

# CARTOONS OF THE WEEK

Harding in the Brooklyn Eagle



Wilson Harding

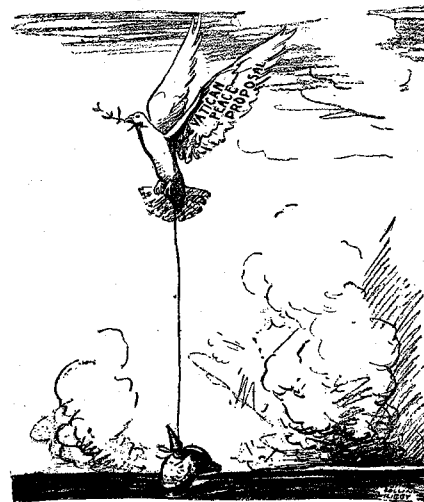
"ANNEXATIONS AND INDEMNITIES!"  
TAMMANY WANTS THE WHOLE MAP

Kirby in the New York World



THE CONSCRIPT  
THE FOOD ADMINISTRATION BEGINS ITS  
CAMPAIGN

Kirby in the New York World

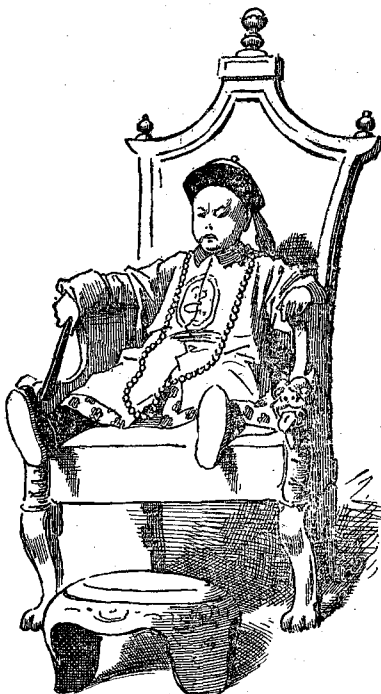


WEIGHTED DOWN  
THE DOVE MUST GET RID OF THE PRUSSIAN  
INCUBUS

Joh. Braakensiek in De Amsterdammer (Amsterdam)



I CAME



I SAW

THE CHINESE SITUATION



I DEPARTED

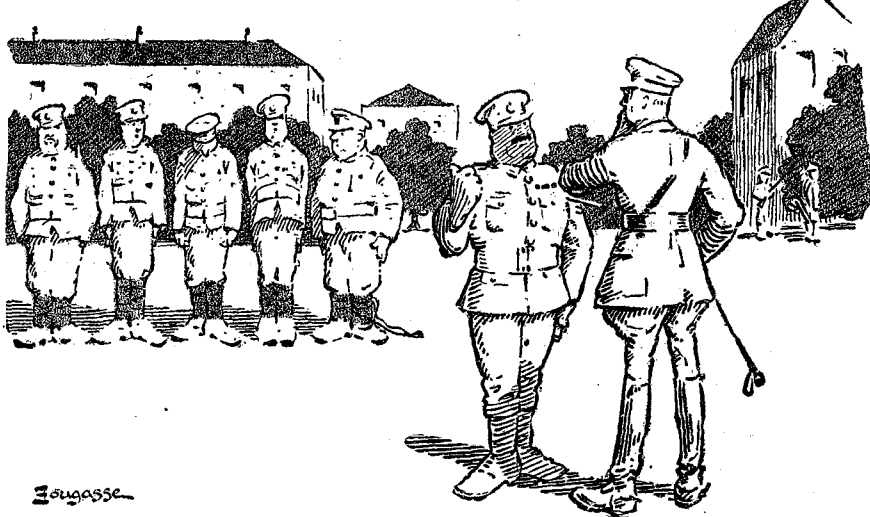
THE YOUNG EMPEROR'S BRIEF TASTE OF GLORY

From "Il 420" (Florence, Italy)



THE ROMAN WOLF ON HIS WAY TO TRIESTE  
AN ITALIAN CARTOON ON THE CAMPAIGN

Fougasse in the Passing Show (London)



Fougasse

PROOF POSITIVE

Officer: "That's a pretty awkward lot you've got now, sergeant."  
Sorely Tried Sergeant-Instructor: "They are that, sir. It's the like o' them, sir, as brings 'ome to us what a horrible thing this war is, sir!"

Department if they do not wish to be heavily penalized by the Bureau of War Risk Insurance.

These regulations provide that all ships sailing from our ports must be armed in accordance with the recommendations of the Navy Department, that all ships shall be painted in accordance with a system recommended by the Chairman of the Naval Consulting Board and the Ship Protection Committee of the Emergency Fleet Corporation to diminish visibility, and that each steamer sailing from the United States must carry a sufficient supply of smokeless fuel for two daylight periods and also carry certain approved devices for creating a smoke screen.

The adoption of these simple precautions has been advocated for many weeks. It is only surprising that they have not been made compulsory before.

#### JAPANESE POLITICAL PARTIES

Dr. Doremus Scudder, an authority on Japan, has published in "The Friend" of Honolulu a timely survey of Japanese politics.

