warrant, before we shall be willing to end this farce of prohibition? We might as well face the facts, and end it now. Prohibition has never been enforced, and never will be enforced. It is too easy to set up a still and operate it; to permit sweet cider to become hard; or to convert fruit juices into intoxicants, to expect a thirsty people to remain parched. Not even an army of spies could prevent the manufacture, transportation and sale of inebriating beverages, not even if this army were incorrupt and incorruptible.

Let us repeat: "America is a pioneer country and we Americans are a pioneer people." Give us time. Let us alone. Apply the good old eighteenth-century doctrine of *laissezfaire*, and the liquor problem will provide its own solution.

Before the enactment of the 18th Amendment and the Volstead Act, in spite of adverse legislation and state prohibition, the consumption of wine and beer was on the increase and of ardent spirits upon the decrease, and it was undoubtedly in the more thickly populated and more settled states, not under prohibition, that the ratio of beer and light wine consumption to ardent spirit consumption was greatest. National prohibition not only checked this tendency, but, in all probability, set the tide in the other direction, although in these days of home-brewed beer and home-made wines, together with an absence of reliable statistics on the consumption of boot-leg, no positive statement can be made, though I shall venture to make this illuminating observation, that whereas in pre-prohibition days gin was looked upon as

the last refuge of the toper, it is the beverage with which our young folks become acquainted with intoxicants, and it seems certain that, of our own accord, where conditions permitted it, we were turning to beer and light wines for our alcoholic stimulants.\*

WE should worry about the coming back of the saloons. They have never gone away. They are merely more or less under cover. Repeal the 18th Amendment and the Volstead Act, and then let us open the doors of these saloons as they are open today in Italy, France, and Switzerland, with open doors openly entered. Let them alone. Free them from special license or special tax, save a federal tax sufficient to maintain a rigid inspection service to make it certain that only properly and naturally aged beers and wines are offered for sale, that all liquors are pure and free from adulterations, and competition will do the rest in this business that by its very nature has always been and always will be highly competitive.

Should you entertain fears that these inspectors would be

bribed, let the federal government buy or manufacture alcoholic products and sell them to authorized dealers at cost plus ten per cent. to provide for the expenses incident to the business, in which case there will be no necessity for the small tax above advocated. Which ever method you may choose is immaterial to me. I want only an era of free competition in the saloon business with pure and unadulterated intoxicants on sale. Free competition will provide us with saloons and eating-places, hotels and restaurants, that princes—if by that time, there be any princes—will delight to honor with their patronage, and in America, at least, the liquor question will have answered itself.

Climate! My eye! We are a pioneer people, but every day we are becoming less so; we are settling down and rapidly rearing a vast civilization. Our pioneer instincts and pioneer ways are gradually leaving us, and if fanatics would but let us alone, we would become drinkers of beer and light wines. We have the breweries and the vineyards. Hands off, or we shall become a "home-brew" people.

\*The "Anti-Saloon League Year Book," 1919, p. 336 gives the per capita consumption in the United States in gallons as follows:

	1850	1900	1917
Distilled spirits	2.24	1.28	1.60
Wines	0.27	0.39	0.41
Malt liquors	1.58	16.09	17.94
Totals	4.09	17.76	19.95

The Year Book totals the figures for the year, 1850, at 4.08, a mistake of one-hundredth of a gallon in either the total or in one of the pre capita consumtpoin items given for that year. On the same page is a table showing in detail the consumption of from 1850 to 1890 and annually from 1895 to 1917.

# The Study of Italian in High Schools and Colleges

By Peter A. Cavicchia

I READ with interest the article in your May issue by Mr. Cautela, as well as the answer of Mr. Ingargiola in the August issue in reference to the Study of Italian in the American School. As President of a public school system with an enrollment of eighty thousand pupils, and as Chairman of the Instruction Committee of the Board of Education, I believe I have acquired some insight as to how the minds of the children of Italian immigrants work.

Mr. Ingargiola is quite correct when he blames the students for the indifference they display towards the Italian language. The parents can only be blamed if they possess sufficient knowledge to supervise the course of study which their children should follow. But the number of these parents is, alas, too small. The average father, used to menial labor, is anxious to give his child a liberal education, often denying himself many things to accomplish this; but he cannot advise or supervise.

During the War, it became necessary to suspend the study of German in our City until the text books could be revised.

I had Italian substituted in its place. The Order "Sons of Italy" had long been desiring its inclusion in the curriculum.

their teachers and fellow-students in believing that French or Spanish is more important and have followed that advice.

As more colleges introduce the Italian language in their courses of study, there will be a corresponding increase in the number of students in our High Schools.

One important phase of the question must be borne in mind; that is, the interest that the teacher takes in his job. I use the word "job" advisedly. Teaching is a noble profession, but now and then a teacher is found who is interested more in getting his pay check than in taking a personal interest in the youths intrusted in his care.

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*The latest expression of opinion on what is wrong with the teaching of Italian in American schools comes from a man who was formerly President, and is now Chairman, of the Instruction Committee of the Newark (N. J.) Board of Education, of which body he has been an active member for twelve years. Mr. Cavicchia is also the Republican nominee for Congressman from the 9th District of New Jersey. A lawyer, he has taught at the Mercer Beasley School of Law in Newark, has been District Supervisor of Inheritance Taxes for Essex County for the past thirteen years, and is the holder of three university degrees.*

*His article is concerned primarily with the practical side of the problem, pointing out that the Italians must get what they want through concerted political action, and adding that much depends on the instructors themselves.*

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I naturally believed that the twenty-eight per cent of our High School students who bear Italian names would welcome this innovation. Not so. I have interviewed hundreds of these young people. Some wanted to go to higher institutions of learning; usually they have the college picked out beforehand. Only a few of these colleges have Italian in their curriculum. Why study a language for which they get no credit when they enter college? Others have been impressed by

We were fortunate in getting Americanized teachers of Italian parentage in one of our High Schools. The success of the Italian Department there has been remarkable. In another school it took the teacher some time to get used to the American system of teaching. Since he decided to follow that system his work has shown marked improvement. I believe in getting Italians to teach Italian, but they must be men and women who undertake the work with a missionary spirit.

I know of a man, Italian born, who worked the Italian department up from a few students to an important branch in one of our American Universities. He was succeeded by a brilliant, scholarly professor, a man in high standing among college professors. The number of students who now take Italian has diminished considerably. The College that the first man went to has trebled the number of students in the Italian department. It is my conception that the teacher's attitude has a great deal to do with the success or failure met with. Principals and teachers are too ready to recommend French or Spanish or even German. Very few recommend Italian, because it is a comparatively new subject.

I AGREE with Mr. Ingargiola that our youngsters must have developed in them "a

dynamic and militant Italian-mindedness."

The old immigrant who toiled with pick and shovel is fast disappearing, being succeeded by his son, who is a mechanic, small business man, or a professional man. The sons of the younger generation will be Italian-minded. We must have patience, but we should do our bit to bring this condition about.

The most encouraging sign to be noticed of the public's general attitude towards the Italian groups in our metropolitan district is one of better understanding and mutual co-operation since the World War. For this we must thank the three hundred thousand young men who bore Italian names and who served in the American Army. Whereas previously the Italian was looked upon as an alien and was treated as such by other

national groups, the war dispelled a certain amount of suspicion.

I KNOW of two towns in my County, one having a population of 44,000 the other, 32,000, each having an Italian Colony which holds the balance of power in any election held.

A committee was formed in each of these towns to petition the Board of Education to include Italian in the course of study. The request was turned down peremptorily. On each committee there were legionnaires, some of whom held responsible public positions, who got busy with the mayors, the councilmen, etc. Result: a buzz to the respective Boards of Education and finally the inclusion of the Italian language in the high schools.

Our group possesses a mighty arm, if it would only use it: the Vote.

## CAPRI

Abode of olden Emperors, there lies  
 About you still a haunting royal pride!  
 All beauty-faceted, the gleam of skies  
 And sea mists you've impaled; stars, diamond-eyed,  
 Set like tiaras on your nights, soft moons  
 Spill phantom gold. Your shore no tide could mold  
 To dulling symmetry nor listless dunes  
 Thru long-dust yesteryears, seems yet to hold  
 Footprints of some Tiberious drunk with wine!  
 So . . . futile songs the poets sing to you:  
 Art captures not, with brush and colours fine,  
 Your waters' fugitive and mystic blue,  
 The voiceless sounds that from your grottoes call—  
 Mere echoes these, of words dead lips let fall?

—JO HARTMAN.

# Father Eusebio Francesco Chini

Scientist, Explorer and Civilizer of Arizona

By Giovanni Schiavo

THE "Corriere della Sera" of Milan recently published an article on Father Francesco Eusebio Chini, S.J., in which it announced that a group of men both in America and in Italy, has planned to honor the memory of the great Italian Jesuit. A monument to Chini is to be erected in the main square of Tucson, Arizona, and a fitting tribute to his high qualities as an explorer, scientist and missionary was paid at its last meeting in September, 1930, by the Italian Society for the Progress of Science.

Father Chini, the Italian paper points out, is none other than the famous Kino or Franz Kuhn, so well known in Catholic and historical circles in America. For more than two hundred years both his name and his nationality have been concealed under foreign labels, but now, adds the great Italian newspaper, we are going to vindicate this long-forgotten Italian glory, for Chini was an Italian not only in name, but also by nationality.

This vindication on the part of the Italians is indeed timely and fitting with the spirit of

Fascist Italy. There are so many Italian glories in the history of America which ought to be vindicated, that a begin-

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*Few people are aware of the fact that it was an Italian, Friar Marco da Nizza, who discovered Arizona in 1539 and that it was another Italian, Father Chini, who civilized the southern part of it from 1687 to 1711, just as still another Italian, Father Salvaterra, civilized Southern California at about the same time. This is one of a series of articles on Italian explorers and missionaries in the Southwest. The others will follow in subsequent issues.*

*Father Chini has been recognized in Italy for his remarkable exploits. A few weeks ago Trento, the province in which he was born, dedicated a tablet and monument to his honor. The Italian press has spoken of him frequently, especially in the last few months. Several monographs of a research character have been printed there, among them "P. Eusebio Francesco Chini, Grande Esploratore Trentino", by Ezio Mosna, and "P. F. E. Chini" by Eugenia Ricci. And "L'Illustrazione Italiana", as well as several other Italian publications, have had articles about Father Chini.*

*The present article is based on original research begun some time ago by Mr. Schiavo.*

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ning, however belated, is always encouraging and welcome.

Father Chini, however, was not always considered a German or a Spaniard. The Rev. Thomas J. Campbell, in a scholarly article on father "Kino" published in the Catholic Historical Review in 1920, proved conclusively that "Kino" was an Italian. Be-

fore him, the Rev. L. A. Dutto, in the "American Ecclesiastical Review" for July and August 1899, had also affirmed the Italian nationality of the great Jesuit Father. The matter seemed to have been settled in 1921 by the Rev. F. G. Holweck, editor of the St. Louis Pastoralblatt, a German Catholic publication, upon information communicated to him by the Rev. Simone Weber of Trento, editor of "L'Amico delle Famiglie" who conducted researches in Chini's native town and found that Chini's family is still in existence in the Val di Non and that it is, as it has always been, Italian. The Rev. Weber wrote a brief account of Chini in his newspaper in 1909. The Rev. Antonio Rossaro, of Rovereto, also had made some researches about the great missionary.

But in 1922 some doubt about what seemed to be considered a settled question, appeared in the Catholic Historical Review for July of that year. The arguments advanced, however, were so untenable that it may not be out of place here to clear some doubts once for ever.

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Father Chini was born at

Segno, in the Val di Non, on August 10, 1645. His father was Francesco Chini and his mother, Margherita Luchi. The change in spelling in his name was undoubtedly due to the different meaning that it assumed when pronounced by a Spaniard. Chino in Spanish means Chinese and at times, it is said, it was used to indicate the son of an Italian father and a negro mother. Is there a more plausible reason that the name should be spelled so as to sound according to its original Italian? We have, indeed, two different spellings: Kino with the K and Quino with the Q. The German Kuhn was a mistake, such as we find in numerous cases in old historical accounts.

The great Spanish Encyclopaedia spells it Kino but adds that originally it was written Chino.

It has been pointed out by some writers who would like to make Chini a German, that the great Jesuit appended the title Germanus, S.J. after his name. There is nothing strange in that. Chini belonged to a German order and therefore it was only logical for him to call himself a German Jesuit. Did not all the Italians who served in the American Army during the world war call themselves American soldiers?

But, the Catholic review points out, "Kino" was Italian like Roosevelt was Dutch. Nothing could be more far-fetched than that. A man born in America of foreign parents becomes an American not only politically, but also at heart. The whole Americanization

system of this country is such that only in sporadic cases does a man maintain the spiritual nationality of his fathers. In the history of the world there has never been a process of assimilation that could be compared to that of America.

Three hundred years ago, distinction in nationality was even greater than today. Then nobody had heard of such things as "Ius soli" and "Ius

Review that it should consult some authorities on the subject.

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FATHER CHINI'S glory is closely linked with that of other great Italian explorers and missionaries who preceded or accompanied him in his work of civilization.

Chini is justly considered the civilizer of Arizona, for it was through him that there be-

gan the march of civilization towards the north. It was he who converted thousands of Indians to Christianity, it was he who created in their hearts confidence towards the white man, it was he who built churches and schools, it was he who introduced in the Southwest European animals and plants, it was he who taught the aborigenes newer

methods of agriculture and civilized ways of living. But Father Chini was not the discoverer of Arizona.

One hundred and fifty years before Father Chini set foot on Arizona soil another Italian missionary had made it known to the world.

In 1536 Cabeza de Vaca, the Spanish conquistador, had heard about the land north of Mexico, but it was left to the Italian friar Marco da Nizza (usually known as Marcos de Niza) to enter what is now Arizona. On March 7, 1539 our intrepid friar, accompanied by another friar and by a negro guide set out for the north from Culiacan, Mexico. His party, however, was attacked by the Indians, the guide was killed and the two



*Father Chini's Birthplace at Segno*

sanguini." The boy of Italian parents was an Italian whether he was born under Austrian or Spanish or French regime. To get closer to our own times, the history of "Italia irredenta" proves it.

The assumption advanced that the language of Trento was not Italian, but only a dialect, shows that only a man not acquainted with the dialects of Italy could make such assertion. For there are no more dissimilarities between the Trentin dialect and the Italian language than there are between the latter and the dialects of Venice, Piedmont, Lombardy, or any other region of Italy. As to the unmistakable Italian character of the Val di Non, I respectfully suggest to the Catholic Historical



friars retreated. But Marcos de Nizza gave such a glowing account of the new land to the Spanish Viceroy that a military expedition commanded by the famous de Coronado and guided by the friar himself was sent into the new country. Da Nizza wrote a detailed account of the discovery, known as "descubrimiento de les siete ciudades, etc." which was translated and published into Italian by Ramusio in his "Raccolta di navigazione," 1550-1559. His relation is considered one of the classics of early travels.

Coronado's expedition, however, did not bear any good results for Spain. After a while it went back to Mexico and the new country was left again to itself. Missionaries, on the other hand, continued to get into Arizona now and then but they did not make any headway. In 1680 the Indians rose against the missionaries and killed many of them, causing the survivors to leave the country.

When Father Chini, therefore, decided to extend the Gospel of God among the Indians of Northern Mexico and Southern Arizona conditions were not so propitious for a penetration by the white man. Yet, Father Chini was undaunted. His zeal was greater than his fear of failure.

Several other Italian missionaries were with him at that

time. There was Father Salvaterra, a native of Milan, who was a visitor of missions in Sinaloa and Sonora, and who was instrumental in civilizing a large section of lower California; there was Father Satta, a native of Sicily, who was killed by the Indians; there was Father Ripaldini, there was Father Da Calice, there was Father Piccolo, there was Father Gogni, there were others, all men who forsook their civilization for the closest lands of the Indians so that they could bring the word of God to the red men and the ways of civilized living to primitive peoples.

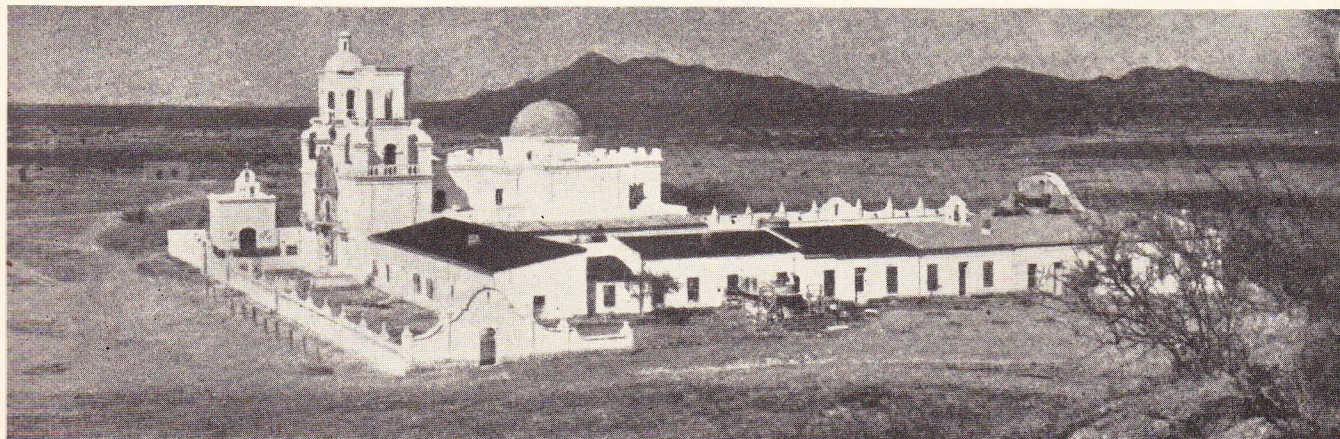
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THE desire for missionary work was perhaps aroused in Father Chini by the success that a relative of his, the well known Martino Martini, had met in the Far East, where he taught the elements of Christianity and natural sciences to the emperor of China and members of the Imperial Court.

