

dustry. It is the custom among the clubs and current gossip of London to regard him as "down and out;" so discredited as to be negligible. These clubs are making a mistake similar to that made when they said once "there was a Palmerston" or "there was a Gladstone."

Mr. Lloyd George has still the adhesion of the bulk of his fellow-countrymen in Wales; and still a tradition to which he can appeal of a remote but real interest in social reform, and of service to the nation in the Great War. His vigor and energy remain. His natural force is unabated. The more troublous the times to come, the more possible it is that he may find himself called once again to play a large part in the world of practical affairs. He is an even more disturbing factor in political prognostication concerning the future in England than was Mr. Roosevelt, before his death, concerning the future in America.

### SCATHELESS

MARGUERITE WILKINSON

*Lord, I am humbled by the great,  
For all the great have deadly foes;  
There is a worm would like to eat  
The heart of every perfect rose;*

*There is a crow would like to pick  
The bones of every glory bare;  
My enemies are gentle souls  
And for my death they do not care.*

*My enemies still suffer me  
And I am scatheless to this hour.  
Men hunt upon the hills of time  
A nobler quarry to devour.*

# THE ERA OF SUPER-POWER

WALDEMAR KAEMPFERT

*WE ARE on the brink of a neotechnic period which will cause changes in our economic development as radical as those produced by the advent of the steam engine. In a fascinating survey Mr. Kaempffert discusses schemes for centralization and national distribution of power to replace the inadequate competitive system. He gives an illuminating account of the rôle played by coal in furnishing our energy, and the necessity of avoiding the present colossal waste in its utilization.*

HISTORIANS have pointed out the political trend of mankind from individualism to collectivism. Families governed by an experienced, patriarchal father; tribes dominated by a chieftain; kingdoms swayed by an all-powerful ruler,—these phases of individualistic government eventually gave way to republican and democratic collectivism. This political tendency has its industrial counterpart in a movement from individual toward mass production. What historians call the “industrial revolution” is characterized chiefly by the manner in which the necessities of life are produced and distributed, and the industrial revolution itself is the result of the steam-engine’s invention and application. The steam-engine made industrial collectivism possible, and by industrial collectivism is here meant the mechanical mass-production of goods by machine-tenders rather than by the manual skill of individual craftsmen and artisans.

The significance of this industrial collectivism, as well as its future evolution, becomes obvious if we rapidly trace the history of energy; for industrialism must be interpreted chiefly in terms of energy,—the energy required for production and transportation.

Fairgreive in his *Geography and World Power* estimates that each Greek freeman in the days of Athenian splendor had five helots to do his work,—slaves who supplied the greater part of Greek mechanical energy and with whose sweat Greek civilization was constructed. The slave class in every civilized country was politically but not economically abolished. Still, muscles performed most of the world’s work from the time of the Neanderthal