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Nedick's is certainly not hard to take. And with no effort whatsoever on your part, its health-giving fruit salts and vitamins will help to cure the most persistent Spring Fever.

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**No Initiation, No Green Fee**

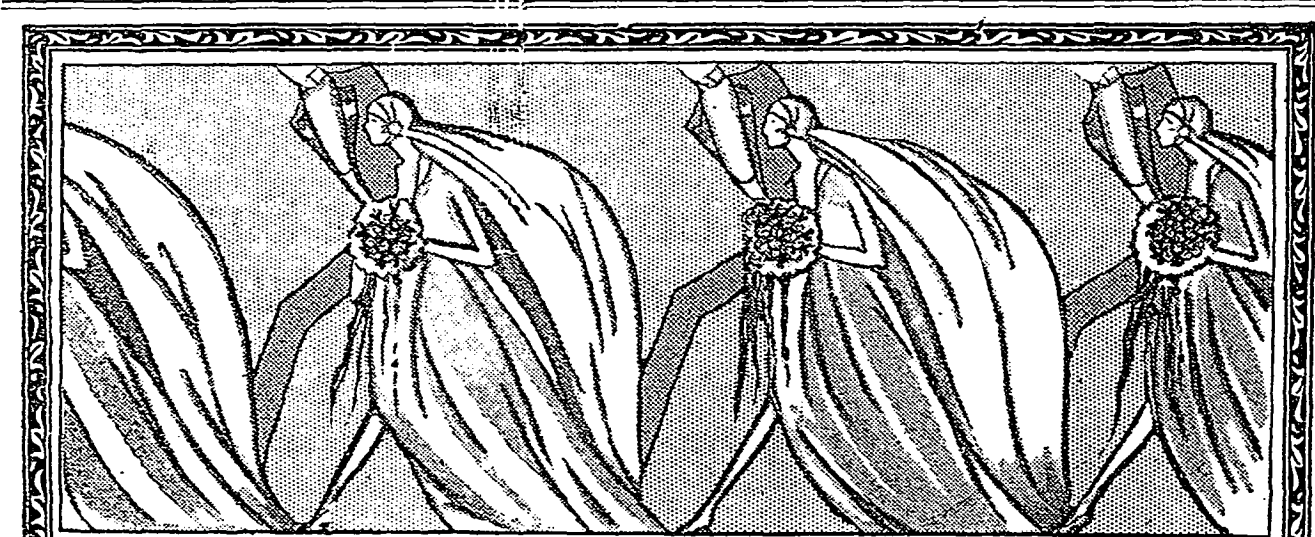
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**Many, Many Marriages**

ALL the bachelors are becoming benedicts. All the maids are turning into matrons. All the friends and relatives are headed for Ovington's to select their gifts. This is not out of place at all.

Boys will be brash and girls grip grooms, and as long as Ovington's exists guests will flush with pride as they view their own efforts in the chamber just off the one devoted to the receiving line.

**OVINGTON'S**  
Fifth Avenue at 39th Street

"The Gift Shop of Fifth Avenue, Inc."

**RUSSIA RELAPSING INTO MEDIEVALISM**

French Observer Says the Joys of Life There Are Reduced to Nothing.

**CHINESE DELUDED BY REDS**

Durable Alliance Between Chang Tso-lin and Southern Moderates Deemed Impossible.

By JULES SAUERWEIN, Foreign Editor of Le Matin, Paris.

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HONOLULU, April 23.—The Hawaiian Islands are the meeting place of two worlds. They are set in the midst of the Pacific, an American Riviera, a concentrated abstract of the most perfect civilization of the Occident, an idyllic park where, after having made a fortune in the struggles of the business world, in the hazards of speculation, a few thousand individuals, workers or well to do, possess, not a Nirvana, but at least all the things that in our part of the globe have at all times seemed the ultimate recompense of individual effort.

Here, as if by a miracle, each of these privileged individuals seems to be born with several servants and one automobile at least, and is surrounded with the luxury that completes the joy of living beneath a lovely sky, in the midst of the flowers and fruits of Paradise. The approximate 200,000 Japanese, Chinese and Hawaiians who represent the troubled world of Asia and the primitive humanity of Polynesia assume with perfect naturalness their part in this society of pleasure and live there better than anywhere else.