Chini was educated at Ala and at the universities of Ingolstadt and Freiburg. He entered the company of Jesus in November, 1665. In 1676 the Duke of Bavaria offered him a professorship at Ingolstadt, but Chini had already made up his mind to do missionary work. He applied then for a foreign mission. He left the port of Genoa on June 12,

1678. With him there were other Italians, including Father Calvanese, Father Borgia and Father De Angelis. On his way to America Father Chini remained for about two years at Cadiz, where he observed the comet of 1680-81. His observations were embodied in a pamphlet which was published in 1681 at Mexico City and which bore the title "exposicion astronomica de el cometa, etc." That pamphlet secured for our young missionary the esteem of the famous Jesuit Father Siguenza Y Gongora, who was considered a very influential man in Mexico, and of the viceroy himself.

It is not surprising then that when the first occasion came for Father Chini to start his work among the Indians, he should have gone both as a missionary and as a scientist. In 1683, he and Father Gogni accompanied Admiral Atondo in an expedition to Lower California and Northern Mexico, the chief purpose of which was to gather pearls and precious stones. Their expedition was not successful. The most interesting thing for Father Chini, however, was the present made to him by the Indians of some blue shells, which were later to lead him in his conviction that California was a peninsula and not an island as it was usually believed in those days.



*A Present-Day View of the Mission San Xavier Del Bac*

Father Chini's chief work began in 1687 with his assignment for missionary work among the Indians of Pimeria Alta.

Pimeria Alta included then a vast tract of land, about 250 miles wide, of which about one half was in Northern Mexico and the other half in what is today Southern Arizona. It extended as far as the Gila River on the North, the San Pedro River on the East, and the Colorado River and the Gulf of California on the West.

In Pimeria, Father Chini found vestiges of an extinct civilization, ruins of cities, remnants of aqueducts, and a system of irrigation through miles of ditches.

**T**HE frontier mission in those days was in the village of Cucurpe, which is still in existence today. What lay beyond that little mission station was virgin land, perhaps never seen by white men.

The first mission founded by the 42-year-old Jesuit was that of Nuestra Senora de Los Dolores, the ruins of which can still be seen. From there Father Chini directed for about 25 years his work towards the North, the East and the West.

By 1695 a series of missions had been established. In April, 1700, San Xavier del Bac, perhaps the oldest mission in existence today in the United States, was founded. In the next two years the missions at Tumacacori and Guebavi were added. In all, it is estimated that over 30 churches or chapels in what was then practically savage territory were founded by Chini. Over 40,000 Indians are estimated to have been baptized by the tireless Jesuit and caused by him to adopt civilized life. The mission at San Xavier was the largest rancheria in Arizona, having 176 houses and 803 Indians. Father Chini, however,

may be better remembered for his contribution to geography and for having laid the basis for the large cattle industry of a large section of the Southwest.

In his memoir, edited by Prof. H. E. Bolton under the title "Kino's historical memoir of Pimeria Alta" Father Chini tells us that before coming to America he was taught that California was a peninsula and not an island. But when he got to Mexico, somehow, people led him to believe that it was an island, instead. Apparently Father Chini did not become fully convinced, for he was always looking for an opportunity to prove that the current ideas on the subject prevailing in those days were wrong.

The proof came about the year 1700 when some Indians presented him with blue shells similar to those he had seen in 1685 in Lower California. He made sure first that those shells could not be found at any other place except in Southern California, and then came to the conclusion that there must have been continuity of land if the Indians of the South were able to communicate with those of the North. He continued therefore in his searches with absorbing interest. In 1702 he went down the Colorado river to the Gulf and crossed over to the California side. There, through astronomical calculations, he became satisfied that California was a peninsula.

Father Chini's contribution to the development of the colossal cattle industry in the United States is emphasized by Professor Bolton, who wrote:

"The work which Father Kino did as a ranchman, or a stockman, would alone stamp him as an unusual business man, and make him worthy of remembrance. He was easily the cattle king of his day and

region. From the smaller outfit supplied him from the older missions, to the East and South, within fifteen years he established the beginnings of ranching in the valleys of the Magdalena, the Santa Cruz, the San Pedro and the Sonita. The stock-raising industry of nearly twenty places on the modern map owes its beginnings on a considerable scale to this indefatigable man. And it must not be supposed that he did this for private gain, for he did not own a single animal. It was to furnish food supply for the Indians of the missions and a basis for economic prosperity and independence."

The surprising thing about Father Chini is that he did his work almost without the aid of a single white man. His physical courage was by far above the average. He was always beset with grave dangers from hostile Indians, who, on more than one occasion, massacred the missionaries.

When driving cattle from one mission to another, at times one hundred miles away, he was always in danger of being attacked by enemy tribes. Yet he trusted the Indian, against the distrust that other white men had of the red skins.

**H**IS endurance in the saddle, as Prof. Bolton aptly says, was worthy of a "seasoned cowboy." At the age of 51 he made a journey of 1500 miles on horseback, traveling at the rate of about thirty miles a day for 53 days, with brief rests now and then. When sixty years old he went on another trip which took him 1100 miles away. He was always working, riding from one place to another, crossing and recrossing all of Pimeria, in every direction, blazing new trails, establishing missions baptizing savages, always disregarding his own comfort and even his health.

He made at least fourteen recorded expeditions into Arizona, two of which took him to the Yuma and down the Colorado to the Gulf of California.

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**W**HAT kind of a man was Father Chini?

Father Velarde, who was his companion for eight years, says of him: "His conversation was of the mellifluous names of Jesus and Mary and of the heathen for whom he was ever offering prayers to God. When saying his breviary he always wept. He was edified by the lives of the saints, whose virtues he preached to us. When he publicly reprimanded a sinner he was choleric. After supper when he saw us already in bed he would enter the church and even though I sat up the whole night reading, I never heard him come out to get the sleep of which he was sparing. One night I casually saw some one whipping him mercilessly (That is as a means of penance). He always took his food without salt, and with mixtures of herbs which made it more distasteful. No one ever saw in him any vice whatsoever, for the discovery of lands and the conversions of souls had purified him. These then are the virtues of Father Kino: he prayed much, and was considered as without vice. He neither smoked nor took snuff, nor wine, nor slept in a

bed. He was so austere that he never took wine except to celebrate mass, nor had any other bed than the sweat blankets of his horse for a mattress and two Indian blankets (for a cover.) He never had more than two coarse shirts, because he gave everything as alms to the Indians. He was merciful to others, but cruel to himself. While violent fevers were lacerating his body, he tried no remedy for six days except to get up to celebrate mass and to go to bed again.

When he died he was almost seventy years old. He died as he had lived, with extreme humility and poverty. In token of this, during his last illness he did not undress. His deathbed, as his bed had always been, consisted of two calfskins for a mattress, two

blankets such as the Indians use for covers and a pack-saddle for a pillow. Nor did the entreaties of Father Agustin move him to anything else."

**F**ATHER CHINI died in 1711 at Magdalena, one of the missions established by him. His remains rest at another of his missions, that of San Ignacio.

Besides converting Indians, exploring new lands, driving cattle, establishing missions, building churches, making maps, learning Indian dialects, teaching to the savages, and plying at any trade required by circumstances, Father Chini found time to write letters and memoirs and astronomic treatises. His best work, however, remains his Memoir of Pimeria Alta.

It is befitting to our times that both Italians and Americans alike should honor his memory today. In a way, Father Chini belonged to humanity, for he did not labor for any one nation or even for his Jesuit order exclusively. Yet, he is truly an Italian glory, for he belongs to the long list of explorers and missionaries that Italy sent throughout the world—and he proved through his versatility, indefatigability and disinterestedness that the spirit of the Renaissance was still alive in him, as he was at all times a Catholic and a humanist in the broad meaning of those words.



*The Tablet at Father Chini's Birthplace*

# The Orient in Venice

## The Precious Collection of the Venetian Oriental Museum

By Giacomo Bascape

WHEN H. H. Henry of Bourbon, a cultured and accomplished Prince who moulded his naturally brilliant genius with vast studies, wandered about the Orient, towards the end of the past century, going from China to Japan, from Java to Siam, collecting with generosity and fine artistic acumen all sorts of works of art, he certainly did not imagine that some day his rich collection (about 1500 cases)

would constitute an admirable museum in the very city of Venice from which so many bold navigators had set sail for the distant Oriental seas.

Unfortunately, upon the death of the Prince, the numerous objects gathered by him, which were deposited in the storerooms of the Vendramin-Calergi Palace, came into the hands of Tran, a noted Viennese antiquarian, who began to distribute them among private galleries and museums. The rich collection, perhaps the most complete in the world, was threatened with dispersion.

Fortunately, after the victory of Vittorio Veneto, Italy took possession of the collection still remaining in Venice, which, with its 15,000 objects of rare beauty, constitutes a conspicuous gathering, worthy of exhibition in the Pesaro Palace, a magnificent and aus-

tere patriarchal residence of the sixteenth century, decorated by Tiepolo, Pitoni and Bambini, and now the residence of

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*Venice, the center of that Renaissance school that reached its height in the masterpieces of Veronese, Titian, Tintoretto, and Giorgione, has other claims to artistic distinction, besides the work of these masters. As the following article shows, the Pesaro Palace in that city houses one of the most magnificent collections of Oriental art in the world, "and the fascination of the fabulous Orient . . . holds the soul of the spectator as if with exotic music, infinitely sweet and strange."*

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the International Gallery of Modern Art. This assemblage of works of art, mostly of the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries, well arranged in the spacious and luminous salons, immediately outlines to the view of the visitor an entire magnificent civilization of the past, suggestive and enchanting, refulgent in the profusion of its gold, in the colors of its cloths, its embroideries, its fine porcelains, its harmonious tenuous silks and delicate jades, the miniature toys, the sumptuous fans, ivories and jewels, and resplendent with its lacquered objects, its paintings, tapestries, precious bronzes and altars.

And the fascination of the fabulous Orient, cradle of humanity, land of dreams and of poetry almost unreal, suffused with the delicate light of legend, holds the soul of the spec-

tator as if with exotic music, infinitely sweet and strange.

One recalls the treasure of the fables attributed to Oriental potentates, the fantastic scenes of the "Thousand and One Nights", the mirages that attracted audacious Genoese and Venetian navigators such as Marco Polo, whose statue is among the five hundred divinities of the Chinese Olympus and whose name has been given to this Museum.

It is only one year since this superb collection has been open to public view and knowledge is perhaps not sufficiently widespread regarding this jewel which Italy has added to its artistic riches. But the recent successful exhibition of the Seventeenth century objects of which "La Grande" has already spoken before has contributed much in attracting the attention of Italians and others to this new Gallery.

The visitor is met by a rich array of suits of armor (sixty of them belonged to princely Japanese families) each surmounted as if with a helmet, by an iron mask of grotesque shape, intended to terrify the enemy. On the sides are breast plates and shields embossed with fine designs, embellished with enamel and richly inlaid with gold, magnificent ancient weapons of every type,

worked with gold and silver; costly standards and banners, bows, quivers, arrows, gala trappings, stirrups, saddles of finely worked leather decorated with lacquer and metal: all the most sumptuous and truly regal that Oriental genius and taste contrived for the armor of kings and princes is here gathered.

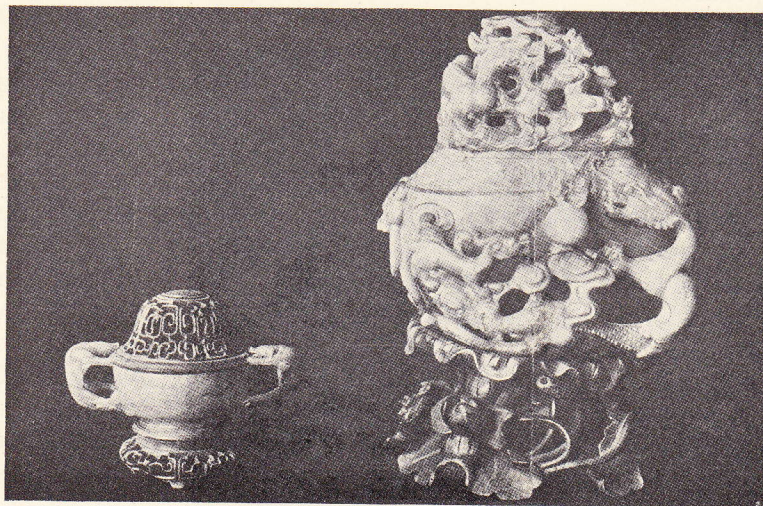
The upper rooms contain a superb collection of ivories, bronzes, rare jewels, statuettes, reliquaries, delicate porcelains, painted and embroidered fans of Chino - Japanese art, and a Java section rich with characteristic "batik", daggers,

strange marionettes and theatrical apparatus, besides splendid silver objects from Annam, Siam, etc.

The clothes, especially court garments and sacerdotal vestments, clothes of mandarins and of great dignitaries, drapings of all kinds, damasks, brocades, painted and embroidered silks, all reveal, in the rich gamut of colors, in the rich harmony of gold and silver, in the designs, decorations and effects, the most exquisite taste, fantasy and refinement, perfected through many centuries of experience.

The beautiful lacquered and gilded objects follow, then the temples and domestic altars which are true marvels of art, laden with ornaments and decorations and scintillating with precious metals and rarest stones; the superb censers of gilded bronze, the big bells and gongs of the temples; sacred images and religious objects, ritual vases, caskets, ancient Chinese and Japanese coins.

And to continue: musical instruments that are little masterpieces, jades, tortoise shell, ivory and gold combs; brooches, hair-pins, toilet articles, onyxes, large porcelain vases, mother-of-pearl trinkets; all a profusion of colors, of splendors that dazzle the eye.



*Old Chinese Jades*

Other rooms harbor a collection of Chinese and Japanese lacquered objects, perhaps the only collection of its kind in the world. Hundreds of vases, boxes, basins, goblets, cups of every description, braziers, perfume bottles, baskets, the most diverse objects, small articles of furniture most sumptuously decorated, coffered of red, black and gold lacquer, embossed or painted and sprinkled with sprays of gold and silver, lucent or opaque. These permit us to study the form of art which perhaps was the most perfected and precious, the most celebrated and refined of all the artistic achievements of the far Orient.

Again, the two superb wooden statues, carved and lacquered, representing the guardians of the temple, which are an admirable example of the artistic period of Kamakura, and the magnificent basalt statue of Bodhisatwa of the twelfth century, one of the most remarkable examples of the ar-

tistic tradition of Cambogia, show what a degree of perfection plastic art also achieved in Oriental Asia.

But most notable is the painting. The exclusively decorative function of painting of the far East gives it a particular and characteristic style.

Painting, usually done on silk, is used to make tapestries, costly screens, kake-mono, makimono, ritual vestments, and it is usually inspired by nature. Landscapes, battles, gentle maidenly figures, are not precisely reproduced, but styled according to the whim of the artist who gives form and motion

to his visual sensations.

"In the mind," writes the Japanese, Tio-Dan "there is first formed a chaotic group of various forms, round, square, curved, straight; this chaos slowly coordinates itself and confusion gradually arranges itself harmoniously. From the curved lines a rivulet is born, a round figure becomes the moon, the lines and acute angles in strange form constitute rocks, and the empty white spaces become the sky."

"The Japanese painters never seek faithfully to reproduce nature. A mere sketch is considered the simple rendition of Nature. When Nature is taken and harmonized and unified by the creative, intuitive, artistic instinct of the painter, then only it is presented as Art. The Japanese painters seek more to have colors harmonize with all other colors in the painting than on the truly imitative of nature. The 'chiaroscuro' is not an important element. That is the reason

why colors become fantastic and why Japanese painting is considered purely decorative."

And there in the beautiful salons of the Pesaro Palace, may be found a wonderful collection of tapestries, painted and embroidered silks, long screens which constitute a series of paintings representing entire historical periods. There also are the beautiful kake-mono and makimono with sacred scenes, episodes of war, suggestive landscapes, birds, plants, flowers, rustic festivals, all in delicate and profound Georgic spirit. Here is a world depicted with infinite art, on tenuous golden or blue or roseate background, with delicate shades and lights which call to mind enchanting skies and the beautiful countries fabled in story.

It is the soul of these children of the Western Sun, of the Celestial Empire, that is reflected in this art, limpid and pure, tenuous and soft as the breezes of a flowered spring;

the soul of the Oriental peoples so rich in poetry, so faithful to their picturesque traditions, their old legends, their characteristic rural festivities, so youthfully fresh and sensitive to the enchantment of Nature, to the changes of seasons, to the grace of the smallest living beings. Rich and poor, prince



*A Flowery Lacquer Masterpiece*

and peasant, merchant and soldier, all have an innate exquisite taste that induces them to

love the beautiful in the home, in their garments, in their dances, in the very movements of their bodies. In the history of China and Japan there have been Emperors who wrote sweet poems of love and painted beautiful silks, there have been warriors who were also musicians, poets, painters and sculptors.

The new Museum that has its worthy seat in the city of Marco Polo, recalls to Italians the deeds and glories of our medieval navigators and explorers, and is destined to attain an ever increasing importance among our art galleries.

And while on the beautiful lagoon, the last rays of the November sun are extinguished in the golden haze, and the pink veil of the Venetian skies grows pale, the marvelous collection of Henry of Bourbon calls to mind luminous horizons, intensely azure seas, warm Oriental skies, beautiful Asiatic landscapes, refulgent visions of beauty.



# An Italian Fraternity's Tenth Year

The Decenary of the Lambda Phi Mu Medical Fraternity Occurs on Columbus Day, 1930

By James R. Lomauro, M. D.