Three political parties pre-empt the field, he says. One, the Kenseikai, is headed by Viscount Kato, Foreign Minister in the late Okuma Cabinet. This party dominated the preceding lower house and its leaders composed the Government. "It is Japanese," says Dr. Scudder, "for the executive Government to win at elections. It sees to it that this is done. But the scandals connected with this victory, added to the fiasco of the demands upon China, proved too much for the Okuma Government, and Japan's Grand Old Man was obliged to resign." The present Premier, Count Terauchi, affirms Dr. Scudder, "sensed the fact that if Japan does not win China's friendship her hope of being Asia's leader is gone; so he reversed the folly of Viscount Kato's demands and began to treat the Republic with some courtesy. He has made an excellent Premier." But General Terauchi heads no party.

The political party called the Kokuminto stands for the principle that the Government must be held responsible to the majority in the lower house. A small party, it recently received the addition of the Kenseikai party.

The Seiyukai party has been "Prince Ito's political machine" and decided to support Count Terauchi. At the recent election it won a notable victory, although the Kokuminto significantly won a few seats more than it had in the previous lower house. At a time when a war is being carried on by the forces of democracy against the forces of autocracy it may seem strange that Japan should be on the side of the democratic forces. But democracy, we see from these reports, is progressing there also.

As to the relations with ourselves, "the logic of the situation," as Dr. Scudder prophesies, "points to a closer intimacy between Japan and America. . . . Japan to-day is dazed. She is in a new world with just one familiar face, her first and always best friend, America." Dr. Scudder points out the opportunity before us for clinching this friendship. "The American people," he says, "seem kindlier disposed to Japan than in many years, and this feeling is reciprocated. . . . If only the door to naturalization to Japanese long resident in our country who have honestly identified themselves with us and desire to be numbered in our citizenship could be opened, the effect would be incalculable. It would cost America nothing and it would forever bind these two great peoples in the closest of amicable relations. Is it too much to hope that our Nation will do this?"

#### MAJOR WINCHELL'S LETTUCE

Major Wallace Winchell is the superintendent of the Salvation Army Industrial Home at Jersey City, and was in Belgium last year doing Salvation Army relief work and reporting to Mr. Hoover.

The Major had an interesting experience the other day. According to the New York "Evening Sun," he drove into Gansevoort Market with a load of lettuce, only to find himself boycotted as an outsider; he then turned to Jersey City retail storekeepers, who would pay no more than two-thirds of a cent

a head, though they were selling stale, wilted lettuce at ten cents a head.

Nearly three million more gardens have been cultivated this year than were cultivated last year. There has been a consequent enormous increase of vegetables. Much of the increase is used by our people, who now see the wisdom of eating more vegetables, anyway, and who also wish thus to replace some of the meat and wheat bread that they have to abandon. But Major Winchell's experience, which he confirms in a personal letter to The Outlook, supplies a typical illustration of the fact that much of the present surplus will be wasted unless we have special markets or more preserving facilities.

We have not special markets. As to the preserving facilities, there are cold storage, canning, and drying. The capacity of present cold-storage plants for even the hardier vegetables and fruits is insufficient. If we had, under the Hoover control, National storage plants in the vicinity of New York, Boston, Chicago, and other shipping points, certain problems in checking speculation as well as in conserving products would be solved. At all events, this is what Major Winchell says.

Canning and drying are thus the main alternatives to waste. Canning is common; not so drying. The drying of vegetables and fruits, however, is an important adjunct to canning; it obtains results obtained in no other way; its process is simple and its cost slight. For city dwellers especially it is advantageous, for little storage space is required; a hundred pounds of fresh vegetables will reduce to ten pounds in drying.

Practically all vegetables and fruits may be dried. The three chief methods are those of sun drying, drying by artificial heat, and drying by air blast. The first method is well known—that of spreading slices of fruit or vegetables on muslin lengths and exposing them to the sun. Drying by artificial heat is done in an oven or on top of a stove (the trays being suspended over the stove) or in any specially built drier. Drying by air blast includes the use of an electric fan, which, according to the "Home Drying Manual," published by the National Emergency Food Garden Commission, is put close to one end of stacked trays on which sliced vegetables and fruits have been placed, the air current being directed along the trays lengthwise. By this process only two to three hours are needed for drying cauliflower and string beans, two and a half to three for cabbage and beets, and three to four for peas and corn.

If never before has there been such an increase in gardening, never before has there been such an increase in practical methods of preserving summer stock for winter use.

#### THE POPE AND THE WAR

THE Pope's peace proposal has been officially published since our last issue went to press, but in that issue it was accurately foreshadowed. That the Roman Catholic Church does not regard war as essentially indefensible, since it has often taken part in the wars of the past, Mr. Speranza's article on another page makes clear. Mr. Speranza makes it equally clear that the opinion of the Pope on political questions such as those arising out of the present war has only a moral authority.

"Germania," a Catholic organ in Germany, well says of the Pope's proposal that in making it he acts in his temporal character as a neutral sovereign. Loyalty to the Pope does not require of Roman Catholics the acceptance of his political opinions. "We owe allegiance to the President," says the report of the Knights of Columbus, recently referred to in these pages, "as Chief Executive of the United States, and regard him as supreme in all that concerns our civil and political life, just as we owe allegiance to the Pope as head of our Church, and regard him as supreme in all that concerns our religion."

A simple illustration may make clear to our Protestant readers this distinction, clear enough to all Roman Catholic Churchmen. When Theodore Roosevelt, as President of the United States and Commander-in-Chief of the Army, disbanded a battalion of Negro troops for their participation in a disturbance at Brownsville, Texas, he acted with authority. No officer of the United States Army could properly have criticised his action, and, though Senator Foraker attempted to call him to