Honolulu, where my steamship, the Teino-Maru, put in, seemed as if chosen to welcome me, to sum up, so to speak, what I had recently seen and to prepare me for the new spectacle that is to present itself when I embark in the United States five days from now. For the plan of this quest has been to consider the problem of the Far East from all points of observation other than those of Western Europe—Moscow, Peking and Shanghai, Tokio and, necessarily, Washington.

Impressions in Eastern Lands.

Up till now I have spent about three weeks on each of the three territories—Russian, Chinese and Japanese. To sum up my impressions in the most general way—without taking fleeting circumstances into account—I may say that I have seen first the man-number, then the man-horse and, finally, the man-equilibrant, in Russia, in China and in Japan.

The Soviet régime has as its aim the destruction of the stimulating forces of personal effort. Individuals are as if enrolled in regiments under conditions which impose on them a life wherein everything is lowered to the most mediocre level. The joys of life—setting aside some artistic manifestations in the great cities—are reduced to nothing. Hope is vain; ambitions are forbidden. There is no longer an elite, that is to say, people who by their personal effort have the right to achieve power and individual happiness at the same time that they assume their burdens. To enrich oneself is a crime; to rise above other people is treason.

The remarkable development of education seems to have for its effect only the establishing of a certain plan of equality, where a few are raised up but where the others are held back with the command not to surpass those few. The leaders and the bureaucracy apply the system for their own good, profiting from it to live well (a good deal less well, however, than an ordinary comfortably situated middle class man in a normal country) and to quarrel openly among themselves.

The economic consequences are serious. On the one hand the activities of the Third International impede all credit arrangements with the capitalist nations. On the other hand, the legislative peculiarities discourage foreign enterprises and, finally, the government increases the net cost of manufactured articles at the same time offering to the peasants so few advantages that the land is cultivated in a worse than rudimentary fashion.

If things continue in this way, Russia will go back, little by little, to the Middle Ages. Already the plan of having recourse to the great organizations of the State, many people are building their huts with their own hands, substituting anything at all for windows and making whatever objects are indispensable on a rude working bench.

Farmers no longer work for anything but their own particular subsistence. No doubt there are trains that run around, but I have seen with my own eyes that every damaged car is generally abandoned, for lack of tools and mechanics. There is a growing helplessness to create or to undertake a material achievement, and this régime of State socialism, on the inferior fatally deceived by communistic propaganda, is on the exterior approaching this sensation of statelessness. 140,000,000 people astride Europe and Asia will live almost as if they were back in the fifteenth century.

How the Chinese Are Deluded.

If this life be miserable in that it kills all initiative, what attraction can it offer to the Chinaman?

In the first place it is not presented to him as it is. He is told (what is partly true) that the Russian proletariat is better dressed, better nourished and better lodged than the coolies, but he has little to hope for, for he has little to risk. The man-horse, who drags his rickshaw or who unloads sacks for fourteen hours a day, has no more to hope than the coolie, and he is not better paid than under a novel, to be better paid than 50 cents a day.

The man-number has little to hope for, but he has little to risk. The man-horse, who drags his rickshaw or who unloads sacks for fourteen hours a day, has no more to hope than the coolie, and he is not better paid than under a novel, to be better paid than 50 cents a day.

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Do not forget the situation in China. There are 350,000,000 peasants in that country who might under pressure decide to fight for deliverance from the plague of plundering soldiers and in Hunan, but who would never do it for any other reason, as long as they are left in possession of their land. The peasants are not roused to arms against them.

The leaders of the syndicalist movement will promise them all they want at that score. They will even go so far as to assure them that the cancellation of the rural taxes, the lowering of rural taxes, the two scourges which weigh heavily on the peasant. There is no doubt that the peasants are concerned the propagandists can hope for a benevolent neutrality, and even for aid, since the number of large estates is very few, and their division, far from alarming the rural class, will delight them.

**Why Unions Can Hope to Dominate.**

The "unions," in consequence, can hope to dominate the country easily. That, in the obscure dreams of the man-horse, promises "face" and money, the two Chinese passions. Face in ruling and parading. Money in going to spruce up the mandarins of former times or the generals of the present—that is what goes round in the heads of the coolies when he comes out of a meeting where some one has inculcated a few simple formulae that came from Russia.