Former President of the Fraternity and Member of the Passaic (N. J.) Board of Education

TEN years ago on October 12, 1920, six Italian-American students at Cornell University united for the purpose of starting a Greek-letter fraternity which would include in its roster medical students and doctors from grade A schools only, and of Latin origin or descent, i. e., Italian, French, Spanish, South American, etc. It was soon found to be impracticable, and membership finally became limited to Italian-Americans.

At that time the Alpha Chapter of the Cornell University Medical College little suspected that thirteen chapters, eleven in different medical colleges, would be formed in the first decade of its existence. The latest addition was announced at the tenth annual convention, September 6, 1930, at the Hotel Pennsylvania, New York, the graduates from Boston having started the Beta-Beta Graduate Chapter. The other chapters are: Alpha-Alpha Graduate Chapter, New York City; Beta, George Washington University; Gamma, Bellevue and N. Y. U.; Delta, Long Island Hospital; Epsilon, Boston University; Zeta, Harvard; Eta, Maryland University; Theta, Tufts Medical College; Lambda, Loyola University;

Iota, St. Louis University; and Mu, Georgetown University. The Golgi Society, a temporary club of about eigh-

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*This article is one of a series reflecting the efforts of the younger generation of Italian-Americans who have in the past ten or fifteen years performed unique service to the United States, their adopted mother-land, and by so doing have helped Americans to know and appreciate their innate qualities of loyalty and brotherhood in this country, and of the love that the Italians in Italy hold for this great country which has adopted so many of their native sons. Other articles in subsequent issues will take up other Italian organizations that have become prominent.*

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teen students at the Jefferson Medical College, headed by Dr. Victor Syracuse, did excellent work. Through lack of contact and misapprehension, the Golgi Society and the Lambda Phi Mu failed to join forces, and eventually the society became absorbed by the Chi Zeta Chi Medical Fraternity. Thus our first chapter carried on by itself, taking the ideals of Giovanni Battista Morgagni, the great Italian anatomist and founder of the modern science of pathology, as its scientific goal.

In commemoration of the influence of Morgagni on modern medical science, the periodic bulletin of the fraternity is called "*The Morgagni News Letter*." The fraternity members prepare their own pa-

pers and present them before their colleagues, symbolizing what Morgagni did when he organized a scientific society in 1701 at Bologna University.

In college high scholarship is fostered. When the newly elected first national President of the Fraternity, Dr. Luigi Celano, instructor of pathology at Bellevue, died, October 11, 1923, the Gamma Chapter at New York University provided a fund awarding an annual prize, a handsome gold medal, to be given at graduation exercises to whatever student excelled in pathology that year. The first award was made to an American girl, Doctor Lillian Milgram.

Twelve other long established medical fraternities voted unanimously to admit the Lambda Phi Mu to the Inter-Medical Fraternity Conference, on May 30th, 1928, giving it national recognition in the family of American fraternities.

Fraternities and organizations limiting membership to one nationality have failed in the past, being considered un-American in spirit, and being frowned upon as efforts to segregate themselves, thereby making assimilation well nigh

impossible. However, with a sudden, forced amalgamation of its cosmopolitan citizenship, necessitated by the World War, it finally dawned upon the American nation that among all these "foreigners" there always has been a large majority which prides itself in its foreign ancestry, but is ever ready to make the supreme sacrifice for its beloved country of adoption.

THE ancient prejudices are now more imaginary than real and thus we see such Italian-American organizations as the Alpha Phi Delta collegiate fraternity (founded in 1912 at Syracuse University,) the Lambda Phi Mu Medical Fraternity, and the National Association of Unico Clubs, all products of the younger generation of Americans of Italian origin, being welcomed in every college and city where chapters are found, because they are primarily Americanizing in their ultimate influence.

The officers elected for 1930-1931 are as follows: Armand Colantuono, M. D., president; Carmine Lombardo, M. D., vice-president; James Sacchetti, M. D., treasurer; and Alfred Marra, M. D., general secretary. The Board of Directors includes Dr. H. Harold Lardaro, Dr. Dominick Sposta, Dr. Francis Sapienza, and Dr. James Lomauro. The writer is also permanent Chairman of the Extension Bureau of the fraternity.

Space does not permit adequate enumeration of a complete list of young men who have done so much for the success and perpetuation of the ideals of the Lambda Phi Mu. Besides the excellent work done by those mentioned as officers, mention must be made of some of the other doctors who contributed to our success in the early stage of organization:—Joseph Giovinco, of San Francisco; Carl F. Maraldi, assistant professor of physiology at Tufts College Medical School, of Boston; Carmine Cerchiara, of Mt. Vernon; Amadeo Turi, of Newark; Salvatore Liotta, Cologero Bonadio, and Anthony Puglisi, of Brooklyn; Louis Panigrosso and Frank Rocco, of St. Louis; Frank Adamo, of Florida; Dino Sandroni and Vito Badia, of New York, and many others too numerous to mention.

Artistic talent and musical ability has been demonstrated notably by some members, such as Dr. Joseph Mucelli, who designed the Luigi Celano Prize, the fraternity recognition pin, the fraternity membership diploma, and most of the drawings of the Bellevue year-book, of which he was Editor in Chief the year of his graduation. Dr. Frank Adamo, a very talented singer, composed our song, "The Sweet-heart of Lambda Phi Mu."

OUR work has not ceased there. Dr. H. Harold Lardaro, who was President of the fraternity before Dr. Colan-

tuono, is now an instructor at the N. Y. U. and Bellevue Hospital Medical College. Dr. Joseph Pantaleone, of Trenton, is acquitting himself admirably as the general secretary of the Unico Clubs. The author has been honored by a three year appointment as a member of the Passaic Board of Education, thus being the first Italian-American serving as such in Passaic. Dr. Carl F. Maraldi is serving as secretary of the Massachusetts Italian Medical Society.

WHILE the objects and aims of the fraternity are classified under these headings:—(1) Ethical and moral conduct, (2) Scientific studies and research, (3) Good American citizenship and active participation for legislative reform, (4) Good fellowship and (5) Mutual assistance; other advantages have become self evident. An idea of the fraternity's social life can be grasped when one attends the annual ball in New York before New Year's Day. The precious lifelong friendships, the social life, the encouragement to fellow students, the placing of internes in first class hospitals, the early training in public speaking by presenting papers and holding office, the opportunities for artistic and musical expression—these are some of the abstract and concrete advantages which have united to make the new generation of American trained Italian-American doctors more useful citizens.



# The Monza Exposition of Decorative Art

By Arturo Lancellotti

**A**FTER a longer interval than usual, making of the biennial occasion a triennial one, the Exposition of Decorative Art at Monza is once more under way in Italy, organized this year no longer by Guido Marangoni, as in the past, but by a Board of Directors consisting of Alberto Alpago Novelli, Giovanni Ponti and Mario Sironi. And has the more extended preparation improved it? That is not for me to say. It is certain, however, that this fourth experiment is something different from the three that preceded it.

It grew out of the concept of an exposition of sample furniture of today, if there is any recognizable style in the furniture of today. It is not a mistaken concept, but it leads to a somewhat monotonous appearance, since the furniture of the 20th Century, in its fundamental lines, resembles slightly that of all the other periods. Much more interesting to us is the perfection with which the pieces are executed, and the strict care with which works that were not absolutely impeccable in their finish were excluded, for which the Directors are to be thanked. As for having desired to create for modern furniture a general trend, simple and unostentatious, hiding the gilt, fine plaster and fresco that might otherwise minimize its importance and distract the attention of

visitors, we can in general give our approval, but we are not at all in accord with the decoration of the walls and ceilings or even the marble balustrade of the Palazzo Reale done in papier mache. Everything seems colorless and squalid, and the vestibule, with its new paper lines and linoleum flooring, almost causes distress. When one considers that these ugly papier-mache stuffings cover some really beautiful decorations, it brings to mind what used to be done in the way of 18th and 19th century decoration in 16th century palaces.

Logically, even the exterior of the building should have been demolished, or better, there should have been constructed elsewhere a new building with cement provided for the purpose, smooth and bare both within and without. But from this present accommodation there emerges an architectural contrast that is plainly evident. Whoever, in fact, arrives at the Palazzo Reale, after having traversed the beautiful park avenue and enjoyed gradually the imposing facade of the Piermarini overlooking the spiral fountain of the architect Marelli, expects to find inside a marble, balustraded stairway, stuccoes and frescoes, not the sepulchral squalor of a superficial smooth whiteness that extends for kilometers and kilometers, always with a monotonous sameness.

Having made these premises, let us now approach the Exhibition itself. It occupies only two floors and, as we said, it is arranged with the idea of giving a sample of modern home decoration. Consequently, there are complete rooms representing bedrooms, libraries, drawing-rooms, dining-rooms, and so forth. When we speak of decoration we mean everything that contributes to the furnishing of a room, from chandeliers to hangings, from bric-a-brac to rugs.

We begin with the marble drawing-room on the first story, next to the hall, where a large number of firms, including Scalini, Remuzzi, Rodi, Geddo, Favetti and Mauri, have placed on exhibition columns, frames, fireplaces and vases of the most precious marbles, from the black of Varenna to the gray of Ornavasso, from the so-called "broccatello" to the amber-purple, from the rosy "crevola" to the green Roja, from the Apuan "cipolino" to the veined blue of Italy.

From this sumptuous drawing-room we pass to the room which contains exhibits of antique glassware. I could not tell you what antique glassware has to do with modern home decoration, but it is undoubtedly highly interesting for the scholar and the connoisseur, and a lengthy monograph by Giuseppe Moretti, printed in

the catalogue, gives you an idea of its importance. Now we are in the stage-setting room. Three years ago, in Monza, we obtained a glimpse of the little Russian theatres; today we find them again, accompanied by Hungarian ones. And we further have a collection of water-drawings of theatrical scenes and stage-settings by our best-known stage artists, Angoletta, Carnevali, Jacchia, Marussig, Nizzoli, Sobrero, Tempestini, Valente, and even Brailowsky, who, though he is a Russian by birth, has lived and worked in Italy for years.

**T**HREE rooms in a row contain the somewhat copious and quite interesting samples of the Schools of Italian Art, the Monza Higher Institute for Artistic Industries, which offers panels, rugs, statues, vases, chandeliers, tea and coffee sets, potteries and embroideries, all of which are the handiwork of its most promising students; the Selvatico School of Padua, whose contribution is a rich collection of works in wood, iron, brass, marble, stone, the graphic arts and needle-work; the Woodwork School of Cascina, with a group of elegant pieces of furniture designed by its Director, Dante Morozzi, as well as carvings and panels by Morozzi and his best pupils.

Now we come to the Exhibit of Religious Art. We had it with us in Monza and we have it again today. Unfortunately, it is not up to the highest standards. It consists of marble altars, iron wickets, ostensories, candelabra, crucifixes, Ways of the Cross, chalices and altar linen. This ensemble of decorative objects is added to by wooden or terracotta statues, the work of artists like Arturo Martini, whose little Madonna in wood, however, is too ultra-modern to inspire prayer, Lombardi and

Mazzotti, who offer mangers in pottery modeled with a desire to deform which is in contrast with the pious spirit of the faithful, and, lastly, Alfredo Ravasco, the prince of goldsmiths, who presents miracles of jewelry in the form of ostensories, chalices and rosaries.



*Exhibited at Monza*

On the second story we find the Decorators' Gallery; one of the two rooms was planned by the artist Alberto Bevilacqua, who has lost his way by deviating from his original good taste in painting and decoration toward an extreme modernism of which we saw the consequences in Venice and see them again here, in these stained-glass windows and mosaics in which the human features are reduced to grotesque masks, worthy of the ritual ceremonies of barbaric tribes.

Bevilacqua's collaborators are Paolo Amante, with a beautiful carved table. Barraja Tortorici, Simoncini, and others. The other room has mural decorations by Augusto Cernigoi and a very interesting collection of Lenci embroideries

and dolls, well arranged in the showcases, side by side with the beautiful lampshades and boxes of Amelia Chierini. There are other interesting nooks in this gallery of decorators, namely, the one adorned with mural bricks in pottery on the design of Gianni Vagnetti, executed by Cantagalli of Florence, and furnished with splendid, comfortable armchairs; the one entitled "Italian Landscape Room," with less interesting mural decorations by Raffaele de Grada and a lively stained glass window by Pietro Chiesa Junior; that of the "Little Horses," painted by Giulio Rosso in a style half ingenu, half burlesque; that of the "two Sergeants," entrusted to Deabate and Quaglino, two Piedmontese artists, who offer grotesque figures that show a lively imagination; that of the stuccoes the work of Gigiotti Zanini of Milan, furnished as a bedroom, with blue silk slips for the furniture supplied by Zanini and Sala, and with a statue by Arturo Martini.

**F**ROM this gallery, through the gallery of the Graphic Arts, which includes interesting samples of advertisements, book covers, letterheads, and so on, we pass to the other decoration room, which opens with a decorative motive for the first class saloons of a new motor-ship of the Lloyd Triestino, the excellent work of the Stuard Firm of Trieste. In spite of its excellence, it is somewhat out of place, for it might have been better located in the section for naval decorations, of which we shall speak shortly. Then there is a little funeral chapel, all in black, which the architect Giandante, with a diseased fancy, has insisted on decorating with deathly savage masks. Next comes the apartment bar, designed by the architect Giuseppe Serafini and

executed by the Nobili Firm of Meda, a simple, yet distinguished bar, adorned with pleasing decorative panels by Vellani Marchi. A splendid writing-desk forms the theme of the next room, with its luxurious library, planned by the architect Cesare Scoccimarro and accurately executed by the Fantoni Firm of Gemona. This is followed by a study by Ulrich, worthy of note by reason of the elegance of its writing-desk and library, the comfort of the divan and armchairs and the excellent taste of the hangings; another one, by the Molteni Firm on the plans of the architects Ernesto Puppo and Mario Ridolfi, two young artists of ultra-modern temperament who have not yet, however, succumbed to the mania for the new at any cost, and who are still self-restrained and logical in their creations; a tasteful music-room concludes the series; it is the work of Paolo Bevilacqua, in collaboration with Pippo Rizzo and a veritable array of firms which have supplied the furniture, armchairs, chandeliers and book-bindings.

**A**N INTERMEZZO not lacking in interest is supplied by the great airplane cabin of the Caproni Firm, designed by the architect Ridolfi: access to it is had by a short ladder, and one can sit for a few seconds in one of the eight armchairs, four on each side, which it contains, and give himself the illusion that he is starting out on an air journey.

Now we come to a row of seven rooms in which a dazzling array of feminine necessities is exposed to our view; it is the dress-making section, to which are annexed the silk and rug displays. After these rooms, furniture again becomes the predominating note with a dining-room designed by Mario Labo' and executed by the

Diana Firm of Genoa, a lady's drawing-room planned by Oscar Saccorotti, a hunting-lodge cellar by architect Tommaso Buzzi, executed by the Stefano Turri Firm of Bovisio, a matrimonial chamber by the same artist, executed by Maltecca and Taccani of Milan, with red lacquer-work on black wood



*An Interesting Detail of the Monza Exposition*

and a rich array of knick-knacks that includes lamps by Chierini, cut glass by Balsamo Stella, painted mirrors by Chiesa, potteries by Ginori, paintings by Aldo Carpi and mural paintings for an alcove by Elenora Fini.

But the Italian section is overstocked with home decoration rooms, and it is impossible to speak about them all. We cannot overlook, however, a hand-carved study and a dining-room by the architects Buffa and Cassi Ramelli, executed by the Pennati Firm; a scholar's library, which is a veritable book exhibition, by Tumminelli, elegant bedrooms by the Borsani, Meroni and Fossati Firms upon original designs by Fallica and by Scremin of Belluno upon design of a Vallot, a young lady's bedroom by Torossi of Udine planned by the architect Alpisio, one by Geri of Pistoia planned by Michel-

ucci and one by Gino Maggioni of Varedo, planned by himself.

For the first time in Monza, we come across a group of steamship cabins. Italian art critics have for some time been waging an efficient campaign on behalf of modern decorations for steamers, which still insist on retaining the classic styles. Especially praiseworthy are the cabin designs presented by the Quarti Firm of Milan and designed by Ponti, and those planned by Monti; one of the latter has the walls covered with the same wood as the furniture and red velvet tapestries. The metal cabin of the Al Vulcano Firm of Milan is also interesting, though somewhat on a hospital style.

**H**AVING seen the Italian exhibits, whose only defect is that they are somewhat monotonous, because the furniture is nearly everywhere alike, we approach the special sections devoted to pottery, illumination, glassware and metal.

Pottery has always had in Monza a rich and varied representation. This time, as usual, but no more or better than usual we have the work of Arentino, Deruta, Gualdo Tadino, the school of Faenza, the Salamandra of Perugia, Laveno, and the personal production of Lenci, who is most at home in the manufacture of dolls; also the works of Icar-Lasalle, Michele Cascella, Pozzi, Melandri, Randone, the so-called Master of the Walls, Anselmo Bucci, Zerbi, Polidori, Mengaroni, Paolo Bevilacqua, Arturo Martini, Oscar Saccorotti, Mario Labo'. As can readily be seen, pottery draws a numerous and choice group of artists, and to the above-mentioned names we must not forget to add that of Ponti, the author of the pleasing designs of the Ginori Ceramics, executed by the Doggia factories which have,

as usual, a large and luxurious room for their products.

WHAT is being done today to give an original imprint, which is often in good taste, but more often lacking in Italianism, to electric illumination, is displayed in a second gallery, where our principal firms are on exhibition; Vedar and Donzelli of Milan, Goffi of Turin, Fisti of Florence, Venini, Capellin of Murano, Marelli, Pietro Chiesa and Dei of Milan; then come the samples of Fallica, exhibited in the room of the National Association for Handicraft and small Industries, recently merged. This was arranged by Giovanni Guerrini in excellent taste. It abounds in furniture, mirrors, fireplaces, and bindings, the work of artists like Guerrini himself, Drei, Del Debbio, Giulio Rosso, Menter Marini, Maria Marino, Pulitzer, and Cito Filomarino.

