

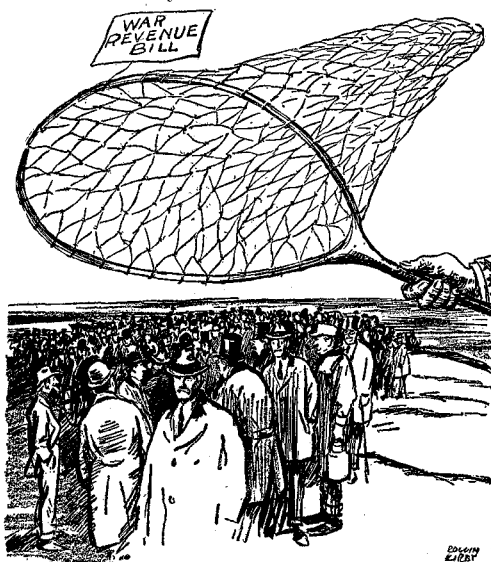
# CARTOONS OF THE WEEK

*Ireland in the Columbus Evening Dispatch*



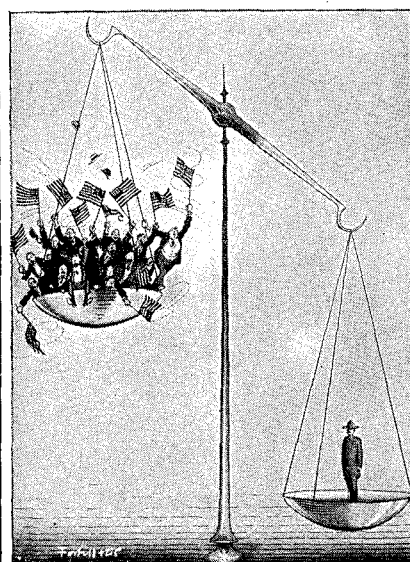
AMERICA MADE IT—AMERICA CAN UNDO IT

*Kirby in the New York World*



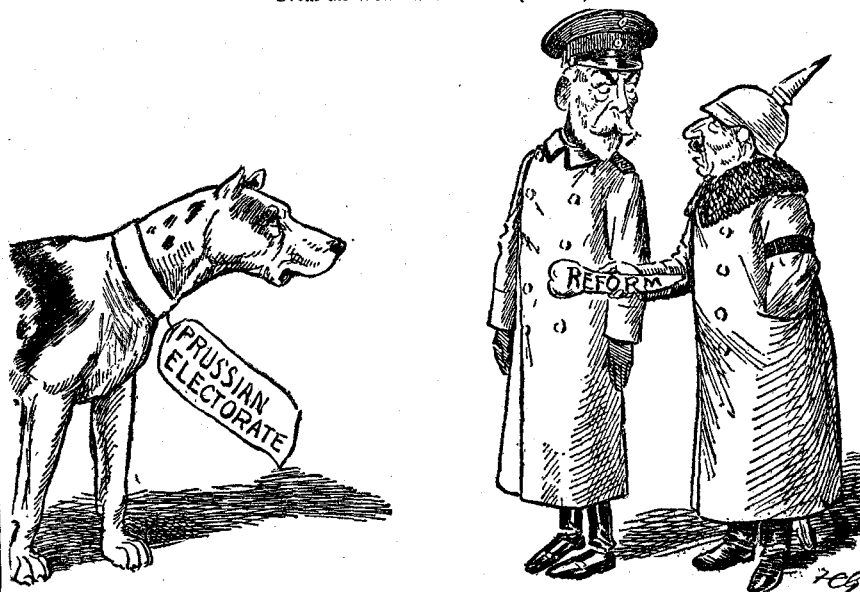
NOBODY ESCAPES

*Forbes and A. C. in the New York Tribune*



A PICTURE THAT NEEDS NO CAPTION

*From the Westminster Gazette (London)*



A SOP FOR CERBERUS—TO SMELL

Kaiser: "Try him with this bone, Bethmann Hollweg."  
Bethmann Hollweg: "Shall I give it to him, your All-Highness?"  
Kaiser: "No, no, let him smell it, and tell him he shall have it by and by, if he's good!"

*Carter in the Philadelphia Press*



EVENTUALLY, WHY NOT NOW?

*Richards in the Philadelphia North American*



A PRISONER OF WAR

*From the Westminster Gazette (London)*



A MATTER FOR ENVY

Ferdinand: "What! They've got over a thousand millions for their war loan?"  
The Sultan: "I wonder, Ferdinand, whether we oughtn't to have been on the other side!"

candidates. He supported and fought both men, just as he supported and fought Hanna and Dick. He took his seat in the Senate simultaneously with McKinley's installment as President. In the Senate, as in the Ohio capital, his industry, aggressiveness, skill in debate, eloquence, and fearlessness made their mark, but so did other qualities prejudicial to his political career. Following the discharge of a company of Negro soldiers accused of "shooting up" the town of Brownsville, Texas, he bitterly attacked President Roosevelt. He also opposed Mr. Roosevelt's anti-corporation campaigns, and was the only Republican Senator to vote against the Railway Rate Regulation Bill (1906). As one reads Mr. Foraker's statement in his autobiography that he would not recall an important vote one is tempted to query: How about that vote against the Hepburn Bill?