Truly, propaganda never was made more easy. Between mirage and reality, between anarchy and a China ruled by a few million terrorist syndicalists, there are no other obstacles than some military forces which are today at the service of the merchants and the intellectual aristocracy, that is to say, those patriots who really wish to liberate China from foreign servitude but not to throttle it under the ruinous dictatorship of the proletariat. Can it be hoped that this alliance will be maintained for long?

For my own part, it would surprise me. I was in communication with the son and heir of Chiang Kai-shek. It was at Moscow in 1925, when he was one of the best students. That certainly is not the place that a man sincerely imbued with the revolutionary ideas would choose for the education of his son. It can be supposed, therefore, that the recent declarations of the Southern general are not derived from very profound convictions.

In an armed struggle between two factions of the Kuomintang, the spirit of Sovietism which already prevails among the troops would be a precious help to the extremists. As regards a durable alliance between the moderate elements of the South and Mukden, I do not believe it possible, for Chiang Tso-lin, despite the keen intelligence of some of his counselors remains a feudal chief, hopelessly suspect by the entire Chinese population.

**LORDS TO SWEAR IN CRAIG.**

Ulster Chief First Outside Premier in British Upper House.

BELFAST, May 12 (AP).—When Viscount Craigavon, Premier of Ulster, is sworn in as a member of the British House of Lords next Wednesday it will be the first time in history that a Premier of a Parliament other than that of London will take a seat in the upper house of Westminster. The Premier probably will be sponsored on the occasion by another Ulster peer.

Sir James Craig, when he was named a Viscount in the King's New Year's honors list Dec. 31 last, entitling him to a seat in the House of Lords, decided to take the title Viscount Craigavon, in honor of his old home in the outskirts of Belfast. This place was the centre of resistance to the home rule policy of the then Asquith Government.

**SEES DICTATORSHIP OF LABOR IN CHINA**

M. Sauerwein in Address Here Says Unions May Obtain Proletarian Rule.

**DOUBTS RUSSIA IS GAINING**

French Editor Disputes the Soviet Report of Prosperity Made at Geneva.

Jules Sauerwein, foreign editor of Le Matin of Paris, predicted a dictatorship of the proletariat in China within a few months at a luncheon yesterday of the Association of Foreign Press Correspondents at the Lawyers' Club, 115 Broadway. Mr. Sauerwein, who left Paris last February and has visited Russia, Siberia, China and Japan, will sail for home tomorrow on the French Line steamship Paris.

"I was surprised," said Mr. Sauerwein, "to read of the prosperous conditions in Russia as reported by Gregoire Sokolnikoff, Soviet delegate to the World Economic Conference now being held at Geneva. 'Instead of gaining prosperity, Russia, on the contrary, is going progressively back to its medieval state. The purchasing power is gone and persons who in other countries would have comfortable homes and automobiles are without them. There is not a private automobile in Russia. They are forbidden.

"If you go to Moscow that there is not a flat in the city occupied by a single family. There are two or three families assigned to each flat and they like to spruce up in a few workers for the sake of communism. At the Experimental Theatre there, nobody was nicely dressed. I saw almost nobody there with a white collar.

"The price of everything in Russia is much higher than in America. I paid \$10 a day for a room at the dirty little Savoy Hotel in Moscow and I can

get one for that at the Ambassador here. People there build little houses with their own hands and also build their own furniture, but they can get no glass for their windows. The situation of individuals in Russia seemed to me to be very distressing, although perhaps not miserable. Fourteenth Century conditions will prevail there very soon.

"We started our railway journey across Siberia with four cars, but got to China with one. Cars break down and are detached; no one can be found to put them in good order, and they went back to Moscow to be repaired.

Sees Agreement Among Powers.

"Concerning the situation in China, there is practically no difference in the talk made in Paris by Briand, in London by Chamberlain, by Japanese officials in Tokio and by President Coolidge and Secretary of State Kellogg in Washington. They all say the situation is very intricate and that they can't interfere. I suppose that the Chinese will hesitate to attack Shanghai, as there are too many foreign troops and war ships there.

"The bulk of the Chinese can never hope to become rich, and they do not fear Bolshevism as it is feared in Europe. There are very few big estates in China, and we must not expect a move of the peasants against Bolshevism. The merchant class is very easy to intimidate. After a few opportunity murders, all Chinese merchants are greatly frightened and they would kill their best European friends.