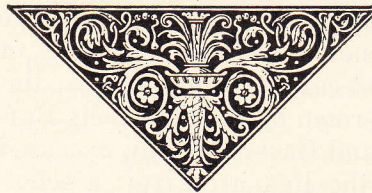
Glassware and metals find their places in the next rooms, where we have stained glass by Achille Fini, Campigli, Ponti,

Scolari, Buzzi and the Cito Filomarino Brothers, all executed by Pietro Chiesa; then come the products of the famous Venetian firms, Cappellin, Venini and Barovier, who is surpassing all in refinement, and a great table by the Fontana Firm of Milan designed by Ponti; lastly, the magnificent gold work of Ravasco, with wrought coral inserted, upon his own designs, by the Royal School of Torre del Greco; the silver-work of Barraja, the toilette sets and silver candelabra of Bavelli, the jewelry of Pitucoco and a large collection of flower-vases, lamps and boxes, designed by Ponti, Fegarotti and Cereghini, followed by wrought iron by Gerardi, bronzes by Rosso, hammered copper by Amelia Chierini, metal objects of all descriptions, handles, door-knobs, faucets, chandeliers, iron gates, bronze-ware for elevators, and all that is required for the comfort and luxury of the modern home.

The Italian section would here come to an end if, in the

Park, we did not come across three novelties; namely, three completely furnished villas in masonry, before which the public lingers with lively admiration and occasional orders.

One is the "Domus Nova," constructed by the Rinascente on the plans of Ponti and Lancia; its purpose is to solve the problem of the country home on the basis of comfort and good taste; the second is the "Casa del Dopolavorista," planned by Luisa Lovarini and built by the Opera Nazionale Dopolavoro; the last is a modern villa by the architects Figini, Pollini, Frette, Bottoni and Libera, of the type called National, with large horizontal windows which give a complete vision of the country landscape in which it is to rise; it is called the Electric House because the Edison Firm, which has built it, has supplied it with all the electrical appliances of the modern household, from the kitchen to the bathroom, from sweeping to floor-polishing.



# The Mother

## A Short Story

By Italo Svevo

IN a valley enclosed by wooded hills smiling with the colors of spring, two great, unadorned houses of plaster and stone stood side by side. They seemed to be the work of the same hand, and even the gardens closed in by hedges, before each of the houses, were of the same form and dimension. Those who lived there, however, had altogether different destinies.

In one of the gardens, while a dog dozed at his chain and a rustic busied himself in the fruit-patch, a few chickens, in a corner of their own, were recounting their great experiences. There were other and older chickens in the garden, but the little ones, whose bodies still preserved the form of the eggs from which they had but lately issued, loved to discuss among themselves this life into which they had fallen, for they had not yet accustomed themselves to seeing much of it. Already they had suffered and they had enjoyed, for the life that is only a few days old is much older than it appears to be to one who has borne it for years; and they knew many things already: had they not brought a part of their great experience with them from the egg? In fact, they had hardly seen the light before they knew that things needed to be examined careful-

ly first with one eye and then with the other, in order to find out whether they were to be eaten or simply watched.

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*Italo Svevo is the outstanding representative of the trend of psycho-analysis in modern Italian literature. His ability was first recognized by James Joyce, who became his fast friend, and it was through the latter that Svevo became known. Born in Trieste, Italo Svevo was practically unknown in Italy and in modern literature up to a few years before his death. In his "Confessions of Zeno", recently translated into English (Alfred A. Knopf) and attended with considerable success, he has created, on the grand scale, one of the few real characters in the Italian literature of today. The following story is one of his lesser known short sketches, translated from the original Italian.*

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And thus they talked of the world and its immensity, with those trees and those hedges surrounding them, and that tremendously tall and bulky house. All things, these, that had already been seen, but they could be understood better after some discussion.

But one of them whose down was yellow, and who was satiated—and therefore unemployed for the time being—did not content himself with speaking of things that could be seen, but drew from the warmth of the sun a deduction that he soon transmitted to the others.

"To be sure, we are well off because there is the sun, but I have discovered that in this world it is possible to fare even better, which makes me very unhappy, and I will tell you why it should make you all un-

happy too. The farmer's daughter said that we are wretched creatures because we lack a mother. And she said it dens, while a dog dozed passion that I had to cry."

Another chick, whiter and a few hours younger than the first, by reason of which he still remembered warmly the sweet atmosphere in which he had been born, protested:

"But we have had a mother. It is that small clothes - press that is always warm, even when it is intensely cold, from which beautiful chicks come forth."

The yellow chick, who for some time had borne memorable words of the farmer's girl in his soul, and had therefore had the time to enlarge upon their meaning, dreaming of that mother till he imagined her to be as big as the garden, exclaimed, with a contempt that was directed as much at his listener as at the mother of whom they were speaking:

"If it were only a matter of a dead mother, everyone would have one. But a mother is alive and runs much faster than we do. Perhaps she has wheels like the farmer's wagon. You can follow her without needing to call out for her to protect you when you are in danger of being struck down by the cold of this world. How beautiful it must be to have such a

mother near you at night."

A third chick joined the conversation, a brother of the others because he had issued from a common source, which had, however shaped him otherwise, with a bigger beak and shorter legs. They called him the uneducated chick because when he ate the noise of his pecking could be heard, whereas in reality he was a young duckling who would have passed as accomplished among his own fellows. In his presence also had the farmer's daughter spoken of the mother. This had happened on that occasion when a chicken had died of cold in the grass, surrounded by other chickens who had not come to her aid because they did not feel the cold that was afflicting her. And the young duckling, with the ingenious air given his face by his large nose, asserted positively that when there was a mother, the chicks could not die.

**T**HE desire for a mother soon infected the entire hen-roost and became livelier and more disquieting in the minds of the older chickens. Very often infantile illnesses attack adults and become for them still more dangerous, and even their ideas are capsized. The vision of a mother that was formed in those little heads warmed by the springtime grew disproportionately, and all good things they called Mother — good weather and plenty of food, and when chicks, ducklings and young turkeys suffered, they became brothers indeed, for they breathed the same Mother.

One of the oldest of them swore one day that he had found a mother, desiring no longer to be deprived of one. He was the only one in the hen-roost who had been baptized and he was called "Come" because when the farmer's wife with corn and mash in her apron,

called "Come, come!", he was always the first one to run. He was already vigorous, a young cock in whose generous soul a combative spirit was already dawning. Sharp and long like a sword-blade, he required a mother first of all because he admired her: the Mother of whom it was said that she could procure every sweetness, and therefore, also the satisfying of one's ambition and vanity.

**O**NE day, resolutely, Come at one bound skipped over the hedge that narrowly circumscribed his native garden. On seeing the sudden widening of his horizon he became astonished. Where was he to find his mother in the immensity of that valley over which a blue sky, still more immense, extended? For him, so little, it was impossible to feel his way in that vastness. For that reason he did not stray too far away from his native garden, which was the world he knew, and thoughtfully he went around it. Thus he happened to come in front of the hedge surrounding the other garden.

"If Mother were in here," he thought, "I would soon find her." The obstacle of infinite space being withdrawn, he hesitated no longer. At a bound he scaled that hedge also, and found himself in a garden very similar to the one from which he had come.

Here also there was a swarm of young chicks who were clucking among themselves in the crowded grass. But here there was also one animal that was lacking in the other garden. An enormous chicken, perhaps ten times larger than Come, strutted among the smaller creatures covered with down, and it could be quickly seen that they considered the great powerful animal their leader and protector. And she observed everyone attentively. She sent out warning cries to

those who strayed too far away with sounds very similar to those which the farmer's wife in the other garden used with her own chickens. But she also emitted other sounds. At every opportunity she bent over the weakest of the others, covering them with her whole body, so as to make sure of communicating to them her own warmth.

"This must be Mother," thought Come with joy, "I have found her, and now I will never leave her. How she will love me! I am stronger and more handsome than everyone else here. And then, it will be easy for me to be obedient because I already love her. How beautiful and majestic she seems! I will also help her to protect all these other foolish ones."

Without looking at him, Mother called out. Come ran toward her, believing she had called him. He saw her busy digging up earth with rapid strokes of her powerful claws, and he was curious concerning this work at which he was a spectator for the first time. When she had finished, a little worm was twisting and turning before them in the ground. Now she began clucking, while the little chicks around her, not understanding, looked at her ecstatically.

"Silly fools," thought Come, "They can't even understand that she wants them to eat that worm."

And, always urged on by his enthusiasm for obedience, he quickly threw himself on the plunder and swallowed it voraciously.

**T**HEN — poor Come! — the Mother threw herself upon him furiously. Slowly he realized, though he still had some doubts, that she had hardly found him before she wished to caress him with a great fury. He had gratefully accepted all the caresses which he could not

understand, never thinking they would hurt him. But the pecks from the hard, sharp beak that were raining down upon him, certainly could not be kisses, and they removed all doubt from his mind. He wanted to run away, but the big bird ran against him, and, having tripped him up, jumped upon him and buried her claws in his stomach.

**W**ITH a show of superhuman strength, Come managed to right himself and flee toward the hedge. In his mad race for it, he knocked over some chicks, who remained on their backs as he left them, their legs beating the air desperately. Come arrived at the hedge only because

his pursuer had to pause momentarily over the fallen ones. Having reached the hedge, Come, with one bound, propelled his little but agile body through an opening in the branches and twigs.

The mother, however, was stopped by a thick tangle of leaves. And majestically she remained there, watching as from a window the intruder who, exhausted, had also paused. She glared at him through terrible, round eyes, red with rage.

"Who are you who takes away the food that I have dug up from the ground with so much effort?"

"I am Come" the young chick said humbly. "But who

are you and why did you hurt me so?"

To both questions, she gave only one reply:

"I am the mother."

And disdainfully she turned her back upon him.

**S**OME time afterward, Come, by this time a magnificent specimen of a fowl, happened to be in an altogether different hen-roost. And one day he heard all his new companions talking movingly and tearfully of their mother.

Marvelling at his own atrocious fate, he told them sadly:

"On the contrary, my mother was a horrid beast, and it would have been much better for me if I had never known her at all."

## In Coming Issues of ATLANTICA . . . . .

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- A Century of Italian Acting** . . . . . **Roberto Bracco**  
In this article by one of Italy's most distinguished dramatists, the author reminisces pleasantly concerning the great actors he has known in Italy, from Ristori to Novelli. The article will be complete in two installments.

# Books and Authors

*THE CARDINAL'S MISTRESS.* By Benito Mussolini. Translated, and with an introduction, by Hiram Motherwell. 232 pages. New York: Albert and Charles Boni; Boni Books 50 cents.

**B**ENITO MUSSOLINI was in his 26th year, in 1909, when he wrote "*Claudia Particella, l'Amante del Cardinale: Grande Romanzo dei del Cardinale Emanuel Madruzzo.*" At that time he was in Trent (then part of Austria) as secretary to the Socialist Chamber of Labor. This work included his services as assistant to Cesare Battisti in the editing of *Il Popolo*, a socialist organ, and its weekly supplement, *La Vita Trentina*. It was in the latter that the work translated as "The Cardinal's Mistress" was run serially.

It is a highly colored romance, and even at that early date that flair of his for knowing what will strike the public was evident. There are few subtleties in it: his interest is in the tragic, pictured in heavy shades and vivid colors.

Though it was hugely successful, the author often tired of his heroine, Claudia, and desired to kill her off. But Cesare Battisti would object: "For Heaven's sake, don't! The subscriptions are being renewed splendidly."

Of course, the pot-boiler dropped into oblivion after it had fulfilled its mission of stirring the hearts of the town's young people. A few years ago, an Italian lady discovered what was supposed to be the only remaining copy, had it bound and presented it to the Duce. Other copies exist, however. In Italy, "The Cardi-

nal's Mistress" is banned.

Though the work has its qualities, it is the type of romance with super-heated plot, extravagant language and violent style, that was typical at the beginning of the century. The influence of Hugo, whom Mussolini read avidly at an early and impressionable age, is apparent. The short, blunt sentences that mark his present-day speeches are missing here; they are more like "the patterned melody of conventional oratorical and expository Italian prose."

Not because of its literary value, but because of worldwide interest in the personality of the most conspicuous figure in contemporary Europe, this inexpensive and attractive little book will probably have a large sale.

*HUMAN NATURE AND CONDUCT.* By John Dewey. With a new introduction by the author. 332 pages. New York: The Modern Library. 95 cents.

**W**HEN a book is reprinted in one of the several "libraries" or "editions" or "classics" (including the Modern Library, as in the present instance) there is already strong reason for believing that the book is worth reading. This reprint of "Human Nature and Conduct" shows up opportunely as a guiding light in the confused darkness of Humanist controversy, in which "the experimental naturalism of John Dewey" is frequently brought in. It is a relief and a solid comfort to turn to the thoughts of America's greatest living philosopher.

Though the book is sub-titled "An Introduction to Social Psychology," the author disclaims this. However, he says, "it seriously sets forth a belief that an understanding of habit and of different types of habit is the key to social psychology, while the operation of impulse and intelligence gives the key to individualized mental activity. But they are secondary to habit, so that mind can be understood in the concrete only as a system of beliefs, desires and purposes which are formed in the interaction of biological aptitudes with a social environment."

Some of the chapters, in their original form, constituted lectures delivered at Leland Stanford Junior University about a decade ago.

*A HISTORY OF MUSIC.* By Grace Gridley Wilm. Illustrated, 359 pages. New York: Dodd, Mead & Co. \$3.50.

**T**HE author really meant this short survey of the immense field of the history of music to be a supplement to an earlier work of hers, "The Appreciation of Music: Ten Talks on Musical Form" (Macmillan) which aims to supply the irreducible minimum of knowledge essential to understanding music.

It must be admitted that this work, like other "stories" or "outlines" of various fields, commits sins of omission that are inherent in their scope. The author acknowledges this in her preface, and reminds the reader of the difficulty of getting everything within the book's 369 pages. Her aim, she says, is "a sufficiently com-



plete survey to suit the purposes of the music lover and the beginning student of music, avoiding both the dullness of the skeleton-like syllabus and the forbidding length of exhaustive treatises."

An interesting and unusual feature of the book is the large number of illustrations from the literature of the phonograph, which are far superior to excerpts sometimes printed. Just as students of a literature are given readings, so, in this volume, the men who make up the history of music are better understood by listening to their music, and, vice-versa, their music is better understood when one knows something of their lives.

*BEHAVIORISM: A Battle Line.* By 17 Contributors. Edited by William P. King. 376 pages. Nashville, Tennessee: The Cokesbury Press. \$2.25.

**B**EHAVIORISM in science and humanism in philosophy are the twin modern foes of religious faith, behaviorism being that well-known school of psychology, founded and still headed by John B. Watson, which claims that the universe is a machine, that man is an automaton, and that his conduct is an accumulation of conditioned reflexes. It is a method of study, but it is also a philosophy of the most materialistic kind.

In "Behaviorism", composed of 17 essays by some well-known writers and thinkers, representatives of Catholic, Protestant and Jewish faiths have attacked materialistic behaviorism from a common position. And they have reason for attacking. Dr. Watson's behavioristic thesis that whatever cannot be caught in test-tubes or measured in dials is irrelevant, unreal, and pure illusion, cannot be carried to its logical conclusion. It would imply that what we cannot see because it is out of the range of our eyesight is not

existent at all.

The seventeen contributors to the volume—among them William McDougall, Charles A. Ellwood, Winfred Ernest Garrison, Rufus Jones, and Bishop Francis J. McConnell—draw their ammunition not only from the field of psychology itself, but also metaphysics, biology, sociology, art and re-



JOHN DEWEY

ligion. Altogether, the book contains some stimulating discussion.

*MAZZINI'S LETTERS*, translated from the Italian by Alice De Rosen Jervis, with an introduction and notes by Bolton King. London and Toronto: J. M. Dent & Sons, Ltd. New York: E. P. Dutton and Co., Inc. \$2.50.

**W**ITH a concise summation of Giuseppe Mazzini's character and thoughts by Bolton King, the reader is ushered into the collection of letters included in this volume by Alice De Rosen. The letters embrace a turbulent period in Italy; they take in the beginning of the struggle by Mazzini for Italian Independence until its achievement and solidation in 1871. They are of national, personal and rambling nature, all serving to interpret the statesman of a united Italy.

It is useless to comment on Mazzini himself, for even the casual student of history knows something of this idealistic, almost-austere person-

ality of the nineteenth century. His moral precepts and his political philosophy bring forth his humanitarianism, as he thought in terms of humanity as well as nationality. Throughout the whole of the book one becomes intimate with the burning energy that was Mazzini's. Though the letters are well expressed—for Mr. King tells us in the introduction that Mazzini wrote and corresponded often for the urge to bespeak his mind—they have that freeness that is born from sincerity and passion of appeal rather than that hampering compliance with rules of rhetoric.

They bear out well his saying, when his mother died: "I have no other mother than Italy." Yet, to his greater glory, this was subordinated to his argument: "no people has the right to claim its independence, unless its nationality has some distinct and specialized service to render to humanity."

*TWINKLE, TWINKLE, MOVIE STAR!* By Harry T. Brundidge. With an introduction by Jesse L. Lasky. Illustrated. 255 pages. New York: E. P. Dutton & Co. \$3.00.

**T**HIS book should have a large sale. It is the stuff of which large-circulation books are made. There is the "success story" element, plus the glamorous background of films, concerning which there are those who read anything. And the important point to be made is that those who are interested in both subjects, especially the latter, is an extremely large one. Sufficient corroboration is to be found in the enormous popularity of the movies the world over, and the popularity of almost all reading matter concerning them.

