

of the Wider Use of School Buildings to the Social Settlement," showing that the settlement is the pioneer which blazes the way for the extension of the use of school plants for various activities. The work of the Home and School Association, which is largely responsible for the extension in Philadelphia, Boston, and some other cities, was described by Mrs. Mary V. Grice, President of the Association. The Buffalo meeting of the League was generally regarded by those who were in attendance as being not only the most successful in the history of the organization, but as representing the beginning of a new era of still more important and substantial constructive work.

#### BOSTON'S CIVIC REVIVAL

What has been so successfully accomplished for religion in cities all over the country by means of carefully planned revival meetings, working several weeks at a time in the suburbs and in the city proper, Boston, through its "1915" organization, has just achieved for civics. The campaign opened with a splendid Civic Pageant (already described in *The Outlook*) and a conference of mayors from all over New England. After this, for a fortnight, meetings were held continuously in no less than thirty-three communities of Greater Boston, with stirring addresses by out-of-town experts on social and civic matters. This solidarity of civic interests was shown to be a fact, and not a theory: of what use to drive slum-dwellers from Boston if they promptly create slums in a hitherto delightful residential district? That improved transportation facilities and favorable health conditions in a city proper necessarily imply happier homes in the suburbs the speakers repeatedly asserted. Dr. Richard C. Cabot spoke on "Colds," and President Eliot on the need of sex education, the former urging a quarantine for the employee who is coughing and sneezing, and the latter characterizing as "a city job" campaigns of education on social diseases and their penalties. "Silence," he said, "has long been an obstruction in coping with this evil of centuries. I once advocated a course of lectures on the subject at Harvard, but the parents of students and many physicians opposed the

plan. I am now in favor of having the public school system of the United States take up this vitally important matter." Clinton Rogers Woodruff, Secretary of the National Municipal League, quoted John Burns's two great constructive ideas for a better city: (1) Make the private home so pleasant that vicious outside agencies will have no appeal; (2) make the city a community where health shall be the only wealth. Henry B. F. Macfarland, of Washington, pointed out that what every city needs is personal devotion—not the sentimental devotion of the man who says he loves his mother and does nothing to support her in her declining years, but the devotion of the man who works and sacrifices for the mother to whom he owes so much. On the last day of the rally a large body of young people pledged this type of devotion to Boston by swearing the Young Athenians' oath, impressively administered in Tremont Temple by a judge of the Superior Court. With right hands upraised they recited: "We will never bring disgrace to this, our city, by any act of dishonesty or cowardice, nor ever desert our suffering comrades in the ranks. We shall fight for the ideals and sacred things of the city, both singly and together. We will revere and obey the city's laws and do our best to incite a like respect and reverence in those above us who are prone to annul them or set them at naught. We will strive increasingly to quicken the public's sense of civic duty. Thus in all these ways we will transmit this city not only not less, but greater, better, and more beautiful than it was transmitted to us." In all the meetings the labor leaders had an important part, and as the campaign drew to a close a large Faneuil Hall meeting was held under the auspices of the Central Labor Union, at which E. A. Filene, who originated the "1915" idea, Paul U. Kellogg, of New York, Mrs. Florence Kelley, of the National Child Labor Committee, and James P. Munroe, Director of Boston 1915, and the newly elected President of the National Society for the Promotion of Industrial Education, were speakers. Mr. Kellogg declared it the clear duty of this civic movement "to draft and carry through a labor platform, setting standards of hours, of

rest, of safety, of health ; of restitution when the worker is killed or injured or diseased by his work ; of current wages, such as will sustain life amply."

HENRY MARTYN  
HOYT

The administration of our Government has long suffered not only because of the machinations of corrupt politicians, but also because of the aloofness of the immense number of lawyers and business men who feel that their only aim and end is to make money. Hence it is refreshing to turn to those who, sure of great prestige and material reward in their professional and business endeavors, yet give themselves, at small pecuniary return, to the Government's service. Such men were Lloyd Wheaton Bowers, Solicitor-General, who died recently, and Henry Martyn Hoyt, Counselor of the State Department, who died last week. Both men were called away at a comparatively early age from the scene of their labors. Both were, before everything, gentlemen. Both were remarkable for mental grasp and clearness of vision. Both represented the best qualities of the college man in public life. Both were Yale men, one in the same class with, the other in the class below, President Taft and his intimate friends. Both were peculiarly united in the public mind, for Mr. Bowers succeeded Mr. Hoyt as Solicitor-General. Both were prominently mentioned in connection with an Associate Supreme Court Justiceship. But, aside from their qualifications for high legal station, both represented something else—a cool, quiet detachment from the heat and passion of every-day questions and debates, combined with an intimate and thorough acquaintanceship with the world. Mr. Bowers brought from Chicago and Mr. Hoyt from Philadelphia that first-hand, every-day, close touch with current affairs essential to success. Mr. Hoyt was emphatically a Pennsylvanian, being the son of General Henry Martyn Hoyt, the soldier and author who served as Governor from 1879 to 1883. Mr. Hoyt's connection with his native State was further emphasized by his law course at the University of Pennsylvania, his marriage, his presidency of the Investment Company of Philadelphia, and his practice of law in that city. When Presi-

dent McKinley took office, he appointed Mr. Hoyt an Assistant Attorney-General, from which he was promoted to the Solicitor-Generalship. Under President Roosevelt Mr. Hoyt was Attorney-General Knox's chief adviser, especially in the successful action in the Northern Securities Case ; he was also associated with the numerous trust prosecutions started by Attorney-General Bonaparte. When Mr. Knox became Premier in the Taft Cabinet, he selected Mr. Hoyt to fill the new office of Counselor of the Department of State. In that capacity Mr. Hoyt conducted most of the negotiations with foreign countries looking to the adjustment of the tariff schedules under the maximum and minimum provisions of the Payne Law ; more recently he had charge of the pending negotiations with Canada regarding reciprocity. At any time the loss of Mr. Hoyt would be severe ; it is especially so at this juncture.

AMERICAN  
CREDULITY

The arrest last week of swindlers who had been running what may be called a get-rich-quick factory in New York illustrates graphically once more the astonishing ease with which impudent scamps obtain the money of ignorant investors. If the charges made against the Burr brothers by the Post-Office inspectors are true, they have taken probably several millions of dollars from credulous people, very largely women or men whose occupations do not give them keen financial intelligence. It would seem that all that is necessary to rob people of this kind is to spend money enough in advertising to call their attention to the golden promises of quick and exceedingly large returns for their money. This fact was emphasized when the inspectors who seized the office of the Burr brothers found over twenty thousand dollars in the morning's mail and many telegrams from people who were afraid that they would lose their chance to invest. What this company appears to have done, roughly speaking, has been to incorporate one bogus stock company after another with high-sounding titles and the allegation that each was past the experimental stage ; then to advertise each profusely in the class of papers which will accept such advertisements ; then to reap a quick