"The labor unions are growing greatly in power. Two days after they assumed power in Shanghai, bank officials told me that every employee had a membership of between 4,000,000 and 5,000,000. Of course this is not a large percentage of the total population.

"They could take into their own hands a kind of dictatorship. That is what I told Secretary Kellogg in Washington, but he evidently did not believe it and said that there was nothing to be done. That is why in a few months China will probably have a dictatorship of the proletariat.

"In Japan, I heard criticism of the Government for its weakness in dealing with the Chinese situation. Japan does not want to take Shanghai, and they will keep very quiet and will do nothing in China, certainly not for some years. They will try in every way to gain advantages for their trade.

"When Mr. Sauerwein was introduced by Leonce Levy, New York correspondent of the Matin and President of the association, he said in French that he had endeavored to aid in giving dignity, independence and more money to French journalists. It was difficult to make newspaper proprietors see the necessity for higher salaries, he said. Newspaper men were paid better in Rome, according to Mr. Sauerwein, than elsewhere in Europe.

Delivery Boy Tried to Astonish Employers, but Professor Nabs Him.

Aura Severinghaus, Assistant Professor of the Physics Department of Columbia University, came from his classes yesterday afternoon in time to see a youth climb into his Ford touring car, parked at Amsterdam Avenue and 117th Street, and go rattling down Amsterdam Avenue. Professor Severinghaus leaped to the running board of a taxicab and gave chase.

At 110th Street the traffic lights showed red, and the professor drew alongside his car, ordered the driver to pull over to the curb, and then assisted him out by the collar. He was escorted to the West 100th Street Station, where he described himself as Charles Corcoran, 17 years old, of 790 Amsterdam Avenue. He was charged with grand larceny.

The youth explained that he was employed in a butcher shop as a delivery boy. It was his plan, he said, to borrow the automobile, make his deliveries with such speed as to provoke the astonishment and approval of his employers, and return the car.

**'BORROWS' FORD FOR SPEED**

Announcement of a Baby's Birth Took 12 Years to Go 25 Miles.

On Christmas Day, 1915, Mr. and Mrs. Gus Sandahl of Bound Brook, N. J., became the parents of a baby girl. They sent out cards to relatives and friends announcing the event.