Every name included in the book is known wherever movies are known, which is to say the world over. Thirty-one actors and actresses have their lives related in a popular, read-

able form, plus anecdotes and photographs. Though they seem to differ but little from the usual matter sent out by press agents, the miniature biographies are said by Jesse E. Lasky in his preface to "present not only a vivid picture of the early life, the struggles and the rise to stardom of these screen stars, but present, for the first time in most instances, their real names, places of birth, and many startling truths."

The book certainly does make for some extremely interesting reading, as much so as most of the publicity matter made up by the film companies themselves.

*FRANCE: A STUDY IN NATIONALITY.* By Andre Siegfried, Professor of Economic Geography at the School of Political Sciences, Paris. New Haven: Published for the Institute of Politics by the Yale University Press. 122 pp. \$2.

**F**OLLOWING the precedent set by his work "America Comes of Age," M. Siegfried gives us another work par excellence. Although short, composed of a series of lectures given by him at the Williams-town Institute of Politics, France; A Study in Nationality, declares its importance at once because of the accurate probing to which it subjects France.

M. Siegfried faces facts from the beginning. He tells us that France is not the power of yesterday in so far as politics and social conceptions are concerned, although she can still bask in her cultured greatness. He attributes the condition to the inability of his country to adapt itself to the new vogues of life in which standardization and mass-production are outstanding.

The analysis conducted by M. Siegfried continually stresses the individuality of the Frenchman as compared with the subjection of the individual

to the community in Anglo-Saxon and Teutonic countries. In his witty, pungent manner he brings out the "little Man" of France as being a blend of personalities, in which idealism, fieriness and conservatism



Giuseppe Mazzini

GIUSEPPE MAZZINI

conflict. But above these all stand the stubborn demand of that "little man" to personal freedom of action. The politics of France have been revolving on this. But now a change is due and—"Whither France?":—to join the Anglo-Saxon and Teutonic tendencies, or fall behind, so far as material progress is concerned? M. Siegfried discreetly leaves the future to answer the query.

*STOCK MARKET THEORY AND PRACTICE.* By R. W. Schabacker. 875 pages. New York: B. C. Forbes Publishing Co. \$7.50.

**T**HIS is not merely another book on speculation and investment. It is an up-to-date encyclopedia, full of useful, workable information, and seems about as complete a work on all aspects of organized stock markets as it would be possible to include in a single large volume.

There is real meat for both amateur and professional in every one of the twenty-seven chapters. The work is generously illustrated throughout with over 100 reproductions

of market documents, charts, graphs and other illustrations, and a valuable appendix bulks the volume to nearly 900 pages.

Beginning with the simplest explanation of what stocks are and what their ownership means, and progressing gradually through descriptions of stock exchange machinery, brokerage house practice, ways of giving orders, following typical transactions, and calculating margins, the author takes his reader on to, for instance, more technical and intricate details of odd-lot trading, short selling, and checking brokerage house statements, to the latter portion of the volume, which considers the more advanced factors that should govern buying and selling of stocks in practical trading.

The author shows what factors to look for in any business, company, or stock, how to analyze corporation statements, how to gauge the effect on general prices of money rates, business activity, brokers' loans, etc., and discloses where all such market information may be found. The last part of the book deals with fundamentals that bring about reversals in the long-swing course of general prices, how to interpret such changes and forecast future price movements by analyzing charts and technical position as well as the underlying factors.

The volume contains a mass of useful information in the appendices. A roster of member firms of the New York Stock Exchange and other leading exchanges, is given, with street addresses and other pertinent information. Also, one finds a full list of the securities on the "big board" presented with their ticker symbols, together with lists of those stocks used in the representative market averages compiled by Dow Jones & Company, the Standard Statistics

Company, the *New York Times* and the *New York Herald Tribune*.

The book has been completely indexed, so that the reader may easily turn to any phase or detail of the subject that interests him particularly. This feature rounds out the value of the volume as a reference guide.

*WILL INDIA BECOME CHRISTIAN?* By J. W. R. Netram. 142 pages. New York: Richard R. Smith. \$1.50.

THE emphatic answer to this question on the part of the author is "Yes." In spite of the fact that India can produce men like Gandhi and Tagore, that her philosophy has baffled the best of thinkers, that her civilization goes back centuries before the era of Christianity, the author sees only the path of Christianity open to India.

He says: "I find India in economic bondage, in social bondage, in mental bondage, and above all, in a terrible religiouspiritual bondage. And I find no way out for India, except the way of Christ. The day is fast approaching when the East and West will mingle in the unique person of Jesus Christ and out of that mingling will evolve a more glorious, a stronger, a more uplifting and richer Christianity than this world has ever known before."

In spite of this panegyric, such a conversion seems a tremendous distance off to us, though the topic is an interesting one for discussion. There is material in this book for such a discussion.

*TWENTIETH CENTURY SCULPTORS.* By Stanley Casson. Illustrated by 33 full-page plates. 130 pages. New York: Oxford University Press. \$3.50.

IN ANSWER to the criticism the author foresees for his book, namely, that many living sculptors have been omitted, he says: "I can only reply that

this small book is not an exhaustive treatise but a short account of the work of men who seem to me to be the most interesting of modern sculptors." There are many, he adds, who have yet to form their own individual styles and acquire reputations, and in whom he sees promise, but that would extend the scope of the volume considerably its present proportions.

The general reader may not know much of the present trend of sculpture, and he should not expect to learn a great deal from this beautifully illustrated volume, but it will appeal to artists. They may or may not agree with Mr. Casson's estimate of the various works he discusses, but they should approve of his avoidance of "the current jargon of art-literature" as being too evasive and incomprehensible.

Each one of the sculptors mentioned (Carl Milles, Paul Manship, Georg Kolbe, Alexander Archipenko, Ossip Zadkine, Oswald Herzog and the German Artists of the "Inorganic" School, and Frank Dobson) are all given separate chapters, and some more general considerations are given in additional chapters. In a sense, the book is a sequel to another written by the same man, "Some Modern Sculptors," published two years ago.

*BUILDERS OF EMPIRE.* By Floyd L. Darrow. Illustrated. 303 pages. New York: Longmans, Green & Co. \$2.50.

THIS BOOK, the author frankly admits in his preface, is written primarily for boys and girls. "Its pages speak of the lives and deeds of some of the men who have helped to make possible this vast heritage of opportunity which we call American civilization. That heritage, together with the great natural wealth and free spirit of this broad land, make the empire to which

the title refers." Of course, it is needless to point out that the process of empire building in this country began long before the leaders of whom Mr. Darrow speaks came upon the scene; his story is of the more recent conquests.

All the well-known national figures are here included: Lindbergh, Byrd, Ford, Sperry, Eastman and others. Many are the men included, too, who are not so well-known, including Baekeland, the inventor of bakelite; Goethals, who dug the Panama Canal; Noguchi, the Japanese scientist who recently lost his life while studying yellow fever in Africa; the Roebings, who built the Brooklyn Bridge, and many others.

The sub-divisions are what might be expected. They indicate various departments as it were, in which great men have built empires and benefited their fellowmen. All in all, it is a popularized account of the known and little-known American heroes.

*TWINS: HEREDITY AND ENVIRONMENT.* By N. D. M. Hirsch. 158 pages. Cambridge, Mass. Harvard University Press. \$2.

WRITING to interest both the layman and the scientist, Mr. Hirsch presents his study in as non-technical a form and style as possible, though it cannot be said to make light reading. However, there should be widespread curiosity regarding the results of his investigation; for in the United States alone, one out of every forty-five to forty-seven is of twin origin. Furthermore, his central problem, that of heredity and environment, is of deep importance to parents, teachers, and psychologists. It is another discussion and consideration of the age-old question—the distinction between the characters with which we are born and the environment in which we are placed, with the relative contri-

bution of each to our life-histories. A large part of the contents consists of case-histories gathered with the cooperation of more than a hundred school-teachers and settlement house workers and directors.

*THE DAWN OF MODERN THOUGHT: Descartes, Spinoza, Leibniz.* By S. H. Mellone. 124 pages. New York: Oxford University Press. \$1.00

**I**N ONE way, a book of this kind, limiting itself to giving a moderately full account of a particular period, has an advantage over the popularized and general histories of philosophy, often confusing and benumbing, that have poured into the book market of late. Philosophy is essentially a matter that requires thought. No matter how well written, if the book is made up of pre-digested granules and is not thought-provoking, it fails of its purpose.

The book at hand is not meant for the general reader who does not know anything of the thought of the past. It is rather for one who has a working knowledge of the subject already, on which foundation he can build. The one binding idea of the book is the original impetus each one of these great thinkers gave to the thought of their day. These three made the seventeenth century one of the great periods of philosophy, and one apart from which the later developments of philosophy cannot be understood. Besides discussing their contributions to the world's thought, the

book gives considerable of their life histories.

*DOCTOR AND PATIENT: Papers on the Relationship of the Physician to Men and Institutions.* By Francis W. Peabody, M. D. 95 pages. New York: The Macmillan Co. \$1.50.

**T**HAT a doctor know his profession fully is not enough. There is a rare blending of learning and humanity, incisiveness of intellect and sensitiveness of the spirit, which occasionally come together in an individual who chooses the calling of Medicine; and then we have the great physician.

The papers that compose this little volume (some of which have already appeared in various medical journals) are aimed at an orientation of the physician as to the rest of mankind. They are not technical and will help the practicing physician not at all as regards his material practice, but consideration of the human aspects of his work, as discussed in their pages, will aid considerably in bridging the gap between doctor and patient, to the mutual benefit of both. Especially could this book be read by young doctors just beginning their practice.

*CRIMINAL JUSTICE IN AMERICA.* By Roscoe Pound. 226 pages. New York: Henry Holt & Co. \$2.00.

**C**RIMINAL justice in America is a subject which is particularly timely just now, when most people are asking themselves, in view of disclosures constantly being made, whether there is any such

thing. Undoubtedly the present state of criminal justice in this country is disturbing some of the best legal minds in the deal with the following subject by the eminent Dean of the Harvard Law School is indeed an important contribution to the problem. His chapters deal with the following subjects: The Problem of Criminal Justice, the Difficulties of Criminal Justice, Our Inheritance from England, Criminal Justice in Nineteenth-Century America, and Criminal Justice Today. It is the last chapter that is particularly interesting for thoughtful citizens. The book was written out from notes used when the author delivered the Colver Lectures in Brown University. Dean Pound is at present serving on President Hoover's Law Enforcement Commission.

*MODERN EUROPE: FROM THE 16TH CENTURY TO THE PRESENT TIME.* By Alfred Kaufman. Illustrated. 655 pages. New York: Allyn and Bacon.

**T**HIS is an ordinary, but none the less useful, history textbook principally meant for use in high schools and colleges. It is a thorough revision of a previous work by the author, "The Modern World." The narrative now includes the most recent events so as to give the student an intelligent grasp of post-war conditions in Europe. Some two or three pages are devoted to Mussolini's dictatorship in Italy, giving its good and bad points in perspective.

# Travel Notes

## *Touring Under Fascist Rule*

SOME time ago Mario Carli, formerly director of the daily paper "Impero," published a few articles expressing his opinion on Touring in Italy. Some foreign papers have however, wrongly interpreted his writings, with the evident object of denigrating Italy—and have even gone so far as to state that those anti-touring opinions were also the expression of the Fascist Government.

Carli, who is at the present time director of the weekly paper "Oggi e Domani", has published in his paper a new article in which he very sharply specifies which is his real thought on touring problems under Fascist regimen.

He states that the present-day Italy with its marvellous rejuvenated activity must appear to all foreigners as a self-conscious Nation full of dignity and of promising future, worthy of its traditions and aims.

"It is unnecessary to prove with the usual propagandistic arguments"—says the writer—"that I am not at all an adversary of foreign touring in Italy, I am instead a passionate lover of more serious studies on the touring problem, which has for us a most particular interest.

"Touring at the present time is of the utmost importance all over the world. The rapid communication, as well as the comfortable transportation means, and a certain economic ease, as compared with

the past years, have, as it were, rendered smaller this world, and whilst in the past ages traveling was a risky and exceptional enterprise, it has now become a very common habit. This fact explains and justifies why touring has attained the importance of an industry and even of a great industry. Just like the steel and electric industries, it is one unknown in the olden times, it is the outcome of the so-called mechanical civilization. Owing to its great development, touring promises to have a wonderful future, consequently a careful and objective study of touring problems, enforcing and not denying the moral premises of my thesis, is at the present moment of the utmost importance for Italy.

"All my writings on touring have always expressed the necessity of studying soon and wisely the best means of inviting foreign guests and of rendering their stay pleasant.

"It must be owned"—says Carli—"that the only Institution which is at the present time in a position of undertaking these studies and cope with these fundamental needs of touring is the Italian State Tourist Department whose beneficial work will be steadily progressing as its budget funds will increase.

"With the present renewed activity of Italian life none of the national riches must remain unproductive. The great wealth consisting of numberless works of art, of ancient monuments, of wonderful buildings and lovely scenery

must be efficiently commercialized, as they constitute a wealth second to none. Here, where every town has played a wonderful role in history, where every century has left indelible traces, just here we must do the utmost to offer the most dignified hospitality to all foreigners desirous of enjoying masterpieces of art and a blue sky. An efficient and careful propaganda, well backed financially, in order to overcome all competition, should teach tourists with precise objectivity deprived of all quackery that a visit to our country is a necessity for all who wish to live in the spiritual light of history; for all who wish to know the most lovely and famous places, the playgrounds of productive life, which have so much contributed towards the progress of mankind.

"As a matter of fact what can foreigners boast of having seen if they have not visited the cradle-land of civilization, of religion and of fundamental ideas; where the pagan world attained its loftiest pitch and only gave way to the overwhelming conquest of Christian civilization and where even today its people are once more marching along the road of a future, following the most prominent and most interesting man of the present age?

"If we be able to get foreigners to understand these facts"—says Carli at the end of his article—"we shall have rendered our country a great service through touring, as the prestige of the country cannot fail to grow in the eyes of any

foreigner who has the opportunity of observing the orderly harmony, the discipline and ardour of the people at work."

*At San Remo During 1931*

At a recent meeting the Committee of the Ente Autonomo per la Stazione Climatica of San Remo fixed the programme of events which will take place during 1931 in this most attracting climatic station of the western Riviera.

The programme is well planned and based upon the experience of former years and got up with a view of offering to visitors high class festivities in order to make the stay really a pleasure in this city of sunshine and of flowers:

*January:* II International Chess Tournament—XIII International Tennis Tournament.

*February:* Carnival festivities. — International sailing regatta.

*March:* II International dog show. — Milano-Sanremo cycle race.

*April:* Ninth horsemanship competition.—Floral and folkloristic festivities.

*May:* Motor-car week. — Pigeon-shooting competition.

*July - August - September:* Summer festivities.

*November:* Pigeon shooting.

*December:* Tenth horsemanship competition.

In order to start the 1930-

1931 winter season with an exceptional event, the Ente Autonomo has decided to hold the Second horsemanship competition of the year in place of the annual International Automobile Rally, which should have been held during the month of November. The Rally itself has been postponed to the month of May; the spring season appears more appropriate for this event since the conditions of the roads and of the Alpine passes will ensure at that season a greater number of motorists who will want to compete in this classical race.

As a whole the programme of the festivities which will be effectually completed by theatre performances, musical concerts and mundane entertainments presents itself full of attractions such as a climatic station at San Remo must provide in order to satisfy the expectation of its high class guests.

Finally, with the opening of the Golf Course, which will most likely take place during the first weeks next year, San Remo will start its Golf season which will have a permanent character and will form a special attraction particularly to its Anglo-Saxon and American guests.

*Spanish Paintings in Rome*

On account of the unexpected success of the Exhibition of

ancient Spanish paintings held in the Art Galleries of Valle Giulia, organized under the Patronage of the Prime Minister, it has been decided to extend the date of closure to the end of October instead of closing on July 31st as it was originally established.

In order to encourage even more art lovers to visit the exhibition, the Committee has decided to reduce considerably the entrance fee during the coming months and on certain days of the week. Moreover, members of intellectual and artistic associations will enjoy the benefit of special reductions.

*The Earthquake Has Not Damaged Touring Districts*

According to reports printed in some foreign papers regarding the earthquake which has recently hit some parts of Southern Italy, it has been falsely stated that Naples, as well as other touring districts of the South of Italy, have been reduced to heaps of ruins. We wish to inform, however, that although the earthquake has damaged some rather large towns and zones of considerable agricultural importance, yet it has not endangered at all towns and places of touristic interest, which continue to be the goal of numerous tourists, drawn by the favourable mild climate and by the perfect railway and hotel organization.

# The Italian Problem

**A**CAREFUL analysis of the Italian situation, reveals that its problems are not so much of a political as of an economic nature. The chief problem that confronts the Italy of today is to find employment for its rapidly increasing population. Although the annual birth rate decreased from 32.6 per thousand inhabitants during 1905-1909 to 26.9 in 1927, the excess of births over deaths is today greater than before the war because of the decrease in the death rate from 21.7 to 15.7 per thousand inhabitants. Italy is one of the most densely populated countries in the world, having a population of about 323 persons per square mile. In addition, two other factors make the situation more difficult; namely, that Italian emigration has been greatly restricted and that Italy lacks natural resources.