Nursing his own Presidential "boom," Mr. Foraker did not relish the nomination of Secretary Taft for the Presidency, and as a result of the animosities engendered in the ensuing campaign lost his re-election in the Senate. He was succeeded by Theodore E. Burton. During the campaign Mr. Foraker's relations with the Standard Oil Company were revealed, and, though he stated that all the money he had received had been in payment for legitimate services as an attorney and had no possible connection with his services as Senator, the disclosure completed the wreck of his political fortunes. This served for a time to obscure the record of his useful services both as Governor and Senator. He will be specially remembered as the author, first, of the self-denying clause in which the United States pledged itself not to grant concessions or franchises in Cuba during its occupation of that island; and, second, of the first organic law for Porto Rico. He was also active in the negotiations which led to the building of the Panama Canal.

#### A NEW STEP IN OUR INDIAN POLICY

Thirty-seven years ago *The Outlook* denounced the reservation system—that is, the system according to which Indians were kept on territories especially reserved for their use—as "evil and only evil, and that continually; it is expensive to Government, harassing to the whites, intolerable to the Indians." Some six or seven years later Senator Dawes introduced into Congress a bill providing for the breaking up of the reservations and allotting the lands to the Indians in severalty. He succeeded in procuring from Congress the adoption of this law. Since that time great progress has been made in the abolition of the reservation system, in the dissolution of the tribal organizations, in the allotment of the land in severalty to individual landowners. The progress has been impeded, on the one hand, by those who had financial interest of one sort or another in maintaining the old system and by Indian political leaders, who are sometimes no more scrupulous than white political leaders; and, on the other hand, by reformers who have dreaded the fate which was certain to overtake some, and perhaps many, individual Indians if they were deprived of Federal protection and left to care for their own personal and financial interests. For this reason the right to sell their lands has been denied, the right to lease them has been limited, and their individual share in Indian funds has been kept by the Federal Government as their trustee. We describe this policy in general terms without confusing our readers with details and exceptions.

The present Indian Commissioner, Mr. Cato Sells, has now adopted a policy the object of which is to hasten the disappearance of the Indian as a special problem by enlarging the legal rights of the Indian and putting upon him greater responsibility. It proposes "to grant entire freedom from departmental restraints to all those having a preponderance of white blood, unless they are manifestly so incompetent that they would be entirely unequal to caring for their property or earning a livelihood. It asserts intention to give exactly the same measure of liberty to those of one-half or more Indian blood who are shown to be prepared to handle their own affairs with reasonable ability. It promises the incompetent of all classes even more effectual protection, care, and training than have obtained in the past, that all permanently incapacitated for self-support and self-regulation may have the care their cases demand, while those

who need also training—the young and the strong—are being hastened on their way to complete independence of Governmental aid."

In pursuance of this policy it is proposed to give to all able-bodied adult Indians of less than one-half Indian blood, as far as the law allows, full and complete control of all their property, and to extend the legal rights and privileges of other adult Indians who may, after careful investigation, be found competent. One of the tests of this competency will be the completion of the full course of instruction in a Government school and a certification of competency by the teacher or principal.

*The Outlook* welcomes this declaration of policy. We have no doubt that it will result in the impoverishment and, what is much worse, the demoralization of some individual Indians. The degree of its success will depend in no small measure upon the honesty, the ability, and the disinterestedness of those who administer it. But there is no hope for the Indians as a race if they are forever kept in tutelage as wards of the Nation; and it is better that some Indians should be lost as the result of a courageous policy than that the whole Indian race should be denied the opportunity for that kind of human development which comes only in the atmosphere of freedom and in bearing the burdens of responsibility which freedom entails.

#### "NATIONAL SERVICE"

Most of our American military journals are too technical or too narrow in application to invite the interest and attention of the average civilian. At this time, however, there are many civilians who would welcome an opportunity to read authoritative articles on the principles of military training and on the most recent developments of the instrument and methods of war. Articles, of course, on these subjects have appeared in many of our civilian journals, but naturally the amount of space which the average magazine can devote to such articles is limited by the necessity of covering the broadest possible field of endeavor and interest. With this in mind, perhaps many of our readers may be interested in learning of a new magazine, "*National Service*," published by the Military Training Publishing Corporation of Garden City, New York. If the three numbers which have already appeared are to be taken as a criterion of what may be expected, certainly this magazine will fill a very large want. Articles like "*The Freeman's Choice*," by Ralph Barton Perry; "*A Day's Work of American Airmen on the Somme*," by the late James R. McConnell, the University of Virginia graduate killed in the air service on the French front; "*The American Plan for Universal Military Training*," by Major George Van Horne Moseley and others; "*The Organization and Training of the Swiss Army*," by Theodore A. Christen; and "*Will America Heed the Experience of England*," by Sidney Brooks, are all valuable reading.

#### JUSTICE AT LAST

A logical result of the land reform begun in the Roosevelt Administration is found in the United States Supreme Court's decision in the Oregon and California case. This involved the grant many years ago of some 2,500,000 public acres of land to the Oregon and California Railroad, which passed to the Southern Pacific system. These lands are now valued at about \$50,000,000. They were granted by Congress to the company on condition that they might be sold in tracts not exceeding 160 acres each to actual settlers and at the maximum price of \$2.50 an acre.

It is alleged that some of the lands were sold at as high a price as \$40 an acre and that as much as 45,000 acres went to a single purchaser, thus grossly violating the covenants of the grant. Accordingly, under authority of a resolution by Congress directing that action be taken, a suit was begun by the Department of Justice, which has now, after a varied course, been finally decided against the railway.

Thus passes the epoch of railway "grabbing" of hundreds of thousands of acres of public lands in the West, of the intimidation of individual settlers, and of the lawless exploitation of our country's rich resources.