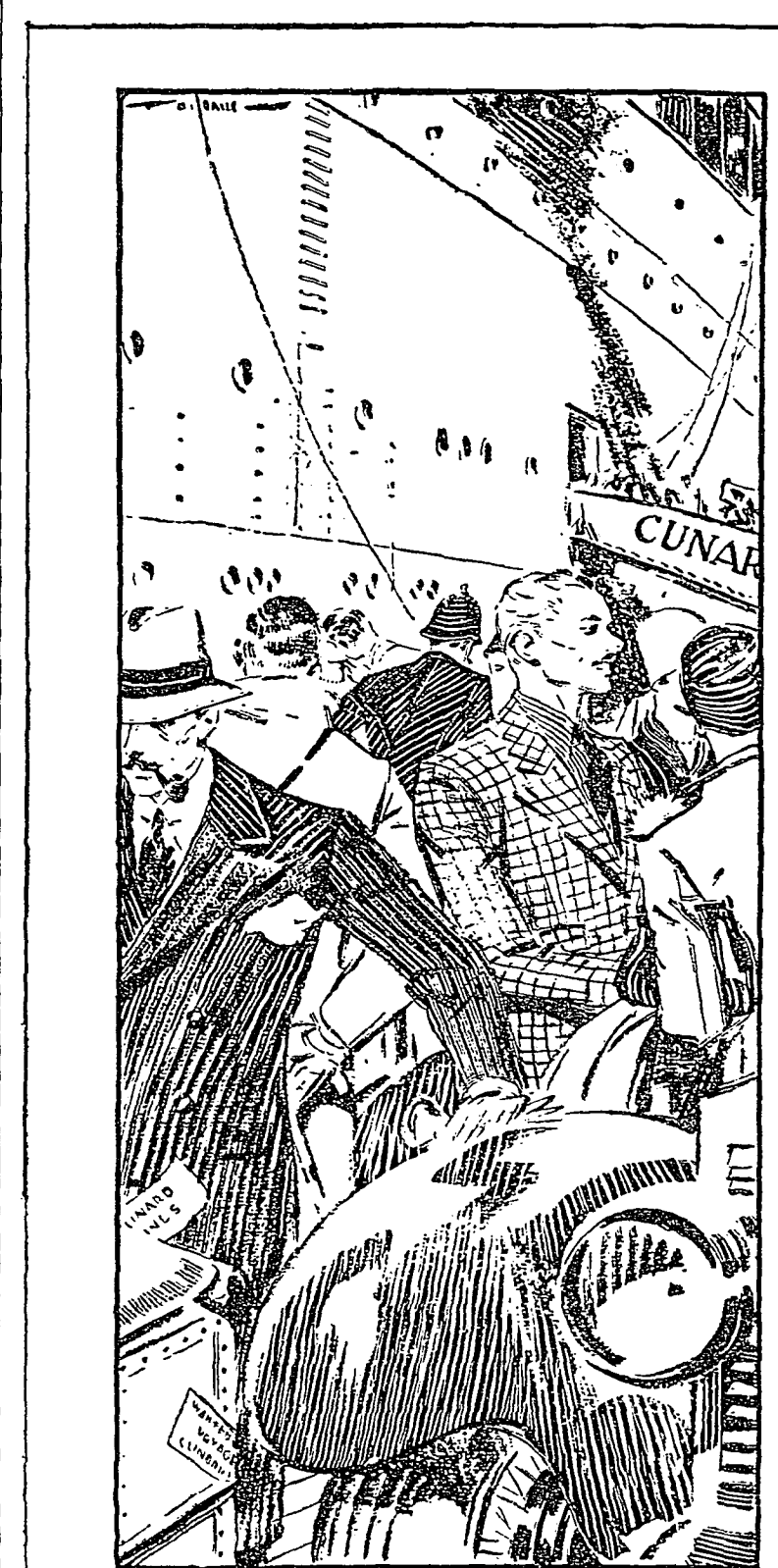
Yesterday Mrs. Theodore Hoffman of 151 North Sixth Street, Newark, a friend of the couple, received her card announcing the birth of Dorothy Apparah Sandahl of Bound Brook. She thought it was peculiar and upon examining the envelope she discovered the card had been mailed in 1915. It took the letter twelve years to travel twenty-five miles.

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...why the sophisticated choose the Cunard Liverpool route

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"The stately homes of England, Like palaces they rise..."

And Haddon Hall—ghosts of Dorothy Vernon and Queen Elizabeth minuetting in the moonlight... Sherwood Forest—Robin Hood and King Richard in merry dispute... Melton Mowbray where the Prince hunts and the meat pies come from... or Lichfield Cathedral—enduring monument of Norman-Gothic devotion and genius.

Continue through the "Eight Shaksperian Villages"... lunch on cold duck and 'peas at the Mitre in Oxford... assist at guard mount in Windsor Castle. Dine in London. A trip!

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1500 PIECES FROM REGULAR STOCK

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Conservative models—broken sizes—not every style in every size, but large assortments of standard Best qualities.

**SUITS \$15 - \$25**  
Mixture or blue suits, were 19.75 to 30.00—now 15.00  
Ditto, including "stouts" were 30.00 to 39.75—now 25.00

**COATS \$10 - \$20**  
Reefers and topcoats, were 14.75 to 22.50—now 10.00  
Reefers and topcoats, were 27.75 to 37.75—now 20.00

**TUB SUITS \$2.50 to \$8.95**  
Sport, regulation and novelty styles  
were 3.95 to 6.50—now 2.50  
were 3.45 to 7.95—now 3.50  
were 6.45 to 9.50—now 5.50  
others up to 14.50—now 8.95

**SWEATERS \$3.95 - \$6.50**  
Imported and domestic sweaters, were 5.00 to 8.50—now 3.95  
Imported fancy jacquard pullovers, were 13.50 to 16.50—now 6.50

**BATHROBES \$1.95 to \$12.50**  
Terry cloth, flannel, broadcloth, some imported robes  
were 3.75 to 18.50—now 1.95 to 12.50

SUITS 9 to 17 YRS. REEFERS 5 to 10 YRS. TOPCOATS 8 to 18 YRS.  
SWEATERS 4 to 16 YRS. BATHROBES 4 to 18 YRS.