Having to feed a rapidly increasing population, Italy has endeavored to solve this problem in two ways: (1) to increase agricultural production; and (2) to develop industries in order to find a new outlet for the Italian laborer. Although substantial progress has been made and the area under cultivation as well as the yield of the individual crop has increased, Italy at the present time is still not in a position to produce enough foodstuffs for domestic consumption, and the excess of imports over exports of foodstuffs is a decisive element in the Italian balance of trade. The importance of the Italian imports of foodstuffs

to the total trade deficit of the country is given in the table below:

Foreign Trade in Foodstuffs (In Millions of Lire)

	I	II	III	IV	%
	Imports	Exports	Deficit	Total Trade Deficit of III to IV	
1926 ..	6,238.4	4,751.5	1,486.9	7,214.3	20.6
1927 ..	5,443.9	3,890.0	1,553.9	4,742.9	32.8
1928 ..	6,117.9	3,367.1	2,750.8	7,513.8	36.6
1929 ..	4,736.8	3,563.3	1,173.5	6,411.2	18.3

Although this deficit has been cut to more than one-half during 1929 as contrasted with 1928, it is not certain whether this is not merely a temporary situation caused partly by the extraordinarily large wheat crop which Italy enjoyed during 1929 and partly by the lower prices of agricultural commodities. Since the soil of Italy is already densely cultivated and only small stretches of new land can be brought under cultivation without tremendous cost, it is questionable whether Italy in the future can reach a position where it will produce sufficient foodstuffs to feed its population. The post-war development of Italy has been marked by a rapid industrialization embracing every phase of industrial activity. In this, Italy has been aided by an abundance of skilled labor, by high tariffs, by the utilization of water power and by the government. In spite of this, the future development of Italian industry seems to be limited. Italy is greatly deficient in mineral resources. It has practically no coal, very little iron, and few other raw minerals which can be used for manufacturing purposes. Italy, therefore, has to import not

only large quantities of foodstuffs but also large quantities of raw materials for its industries. Although the post-war development of hydro-electric power has progressed very rapidly, Italy is still importing each year large quantities of coal and in 1929 the total production of coal in Italy including lignite amounted to only 7 per cent of the total quantity imported. Similarly, the increase in industrialization of the country has brought about a rapid increase in the imports of iron ore. The development of the electric power industry during the past few years is remarkable.

The Italian colonies located in the northern part of Africa are lacking in natural resources and are in most cases not suitable for colonization. They therefore cannot absorb the surplus population of Italy. In spite of the large excess of imports over exports, Italy's international accounts are balanced because of the large amount of immigrant remittances, tourist expenditures and earnings of Italian shipping companies. The problem of Italy, therefore, is not one of balance of payments but rather a problem of finding employment for a rapidly increasing population. This problem is to a considerable extent responsible for the legislation enacted by the Fascist government and is in a large measure responsible for the strained political relationship between Italy and its neighbors, notably France.

*From "Business Conditions Weekly" published by the American Economic Institute*

# FROM OUR READERS

## THE SOVIET WAR ON RELIGION To the Editor of ATLANTICA:

There is no political movement, no popular uprising that, sooner or later, does not come in contact with religion. Human life and activities cannot do without religion. What we call absence of religion is a new modern idea, ambiguous and indeterminate, which, if we cannot call it positively absurd, can be marked as an altogether evil precipitate of the intellectual tendencies of civilization.

We should remember the political and religious controversy which, not long ago, severed the diplomatic relations between the French Government and the Vatican. France persecuted and dispossessed its ecclesiastical communities. Only yesterday the same was happening in Mexico. Recently the Soviet Government of Russia entered the lists with a gigantic campaign against all religion and we have seen, through impressive church services and the comments of an international press, how the sympathy and moral support of the world has been extended to the persecuted.

Stalin and his Communists, pledged as they are to militant Atheism, are not escaping religion. They are, in fact, simply making Atheism the official dogma of the Soviet Government. Now Atheism is just as much a dogma as the Christian faith of the Greek Church, and Stalin, in aligning his government with it, is simply reverting to the obsolete standards of czarism. Moreover, he is perilously striking at one of the most vital and jealously guarded items of Western freedom.

We would not, today, stand for any form of tyranny over the mind. Our governments know no heresy, support no dogma, establish no sect, favor no religion and they do not, directly or indirectly, hinder anyone in the free exercise thereof. Under our theory, the civil authority is never to enter the realm of conscience, and conscience is not to challenge the authority of the civil power.

Herein lies the foundation of our civilization. No language can tell what it costs to have this enlightened principle declared and accepted. It is the saddest story in the history of the human race and the expression of one of the greatest conquests of the human spirit.

Absence of religion in the struggle for human progress would mean absence of the most spiritual part of the movements of the people, of all that idealizes and gives them conscience, character and existence. We cannot praise the "monachorum" hate, we cannot greet religious wars as an expression of vitality and strength. But we can confidently believe that any movement in the name of religion never fails to bring with it the reconstructive germs of new life and ideas.

We cannot fail to recognize the necessity on the part of any social movement of having an ideal fulcrum and not a material one. To die to revenge Menelaus, or to save Paris's bed, would have been hard both for the Greeks and the Trojans had they not seen the war through Helen's beauty, and believed it worth their sufferings and death.

Russia today is destroying the old and

## FROM ONE OF ITALY'S MOST EMINENT SCIENTISTS

To the Editor of ATLANTICA:  
I have read your excellent publication with great pleasure, partly because of the material contained therein, but especially because of the high sentiment of Italianity expressed by its articles.

In making Italy known to Americans it is doing magnificent work, and a great deal of good will derive from a mutual knowledge of each other. Please accept, therefore, my most cordial compliments.

Together with a delegation of Italian engineers, I am arriving in New York on the 29th of this month on the *Biancamano* to take part in the International Roadways Congress and to learn of the latest improvements adopted by Americans, which we then introduce in Italian roads.

We, who in the days of Rome were masters in the art of road-building are now coming there to learn. But it is in this way that we can be assured of improvements in our roadways, which lead to the development of Italian agriculture, and to the knowledge of the beauties of Italy on the part of foreigners.

And thus, at the same time, we will also be giving work that is useful to Italy to our unemployed, who fortunately, are not very many in number. An agricultural country can always utilize all available arms: our program of land reclamation will see to that.

Your devoted servant,  
PROF. DR. ING. LUIGI  
LUIGGI

Senatore del Regno

## FROM ITALY'S MINISTER OF CORPORATIONS

To the Editor of  
ATLANTICA:

Inclosed is the comment of Giuseppe Bottai, Italian Minister of Corporations, on the analysis of his handwriting published in the July issue of ATLANTICA.

Very truly yours,  
Sept. 17, 1930 M. N. BUNKER  
MINISTER OF CORPORATIONS

Dear Sir:

I have examined the issue of the review ATLANTICA which you so kindly sent me and I liked the way this interesting publication is edited.

I greatly appreciate your judgment of my handwriting, and I wish the magazine a wide circulation. Will you please extend to it my thanks and cordial greetings?

GIUSEPPE BOTTAI  
Rome: August 28, 1930 viii.

traditional order of its classes. A similar clash of classes trying to dominate each other occurred in the Roman Empire, but there the material interests of that memorable struggle, economic and social, did not carry the fight alone. They were closely tied up with a more vital and deeper struggle of ideas bearing the reconstructive germs of the future. Religion was always present in that struggle for supremacy on both sides. Jupiter was the champion of the old republican order, disliking change merely because it was change disturbing not only the social arrangements to which the middle classes had been accustomed, but also their own social and political status. Christ was the precursor of a new order, the spiritual influence that works in the development of civilization, the representative of the advancing spirit of the age. Mankind has always profited by these spiritual crises.

But where is Stalin driving? We can liken him to Julian the Apostate. Both were caught in the maze of a political and social development beyond their exact understanding; both were driven by an unyielding idealism and sense of duty to extremes in the pursuit of a vision having no warrant in reason.

Yet in Russia, as in Rome, religious sentiment may revive and purify itself as its classes, modifying and understanding each other's material and spiritual interests, bring about a new social adjustment, for it is through these reciprocal political compromises that society finds the equilibrium which the future is constantly changing.

—DR. MICHAEL TOMAIUOLO  
New Brunswick, N. J.

## THE VATICAN'S NEW POLICY To the Editor of Atlantica:

I would like to call your attention, and that of your readers, to an article by Mr. Hiram Motherwell, that appeared in "World's Work" for September, entitled: "The Vatican in a New Role," in which he points out what its temporal policies will mean.

The Pope has been irked in the past by having to call on foreign powers for assistance in temporal matters. Now, though its temporal jurisdiction is mostly nominal, it is there, nevertheless. But more important is the fact that foreign countries always looked upon the Vatican as an Italian affair. "The aim of the new temporal power," says the author, "is to make the Catholic Church no longer Italian or Latin but international; no longer local but catholic".... "The new temporal power is to transcend national boundaries and racial demarcations, asserting its authority in the same sphere as that in which other worldly sovereignties assert theirs, yet on a different plane."

It is a thoughtful matter that is discussed, and the editors even hint that it may be the beginning of "a new Holy Roman Empire, transcending race, language, and political boundaries", which is somewhat far-fetched. I imagine that many Italian priests are readers of ATLANTICA, and I would urge them to read this article.

Anthony Durante  
Brooklyn, N. Y.



# Atlantica's Observatory

(Continued from page 3)

Professor Corrado Gini of the University of Rome, writing in the French newspaper L'Information, says the world economic difficulties are psychological but also a result of the development of a new type of man, which he calls Homo Americanus as contrasted with Homo Orientalis and Homo Europeus.

"Homo Orientalis," Professor Gini says, "works just sufficiently to provide food and shelter for himself and his dependents. The European man up to the present regarded work as a means to an end and confined its exercise to the advantages and pleasures it obtained him, but always was ready to abandon it for intellectual joys when he felt his future was assured.

"Now a new type of man has appeared on the American Continent who works for work's sake just like an artist for art's sake. He does not know when to

"Representative La Guardia has a right, if any man ever had, to stand up in New York City today and say: 'I told you so.'" Thus began a New York Times leading editorial last month, which then went on to say:

"Recent disclosures of corruption in the municipal government, together with Mayor Walker's rather futile cry for help in running down and punishing grafters, might seem to furnish full justification for the charges which Mr. La Guardia freely made in the last Mayoralty campaign. He asserted that the animating principle of Tammany Hall was the same that it always has been. He showed how in various departments of the City Administration the opportunities for making money unlawfully were many and great. Particular reference was made by him to the Board of Standards and Appeals, around the activities of which later developments have indicated that scandals were thick. Yet, despite the fact that Mr. La Guardia steadily made his campaign along these lines, and roundly affirmed that investigation thrust in almost anywhere would uncover corruption, the city apparently paid little heed to his accusations and re-elected Mayor Walker by an overwhelming majority.

"The difficulty was that Mr. La Guardia was so largely general and indefinite. At the time, it was pointed out to him, in this newspaper and elsewhere that times, places, persons and amounts must be specified if the allegations of Tammany corruption were to reach and persuade the electors. That was the great difference between the posture of affairs and the state of public sentiment at the time of the Mayoralty election and at the present day. Then the charges could be dismissed or made light of because they were impersonal and indefinite. Now the moving finger of justice has begun to point to individuals accused and to write down misdeeds actually established by evidence. If such revelations could have been made when Representative La Guardia was running for Mayor, or had been deeply impressed upon the minds and hearts of citizens of New York before his campaign, the result might have been quite other.

"Mr. La Guardia is entitled to take a certain satisfaction in having had his prophecies proved correct. He lost the office, but his rival who won it has since lost something more valuable and more irreplaceable than any office."



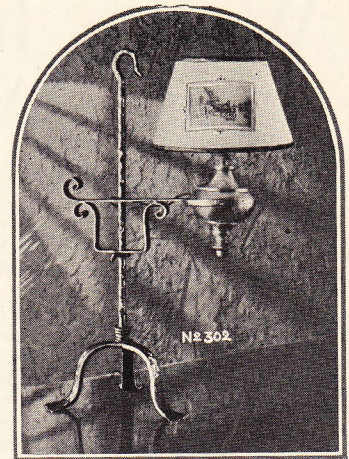
Briand's Pan-Europeanism: The Two Sides of the Medal —Izvestia (Moscow).

stop and, in fact, never stops at all, so that the result is overproduction."

As the newspaper copy-reader would say, "Add Reasons for Current Economic Depression."

The champion swordsman of the world is still the Italian Nedo Nadi. In this ancient sport of the aristocracy Italy has no peer, for she recently retained the Glandaz Cup by again defeating all European comers, with Nadi scoring nine victories for first place and Alaimo taking second place with seven victories...

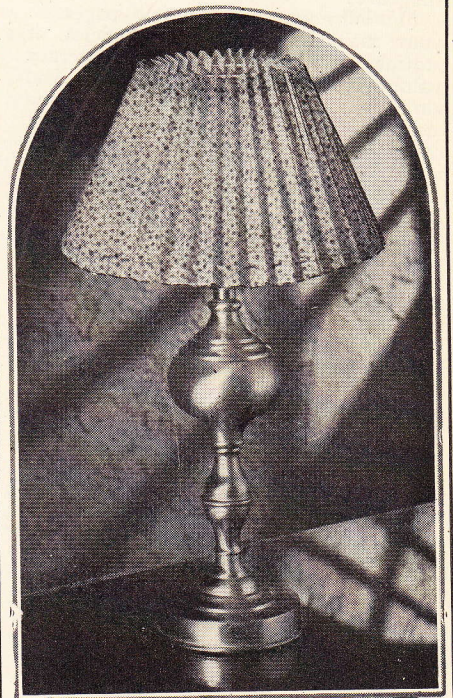
The Journal of the American Medical Association, in a recent number, printed an interesting tabulation of the proportion of physicians to population for 41 countries. The United States, with 127 per 100,000 population, leads all the others, with Austria and Great Britain in second and third places, respectively. It is noteworthy to observe that Italy is eleventh on the list, with 71 physicians per 100,000 of population, proving that in this respect, too, she is one of the lead countries of the world.



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This portable, hand forged iron lamp, steel finish, pewter cup—arm can be raised or lowered—8-inch vellum shade with sport print, tinted amber.

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# Winners In Atlantica's Letter Contest

## As Announced in the August Issue

### FIRST PRIZE OF \$10.00

To the Editor of ATLANTICA:

I have been a reader of ATLANTICA for a good many months (herein, by the way, you will find a check for the renewal of my subscription expiring next month) and I have noticed a marked improvement in the quality of the magazine during the past spring and summer. I realize that the road toward success lying before you is not altogether a smooth one, and that your difficulties are probably quite a few, yet the publication has a smart quite-professional appearance about it.

This is not to say that there is no room for improvement. ATLANTICA is far from perfect. Some of the suggestions that I am about to make you have probably heard before, or have thought of yourself, but anyhow, here they are:

(1) Why not have a few pages of your magazine devoted to articles or stories (preferably of approved literary value) in the Italian language? I feel sure that all Italians interested in the magazine would approve of that taste of Italian which would round out an issue. It would also be good practice for those who are studying Italian (as I imagine many who read ATLANTICA are).

(2) More of your articles should be about living Italians in America who are making good in a big way. You approximated this in a recent series of articles about Italian-American artists, but the field should be widened to include them from all the various walks of life.

(3) How about the hundreds of Italian societies and organizations, some small and some large? If they were to be written about in the only Italian magazine printed in English in this country, reaching American readers also, I'm sure they would be interested and subscribe in great numbers.

(4) Finally, why not make ATLANTICA a bi-monthly publication? It would be twice as newsy, and by entering people's homes twice as often, it would impress itself upon their attention and consciousness more.

Pasquale Santoro,  
New Haven, Conn.

### SECOND PRIZE OF \$5

To the Editor of ATLANTICA:

I would hardly rate ATLANTICA as among the very best magazines in the country, and I don't think many others would, either. Yet if it is not a very good magazine, it is at least fair. Its chief deficiency is its flaccid editorial policy.

In the first place, ATLANTICA has no editorials, and a publication without editorials is simply unthinkable; it can at best be but a hybrid. An editorial policy is the prime requisite of a magazine, especially one with a cause such as ATLANTICA to uphold, namely, the Italians in America. Why doesn't ATLANTICA come out and say editorially what it thinks concerning Fascism, immigration, the tariff, Republicans vs. Democrats, prohibition, crime among

the Italians, and other controversial questions? It would no doubt lose a good many readers by so doing, but it would also attract a far greater number of loyal admirers.

As it stands now, ATLANTICA's editorial policy is evinced only in the selection of articles, which, though showing fairly good discrimination, are not the lively, aggressive, eye-opening articles that arouse readers and cause them to write in hundreds of letters, either denouncing or praising. Throw your lot one way or the other, but don't be a straddler! That, it seems to me, is a good rule for a magazine to follow as well as a politician or statesman.

Perhaps ATLANTICA is somewhat overdoing its cultural contents, too much of which will dull any publication. Yet they provide good contrast to a controversial political article, although the same mission could be performed (and better, from the point of view of the interest shown by the reader,) by a sports or other popular article. Your best section undoubtedly is that called "The Italians in the United States," because it contains some newsily-written items, and because it gets closest to the readers.

I am anxious to see the magazine get ahead and make itself better known, and I look forward to many other issues, each one better than the last.

Miss Margaret Russo,  
Philadelphia, Pa.

### THE FOLLOWING 3 LETTERS RECEIVE A YEAR'S SUBSCRIPTION TO ATLANTICA

To the Editor of the ATLANTICA:

For a comprehensive estimate and evaluation of ATLANTICA one must have more than a cursory knowledge of literature, science, history, economics, religion and military affairs. One can see, by the scantiest glance at the articles in any one of its issues, that not one phase of noteworthy activity, past, present or future, of Italian-American savor is allowed to pass by untreated.

This is said more in a thankful way than in a critical one. Not for the reason that I am instructed sufficiently in these fields to appreciate the articles more than the average person but for the fact that they are written aptly enough to inform and instruct without being too erudite and scholastic.

It might be said that such a condition, namely, the large variety of matters dealt with, should prove more harmful than helpful, for, covering so many topics, the magazine cannot emphasize each individual subject with excessive space and talent to elevate it from the mediocre to the exceptional. On the contrary, though, and rightly so. All we have to do is to realize that the aims of young Ital-America (and it is very young still) embraces all the significant branches of cultural life, and a medium that supplies and rewards these searches must set aside more lucrative measures for the advancement of that culture which our anxious young blood demands.

Regardless of the aims and policies of ATLANTICA, it is evident that it is fulfilling these requirements to the necessary degree; if purpose and result are coincident, so much the better.

Of late there have been appearing many creditable articles. Notable are the ones by Mr. Lamonica, especially ONE MILLION ITALIANS and MORE POWER TO ITALY. It was gratifying to me, and I'm sure, to all those who have their parent's birthplace close to them, to learn of the rapid and sure stability of our countrymen here, in America, and of the magnificent advancement of industry which is taking place on the other side.

It is in the segregating and presenting of this type of information that ATLANTICA excels, and so long as similar accounts appear they will always receive ready and welcome attention. Not only are Mr. Lamonica's topics well chosen, but the manner in which he writes indicates that finer reading will be forthcoming from an Italian-American, something we look forward to and feel proud of. And I am sure that the space given to Mr. Schiavo will never be begrudged either. Rather, it is refreshing to read his expert criticism and conclusions, especially after he so sharply outlines the fundamental points in whatever controversy he undertakes to explain. His UNITED STATES OF EUROPE was unusually clear and convincing.

As for the other features, they are remarkably native and thoroughly appealing, though at times a bit out of line of ordinary interest. If more up to date events and more intimate details could be supplied, there will be no question about satisfying a greater number of readers than now. Also, I suggest the inclusion of a little humor, whether solely Italian or American. This is not easy, of course, but some work on the part of the editors will reward the general output of the magazine. And another thing, why not carry short stories that have Italian authorship? I am positive that there is an abundance of capable young writers who would welcome and need the chance to see their stories warmly received by an Italian-American audience. In encouraging them you would serve a double purpose.

Then, too, events of activities in communities would be of interest to all of us who live in New York. In another department does the magazine fall short. That is in the illustration department. A few more modern photographs and cuts would greatly enhance not only the appearance of the pages but assist the reader in visualizing sharper that which he is reading.

I am afraid I have become too personal and suggestive. The reason for this is that whenever any work is done for the determination of Italian-American realization I become enthusiastic, for I should like to see it done as fully and as nearly perfect as possible. After having perused ATLANTICA over a long period of time, I feel that it is a most capable organ for the consummation of this ideal.

Joseph Zullo,  
New York City.

To the Editor of ATLANTICA:

There is one thing in particular about ATLANTICA which I find highly interesting and that is the section entitled "The Italians in the United States." When I read this section I actually see the gradual trend of the Italian race in the United States. The brief information of the doings of Italians in every sphere of life, serves as an encouragement to the Italian youth of today.

Then too, there is the series of biographies of great Italians, men such as Father Joseph Cataldo and Father Noble, who endured great discomfort and hardship, finally attaining their goal. The achievement of organizing the Santa Clara University, stands as concrete proof of what Italians are capable of doing. Certainly such inspiring and literary articles cannot be easily overlooked, for it sets an example for other Italians to follow. I believe it would be a good idea to interview successful Italians of New York City and publish their views and experiences in the coming issues of ATLANTICA.

I also like "One Million Italians" and "Deplorable Attitude" with an answer to it by Mr. Guiseppe Cantela, which gives the reader a balanced view of the topic in question. I would suggest that more articles concerning Italian-American youth be discussed in the pages of ATLANTICA, because I know it awakens interest among Italian youths, especially if the articles deal with Sports Activities.

In my opinion ATLANTICA stands foremost amongst the literary magazines of the cultured standard. I believe that

every Italian both here in the United States and abroad should read the magazine ATLANTICA regularly. The literary value of this magazine is priceless to me. More power to ATLANTICA and its brilliant staff of editors.

Paul Manzi,  
Brooklyn, N. Y.

To the Editor of ATLANTICA:

ATLANTICA is greatly appreciated by me because it serves the purpose of helping me keep in touch with the events of the day of my "nation," namely, Italy-in-America. Were it not for its monthly issues I would be totally at a loss as to what was going on of an Italian nature in this country. Being one of that large mass who does not know the language of my forbears, except for those few dialectic expressions remembered from "old folk" conversation, I therefor cannot read any Italian newspaper, and must, perforce, get my information through ATLANTICA, the only magazine, I presume, of its type.

I find in its pages a variety of satisfying features, primarily those which deal with the manifestations of Italians in the founding and organizing of present American institutions.

Of course, the ordinary news features are well done also, but the matter is somewhat out of date, and furthermore, the American newspapers and magazines have better and wiser critics and writers. One thing I disliked very much was that controversial "heritage" matter which was given so much prominence in the past two issues. It seems

to me that such type of matter would act more as a detriment than as an aid for the furtherance of Italian culture here. Regarding those articles, all of us know of the situation and merely bringing it to the fore will not help us any. Then, too, the tone of the contestants was one of personal justification rather than impersonal treatment and opinion. We should not have any more of them.

It would be a good policy if events of Italian social life were recorded as if they constituted a vital part of ATLANTICA. Of all nations, Italy knows more about the homely and the grand in society than any three other nations combined, and you are missing a good bet when you don't report "una partita, un poco di pane e un buc chier, di vino." Present day news events of other Italian communities would also give ATLANTICA a brighter and snappier effect, and remove its heavy seriousness.

Of the writers, Mr. Schiavo rates as one of the best among present day Italian historians. As for Mr. Lamonica, there are indications of better matter to come, as he seems quite young a writer. With more work and time he will improve. Mr. Magliozzi also deserves some praise for his work. I should like to see him more volubly represented.

I cannot close without repeating, with enthusiastic conviction, Mr. Lamonica's title, MORE POWER TO ITALY, especially to ITALY IN AMERICA.

Yours respectfully,  
Gennaro Luccaro,  
Brooklyn, N. Y.

ATLANTICA keeps you informed with timely and authoritative articles on the more important Italian activities and affairs of the day. If you are a cultured discriminating reader you cannot afford to miss it. Subscribe now. The coupon is for your convenience.

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# The Italians in the United States

**T**HE clamorous publicity with which some Italian crimes have been magnified of late in the daily press may lead uninformed readers to believe that somehow and somewhere there must be something wrong with the Italians in the United States.

Without delving here into the causes that lie at the root of deplorable activities on the part of individuals of Italian blood one is safe in asserting that an overwhelming majority of such crimes is the outgrowth of the maladjustments to environment conditions.

On the other hand for every Italian who may evince disregard for the law, there are thousands who can be regarded as worthy members of society.

In this issue *ATLANTICA* continues to supply its readers with a monthly section devoted to Italian activities in the United States. Facts speak so well for themselves that one need not be a trained sociologist to notice the steady, even advance of Italians in all fields of endeavor.

The only qualification required in the interpretation of these facts is a knowledge of the conditions surrounding Italian immigration and settlement in the United States.

READERS ARE INVITED TO SEND IN ITEMS OF REAL WORTH FOR POSSIBLE USE IN THESE COLUMNS. PHOTOGRAPHS WILL ALSO BE WELCOME.

## Public Life

**Mayor Andrew A. Casassa** of Revere, Mass., who has given that city one of the best administrations in its history, has formally announced his candidacy for re-election in a statement issued recently. "The progress made during the past two years speaks for itself," he says in his statement.

A banquet was recently tendered in honor of Attorney General Luigi De Pasquale, Democratic candidate for Vice-Governor in Rhode Island, and chairman of the Rhode Island State Democratic Committee. The committee in charge of the affair was composed of Messrs. Placido Caranci, member of the Democratic State Committee, William Picard, Michele Di Piero, Pasquale Di Muccio, Joseph Maresca, Angelo Di Robbio, Moses Gillen, Joseph Mollis, Raymond Mancini, Frank Russo and Vito Pontarelli.

**Dr. Arcangelo Liva** of Rutherford, N. J., was recently appointed president of the New Jersey State Board of Medical Examiners.

**Mr. Vito Marcantonio**, of New York, a young Italian-American only 28 years old, has been appointed Assistant United States Attorney on District Attorney Tuttle's staff. Mr. Marcantonio was a prominent civic worker in Harlem previously, and his ability was recognized by *La Guardia*, who engaged him in his own practice.

**Angelo P. Bizzozero**, president of the Quincy (Mass.) City Council, has announced that he will be a candidate for the Mayoralty nomination this Fall.

**Municipal Justice John Sbarbaro**, of Chicago, Ill., has been nominated to the position of Justice of the State Supreme Court. In the same city, **Nunzio Bonelli** is running for Municipal Justice. Other Italian names in the coming elections are those of Cav. Colai-



Luigi De Pasquale

anni for County Commissioner, and Giosue d'Esposito and Rolando Libonati as State Senators.

## Social Institutions

At the national convention of the American Legion that will be held in Boston beginning Oct. 7th, the Italian Veterans of Foreign Wars will be in charge of a committee composed of Joseph H. Peretti, George Maher, and Joseph F. Walsh, under the chairmanship of Pardo de Rensis, president of the Italian Veterans of Foreign Wars of Boston and a member of the foreign department of the Boston branch of the Banca Commerciale Italiana. Some 300,000 veterans will convene in Boston for the occasion from all parts of the country, and several thousands of them will be Italian-Americans.

50 Italian-Americans of the United States' Middle West section, who are completing a tour of Italy under the guidance of Dr. Castruccio, Italian Consul General at Chicago, were received recently by Benito Mussolini when they visited the Palazzo Venezia.

The delegation was presented by the Consul General and then Costantino Vitello, president of the Italo-American National Union, delivered to Il Duce the greetings of his countrymen back home, followed by a check for 100,000 lire (about \$5,000) raised by the members of his organization for the relief of Italy's earthquake victims. This was followed by 15,000 lire as the gift of the Garibaldi Legion.

Signor Mussolini expressed his admiration for the United States and urged the visitors to show the utmost loyalty toward America.

Some members of the delegation later were received by Pope Pius in Vatican City. Consul General Castruccio headed the group, which included Father Louis Pioletti of St. Paul, Minn.; Father Dominic Strobietto, rector of the Italian Church, Hibbing, Minn.; Attilio Castigliano, Italian Consul at St. Paul, and Mr. and Mrs. Charles Baccigalupo of St. Paul. They presented a money offering to the Pope.

**Columbus Day**, October 12, will be, as usual, fittingly commemorated by the Italians of this city. There will be but one parade, that which for thirty years the Societa Italiana di Beneficenza Legione Figli di Colombo, has been holding, but it will be one to which other societies will contribute, making it worthy of the Italians of New York City. It will begin at Columbus Circle, with its monument of the great discoverer, and end up at the Star Casino.

One victory that the Italians have not yet won is that of having President Hoover proclaim October 12 a legal National holiday. To bring this about is the purpose of the Pro Columbus Day League, at the head of which is

Judge J. J. Freschi, with Vito Connessa as treasurer and B. Ciambelli as secretary.

A new Italian Church and school was solemnly dedicated on September 7 at Philadelphia by his Eminence Cardinal Dougherty. The Rev. Father F. Bernardo is the pastor. The Church will be called the "Madonna dell' Eterno."

At the offices of the Italian Consul in Boston, Judge Frank Leveroni received the title of Commander of the Order of the Crown of Italy. This honor was conferred by Commendatore Pio Margotti, 142 Berkeley Street, Boston, acting for his Majesty, King Victor Emmanuel the Third, of Italy, and is awarded to Judge Leveroni for his distinguished services to the Italian people both here and abroad.

This is not the first honor that has come to Judge Leveroni from the Italian Government, for he had already been knighted Chevalier in 1909 and Chevalier Official of the same order in 1929.

Frank Leveroni was born in Genoa, Italy, September 10, 1879, a son of Andrew and Catherine (Trebino) Leveroni, both natives of Genoa.

At the age of five years, the son came with his parents to Boston, where he attended the public schools and the Boston High School, class of 1897. He then entered the law offices of Arthur Lincoln and William S. Hall, where he remained for four years, tutoring during that time preparatory to his entrance into Harvard Law School.

Completing one year of study there, he matriculated at Boston University Law School and was graduated bachelor of laws, cum laude, in 1903, admitted to the bar in August of that year, and has since been engaged in the practice of his chosen profession. In 1905 he was appointed by Governor Guild as a special justice to the Boston Juvenile Court, and two years later was appointed by the former to the office of public administrator, serving in both capacities up to the present time.

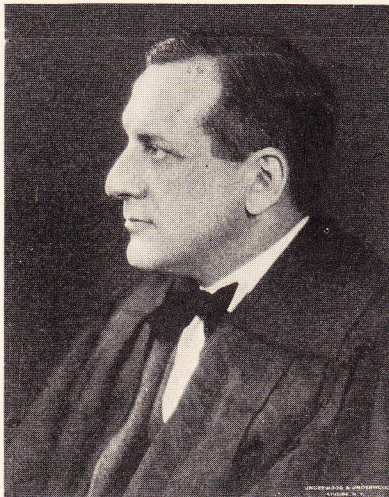
More than seventy delegates of Italian Democratic Clubs from twenty different cities of Connecticut met recently at Hartford to form a State Federation of Italian Democratic Clubs. Pietro Diana, New Haven representative and promoter of the idea, was unanimously elected president of the embryonic society and Louis Lerzi of Waterbury vice-president. Both were elected for two year terms. At this meeting, amid applause of those present, the candidacy for Congressman for the district of Hartford of ex-Mayor A. M. Paonessa of New Britain was proposed.

The parochial school Madonna di Pompei was recently opened at Bleecher and Carmine Streets, New York City. The rector of the parish is the Rev. Antonio Demo.

The eighteenth anniversary of the Tripoli Marinai Italiani Society was recently celebrated at Piava Hall in Providence, R. I. The committee in

charge of the celebration was composed of Orazio Zompa, Anacleto Marocco, Giovanni Papitto, Gabriele Marci, Ralph Valente and Giuseppe Pugliese. The president of the Society is Giovanni Papitto and Pasquale Macari is vice-president.

The Italian Social Institute of Stamford, Conn., worth some \$200,000 is one of the outstanding manifestations in that State of the innate desire of Italians in this country to organize for their mutual benefit. Situated in South Street, one of the main streets of Stamford, it is one of the Italian landmarks there. It was twenty years ago that



Justice J. J. Freschi

the idea of having an exclusively Italian House was born in the hearts of a few pioneers; that idea is now realized.

The Supreme Convention of the Independent Order of the Sons of Italy in America was held last month at Norfolk, Virginia. Among those present were Rosario Ingarciola, Grande Venerabile of the State of New York; Angelo Ruffo, Grande Venerabile of the State of New Jersey; Domenico Contestabile, Supreme Deputy of the State of Pennsylvania; Fratello Salcini, Supreme Deputy of the State of Ohio; Giuseppe Langone, Supreme Delegate of the State of Massachusetts; Giuseppe Ficarra, Supreme Deputy of the State of Virginia; Romolo Augusti, Grand Orator of the Massachusetts Lodge; C. C. Giffoniello, acting Supreme Venerabile; Prof. Vincenzo Titolo, Supreme Orator; Andrea Ferri, Supreme Treasurer; Giuseppe Cafiero, Supreme Secretary.

It was decided that future conventions will be held every two years, during even years, within the first two weeks of September. Telegrams were sent to the King of Italy, the President of the United States, Premier Benito Mussolini, the Governor of Virginia, the Mayor of Norfolk, and the Italian Ambassador at Washington.

For the period 1930-1934 the following officers were elected: Ven. Prof. Vincenzo Titolo; Asst. Sup. Ven. C. C. Giffoniello; Supreme Orator, Jerome J. Licari; Supreme Treasurer, Andrea Ferri. Comm. Amedeo Obici and his wife were unanimously named Honorary Venerabili of the Order.

## Business, Professions, Finance

The International Madison Park and Trust Company celebrated the formal opening of its new building recently at 100 Park Row, New York City. The Vice President in charge of the Foreign Department is Mr. Raymond Guarini, who was President of the Madison State Bank until its merger with the International.

The New York Modern Designing Dressmaking School, of 245 Fifth Avenue, at whose head is Miss Antoinette Grandi, recently held its annual fashion show and dance at the roof garden of the Hotel McAlpin.

At a recent meeting of the Association of Secretaries of Foreign Chambers of Commerce in the United States of America, Dr. Alberto C. Bonaschi, Secretary of the Italian Chamber of Commerce, was elected Vice-President of the organization.

The last remaining farm on Manhattan Island, at Broadway and 213th Street, owned by Mrs. Joseph Benedetto, will soon be sold.

Said "Time," the weekly news magazine, recently about the Transamerica Corporation: "Stoutest of all advocates of branch banking is Amadeo Peter Giannini, and classic example of a bank-with-branches is the Giannini-founded, Giannini-expanded Bank of Italy National Trust & Savings Association, California-wide institution. Last week it was revealed that soon Bank of Italy will succumb to the same forces of expansion and merging which it created. As soon as details are worked out, Bank of Italy will merge with Bank of America of California, newer Giannini institution. The new bank will be called Bank of America National Trust and Savings Association, will have resources of \$1,350,000,000, will stand fourth in size among U. S. banks. It will have 453 branches, 292 of which will be contributed by the \$1,000,000,000 Bank of Italy. Closely co-operating in all things, but not a part of the merged banks except in that Transamerica Corp. has 6% of its stock, will be the 35-branched Bank of America National Association, New York.

"In the passing of the greatly famed name "Bank of Italy" is seen the policy of the new Transamerica management to remove any local, partisan significance attached to the Giannini structure. Mr. Giannini himself saw this was essential and, shortly after old Bancitaly stock crashed, the company was succeeded by Transamerica Corp. Yet Transamerica is influential in Italy through control of the Banca d'America e d'Italia which only last week expanded further through purchase of the seven-branched Banca-Italo-Britannica.

"In last week's deal-plans is evidence that Transamerica's management still believes nation-wide branch banking is sure to come, prepare for it."

A testimonial dinner to Doctor Arcangelo Liva, newly elected President of the New Jersey State Board of Medical Examiners, was given recently by his friends and colleagues at the Swiss

Chalet, Rochelle Park, New Jersey.

Counsellor William De Lorenzo, of Hackensack, was the Chairman of the Banquet Committee.

Dr. Salvatore Lojaco, superintendent of the Morgan Heights Sanatorium of Marquette, Michigan, was the presiding officer of the joint session of the Michigan Tuberculosis Association and the Michigan Public Health Association, which met at Marquette recently.

A move toward establishing a city-wide organization of news dealers in New York was taken Sept. 6, when a number of dealers met at Laurel Garden to form a central group. The meeting was called at the suggestion of Joseph Masiello, president of the Union Square Newsdealers' Association.

There are several dealers' groups in New York, mostly segregated according to boroughs and districts. Mr. Masiello told those at the meeting that a central organization would be more effective in "fighting for the rights of newsdealers." The new group, as soon as it is formed, will be known as the Tri-Borough Newsdealers' Association.

The first industrial airplane service from Brooklyn to Philadelphia and return, planned to show the advantages inherent in so quick a linking of the two commercial centres has begun, sponsored by the Merchants and Manufacturers Association of Bush Terminal. Both planes now being used are Savoia-Marchetti's.

The annual production of twelve Italian firms in Queens County, New York, alone, amount to about \$26,000,000. The twelve firms are: F. A. D'Andrea, radio; De Nobili Cigar Co.; Orsenigo Furniture Co.; Atlantic Macaroni Co.; Cocheco Bros., furniture; Finco Dyeing and Embossing Co.; Ronzoni Macaroni Co.; Astoria Casket Co.; Astoria Sheet Metal Co.; Emmi Iron Works; Valenti Horn Button Works; Tobia Macaroni Co.

One of the few fig trees in Brooklyn is owned by Mr. and Mrs. Dominick Montemarano of 1,255 E. 37th Street. The tree is thirty years old, and was brought from Italy 15 years ago by Mr. Montemarano. The tree is now thirteen feet high and yields about 500 figs yearly, the majority of which are consumed by the eight children of the owner.

A banquet was recently given in honor of the Abbadesa brothers, head of the well-known contractors of that name in New Haven at the Rainbow Inn. The toastmaster was ex-City Attorney Rocco Ierardi.

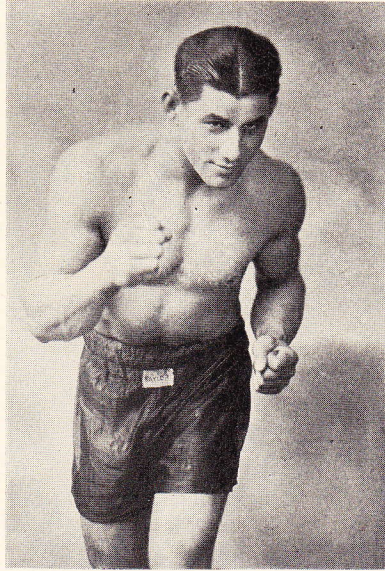
## Education and Culture

For the fourth year of its activity, the Italian Historical Society is preparing a wide program of activities. Among its lecturers this year there will be Hon. Milford W. Howard, Frederick V. Blankner, and Harold Lord Varney, in addition to which a series of dinner discussions of Italian problems will be initiated.

Among the books and pamphlets that will be published by the Society

this year, the following are worth noting: "Italians and Crime in the United States," by Giovanni Schiavo; "Italy's Educational Ideals," a translation of Senator Giovanni Gentile's speech before the Italian Senate last April; "Journalism in the Fascist Regime," a translation of the book by Ermanno Amicucci, President of the Italian School of Journalism; and there is in preparation a study of the new Italian Penal Code by one of the outstanding members of the New York Bar.

The Society will take steps to make known the successes of Italian-Americans in the arts, sciences, business and



Ralph Ficucello

education, for by doing so the prestige of the Italian race in America is increased. To aid it in its work, the Society is in close contact with the Royal Italian Academy.

The classes in Italian at James Monroe High School in the Bronx, N. Y., are becoming more popular. Now a course for the evening school is also being offered, lasting four years, which should prove greatly to the advantage of the second generation of Italians in this country.

With all the pomp of Catholic rites, the Mother Cabrini High School of the Missionary Sisters of the Sacred Heart was blessed by His Eminence, Patrick Cardinal Hayes, Archbishop of New York, last month. This, the 75th school to be founded by these Sisters, is located at 701 Fort Washington Ave., New York. The Order of the Missionary Sisters of the Sacred Heart was founded some fifty years ago by Mother Cabrini.

Among the recent recipients of degrees this past month is Carmelo Ingegneros, who received a Bachelor of Laws from St. John's College. Born in Palermo, he studied in Italy and then came here to complete his education at Columbia University and St. John's.

Joseph A. L. Russo, of 176 Dedham St., Newton Highlands, Mass., has won a year's scholarship at Harvard.

The possibility of college-trained public employees was envisioned recently by Alfred Pinneo, supervisor of relations with secondary schools at Long Island University, in a radio address over Station WHN.

The Alpha Phi Delta Fraternity held its sixteenth annual convention at the Hotel Statler in Buffalo, New York last month, with four hundred delegates and visitors present.

Two new chapters were voted in at Temple University and at Bucknell University. In addition, groups are under probation at Colorado, Loyola, Iowa, Illinois, Tulane, Florida, Brown, Alfred and Catholic University.

Three new officers were created to take care of the expanding territory of the fraternity. Dr. Gesidio Guarini was appointed Grand Pro-Consul for the New England area. Jerry Chirichigno was appointed to a similar office for the Pittsburgh area and Francis Paladino of Alabama for the Southern area.

The fraternity now has twenty-nine chapters. Peter Sammartino of the College of the City of New York is its national president. He had been secretary-treasurer for five years previous and is at present also the editor of its magazine, the "Kleos." The three Grand Pro-Consuls, Thomas A. Castellano, Manlio Severino and Hugo Alexander have traveled thousands of miles covering the territory of the organization. Dr. Charles J. Barone of Pittsburgh, is the national secretary-treasurer. Francis X. Pagano, of New York, the Grand Historian, exhibited a moving picture history of Alpha Phi Delta. Prof. Paul J. Calvatore is the Grand Delegate and Frank H. Travalline is Grand Chaplain.

The chairman of the Buffalo convention was Dr. Samuel Varco. The 1931 convention will be held in New York City. In the interim, two Grand Council meetings will be held at the Hotel Pennsylvania, two Metropolitan dances, a pledgee smoker and a Christmas Dinner and Dance at the Hotel Astor.

The Society of the Friends of University of Rome, which hopes to establish a Casa Americana or American section of the Students' House at the ancient university, held its first meeting recently at the offices of Philip LeBoutillier, 372 Fifth Avenue.

The board of directors and founders include the names of Justice John J. Freschi and Chief Justice Frederic Kernochan of the Court of Special Sessions, President Hibben of Princeton University, Dean Archibald Bouton of New York University, Dr. John H. Finley, Dr. John Gerig of Columbia University, Robert Underwood Johnson and Henry P. Fletcher, former Ambassadors to Rome; Irving Goldsmith, Philip LeBoutillier, Jerome S. Hess, Sam Lewisohn, William Gugenheim and Guy Van Amringe.

The Italian Ambassador at Washington, Giacomo DeMartino, is chairman of the honorary committee.

The following officers were elected at the meeting: President, Justice Freschi; vice president, Dr. Gerig and Dean Bouton; chairman, national executive committee, Dr. John H. Finley; treasurer, Philip LeBoutillier; assistant secretaries, Luigi Dionisi and James S. Hauck.

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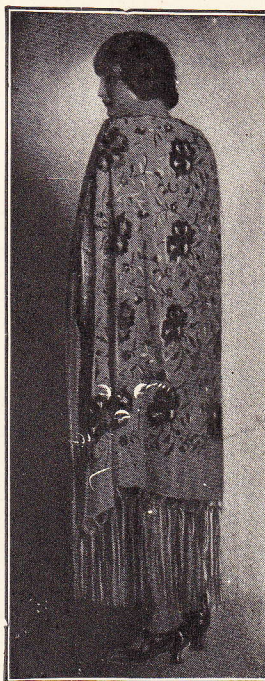
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Declaring that amazing progress has been achieved in Italy in public sanitation, in the care of maternity and infancy, and in the protection of the workers against diseases and injurious working conditions during the last eight years, Dr. Giuseppe Previtali, Chairman of the Board of Trustees of the Italian Historical Society, arrived recently in New York, following a two months' visit to Italy.

Dr. Previtali, during his stay in Italy, made an ex officio survey of the public health program of the Italian Government on behalf of the Italian Historical Society. He undertook the survey with the advantage of an intimate knowledge of Italian sanitary conditions in the pre-war period. In 1913, at the request of the Italian Government of that period, he devoted one year to the study of the problem of child mortality in Italy.

Returning to Italy to re-survey the field after the passage of seventeen years, Dr. Previtali had the pleasure of finding that many of the suggestions he made to the Government in 1913 with little hope of acceptance, have now been put into actual effect by the present Fascist Government.

Renato Crisi, of New York, has received a gold medal from New York University, the third one to be received by this alumnus of the School of Commerce of that University has received, the first being in 1927 and the second in June of the following year. He won his third by having the highest grading in a recent written and oral exam.

Mr. Peter T. Campon, of Binghamton, New York, who has made several speeches recently before various Rotary and other clubs, is still hard at it, trying, in his own words, "to create a broader spirit of understanding for our people." He has now appeared before the Johnson City Exchange, the Owego Rotary, the Waverly Rotary, and the Endicott Rotary, with several other engagements on his hands. Many letters of congratulation have poured into the office of this pioneer Italian.

In one of his recent speeches, he said: "The recent catastrophe in Italy is nothing unusual—nothing new. That little strip of land shaped on the European map like a boot, has been devastated by earthquakes and volcanos from the beginning of time. It has been a battle ground for centuries. Barbarian hordes have outraged it. Rival nations have trampled it under foot. But always with that indomitable energy, characteristic of the race—with that unflinching courage that has ever been unstoppable and unstopped, the Italians have revived, have rebuilt, have surmounted every disaster. Neither man nor nature can subdue such a people."

## Fine Arts

One of the two heads of the host of cameramen who filmed the \$4,000,000 spectacle "Hell's Angels," now running simultaneously in two Broadway first-run theatres, was Gaetano Gaudio. The critics are unanimous in calling the air scenes in the picture among the most remarkable in all filmdom.

"Strictly Dishonorable," the play with the longest present run on Broad-

way, which features Tullio Carminati in a leading role, recently celebrated the completion of its first year on Broadway.

Second prize in the Musical Festival recently given by the Chicago Tribune was won by the young tenor Pietro Maltese.

A hitherto undiscovered phonograph record of the voice of the late Rudolph Valentino was recently unearthed by the "Corriere d'America" and it is now on sale at Wanamaker's. It was in 1923 that Valentino, on an impulse, had two recordings of his voice made. One



Giulio Gatti-Casazza

was the tango song from one of his greatest successes, "The Four Horsemen of the Apocalypse," and the other was a favorite of his, "Kashmiri Song." The recording is such as to give the impression that if he were still alive, Valentino would undoubtedly have continued his great success in the talkies.

The monument to the World War dead recently donated by natives of Cervinara in this country to their home town has been unveiled. It is the work of Onorio Ruotolo, well-known New York sculptor, and was made possible largely through the efforts of Gaetano Clemente the constructor.

Miss Sylvia Yannessa, South Philadelphia soprano, recently made her radio debut by singing over Station WHAT in that city.

Ralph Chiacchio of 20 Beach Road, Winthrop, Mass., was the recipient recently of an art scholarship at Alandale Studios in Massachusetts, successfully defeating 250 other contestants for the honor.

Salvatore De Maio of New Haven, Conn., who last spring won the Prix de Rome from the Yale University School of Fine Arts which will enable him to continue his art studies at the American Academy in Rome, was the guest of honor at a banquet recently tendered by his friends in New Haven. The toastmaster was Prof. A. Raschella, instructor of Italian at the New Haven High School.

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Giulio Gatti-Casazza, general director of the Metropolitan Opera Company of New York, with his wife, Rosina Galli, recently arrived in New York after a summer in Italy. When asked, the Metropolitan director said that Italian opera would predominate during New York's forthcoming season.

Beniamino Gigli, tenor of the Metropolitan Opera Company, who recently arrived from Italy, is now in California, where he is scheduled to sing in several operas. Besides his regular appearances in Europe during the summer he gave twelve concerts in Italy and turned over the proceeds to charitable funds, including those for Fascist war orphans and for earthquake victims.

Italy's greatest living actress, Emma Gramatica, is said to have recently arrived in this country for a tour of the principal American cities.

A hitherto little-known symphony by Gaetano Donizetti, the earliest known work of this famous composer, will be introduced to the American musical public next season by Tullio Seraphin.

The symphony was written either in 1813 or in 1815, when Donizetti was only 15 or 17 years old. Though obviously written very hurriedly, it possesses fine musical qualities and scored a notable success when played in Italy. It was written only for the piano, but it has been orchestrated by the well-known composer, Maestro Masetti.

The original score has remained to the present day in the Betti family residing in Faenza, who have refused to part with it. Only recently they were induced to give it to Professor Levi of Faenza, who asked Maestro Masetti to orchestrate it. It has been performed a couple of times in Italy with flattering success.

The Philadelphia Grand Opera Company has announced the engagement for the coming season of the brilliant coloratura soprano, Miss Giuseppina Lucchese, often called "America's nightingale."

"Desolation," a marble figure by Olimpo Brindesi, was recently exhibited at the Brooklyn Museum.



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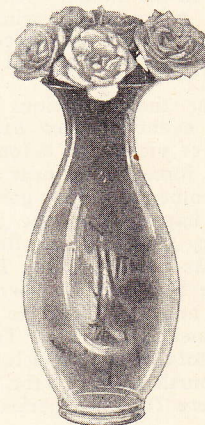
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**Emma Ricci**, 4-year-old sister of the already famous violin prodigy Ruggiero Ricci, has studied the violin under the tutelage of Mischa Elman, and recently she won a scholarship for the Curtis Institute of Music at Philadelphia, where she will study the piano under Joseph Hofmann.

## Sports

After being thwarted several times in his attempt to gain a major golf victory, Tony Manero, young Italian, attained his goal when he captured first place in the annual Glens Falls (N. Y.) open tournament, winning by four strokes with a magnificent total score of 276, or an average of 69 strokes per round.

Four times previous to the Glens Falls event Manero has been within sight of victory in a tournament, only to be forced aside near the finish and see some one else gain the honors. This happened in the St. Paul open, where, after leading for two rounds, he was edged out by Harry Cooper; in the Metropolitan open, the Shawnee open and the Canadian open. In the last mentioned event Tony had a 72-hole total of 279, which was only good for fourth place. Of the 50 contestants, 12 were Italian-Americans.

**Baroness Giacomo Levi**, of Italy, was a double winner in tennis at Ardsley, N. Y., recently when, paired with Miss Dorothy Andrus of Stamford, Conn., she won the women's doubles final, and with Elmer Griffin of New York won the mixed doubles final to close the

play in the annual invitation tournament at the Ardsley Club. It will be remembered that Baroness Levi, in the recent play for the U. S. women's tennis championship, reached the semi-finals before she was eliminated.

**Ralph Ficucello**, Brooklyn Italian heavyweight, won a battle between former amateur ring champions in a quick and spectacular manner at the Queensboro Stadium before a crowd of 4,000. The sturdy Brooklynite knocked out George Hoffman, Yorkville, in the first round of the scheduled eight-round feature. Ficucello was all over his foe from the opening bell to the finish.

The bout lasted 2 minutes 36 seconds, and in that short space of time Hoffman was so busy trying to protect himself that he had no time to start an offensive of his own. Hoffman weighed 199 pounds and Ficucello 189½.

**Tony Canzoneri** recently defeated Goldie Hess at the Queensboro Stadium. Some 10,000 fans were present when the principals in the battle entered the ring. Canzoneri weighed 132 pounds, and Hess 135½.

Through every one of ten rounds in the Long Island City Club's weekly featured Canzoneri battered and pounded the Coast invader in the latter's local debut to win a decision which could only have been improved upon by a knockout victory.

Canzoneri proved so far superior to his rival in every department of the ring game as to rob the contest of the element of competition at times. The Brooklyn Italian enjoyed such wide superiority that he permitted himself to become careless at times.

## Miscellaneous

Every Saturday night at 9:00 o'clock Salvatore Pino, for *Il Progresso Italo-Americano*, broadcasts "News from Italy" over Station WMCA in New York City.

In an illuminating article published in "The Manufacturing Jeweler," Antonio Cirino, head of the Jewelry and Silversmithing Department at the Rhode Island School of Design, explains why American manufacturers should dwell as much on the aesthetic appeal of an article as they do on its selling possibilities. Attractiveness will automatically increase sales and will gradually inculcate a feeling for beauty in the masses. Mr. Cirino has given a clear presentation of the foreign attitude on the new tariff rates as they effect art objects.

**Giuseppe Cartelli** of Hartford, Conn., has invented an interesting mechanical substitute for the traffic cop. It is an automatic or "robot" cop, which regulates traffic by gestures, lights and whistles, and which, in addition, registers the license numbers of all those cars who do not obey its mechanical orders. Another invention of the young Italian is a contrivance to be used in subways to announce the next station. Just before nearing it, a bell sounds, and in a luminous square provided for the purpose the name of the station is flashed.

As a gesture of gratitude for the part played by Italians in the recent military tournament at Chicago, General Parker of the U. S. Army has offered a silver cup, which was awarded to the Italian community in that city.



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