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At the risk of discouraging our friends who publish periodicals for women, we drop casually into this column the following from Maine: "I value The Outlook partly because it has never made a bid for women subscribers by introducing a purely feminine section. I am withal a very commonplace and home-keeping woman."

Another "Publisher's Note" is to be found on page 658

A RECORRECTION

MR. FREDERIC J. STIMSON writes on page 606 of The Outlook of April 13 of a misstatement contained in my article on "Uncle Sam's Tin Halo" on page 726 of the issue of December 22, 1920.

He refers evidently to the table of the National Civil Service Reform League which I used to show the waste of time and effort in the entire change in diplomatic representatives by an incoming administration. This table explicitly states that Mr. Stimson presented his credentials to the Foreign Office at Buenos Aires on January 2, 1915 (Mr. Stimson says he presented them on January 1, 1915, but it is quite possible the official record of January 2 is correct), and that there was a delay of one year nine months and twenty-eight days before the post at Buenos Aires was filled by President Wilson. I submit that the correctness of this statement is shown by subtracting January 2, 1915, from March 4, 1913.

The table I used is not concerned with the personal negotiations between President Wilson and Mr. Stimson and the subsequent confirmation of the appointment by the Senate, nor the difficulty of reaching Buenos Aires by ship, which Mr. Stimson narrates in detail. It relates solely to the delay in filling diplomatic posts at Buenos Aires, as well as at Berlin, Constantinople, London, Madrid, Paris, Petrograd, Rome, Tokyo, and Vienna after the then new administration came into power.

ANDREW TEN EYCK.

Albany, April 11, 1921.

[The caption beneath the table may have misled Mr. Stimson, but the table itself indicates that the total wasted time was computed from the election of the new President.—THE EDITORS.]

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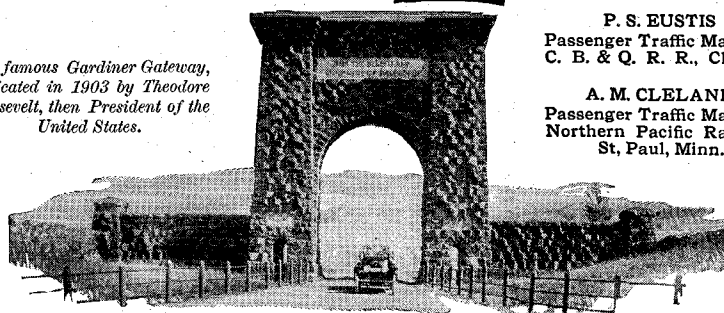
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THIS WEEK'S OUTLOOK

A WEEKLY OUTLINE STUDY OF CURRENT HISTORY

BY J. MADISON GATHANY

SCARBOROUGH SCHOOL, SCARBOROUGH-ON-HUDSON, N. Y.

Railway Reform

On another page The Outlook treats editorially of what is perhaps our most important domestic problem at the present time, the problem of railway reform.

Should the National agreements imposed on the railways during the war by the Federal Railway Administration be abrogated? Illustrate your answer and discuss it somewhat fully.

Who are the real railway owners? How can you prove your answer?

Do the stockholders help shape our railway policies? If not, should they?

What is the difference between railway control and management by the Government and Government ownership of railways? Is it essential that the public keep the meaning of these terms free from confusion?

What effect has the prosperity of the railways on other industries? In giving your answer name particular industries and show how railway prosperity actually affects them.

Where do you place responsibility for the condition in which our railways are at the present time?

Two short but valuable chapters to read on the problem of American transportation are those found in "American Economic Life," by H. R. Burch (Macmillan), pages 273 to 283, and chapter 19 in "Elementary Economics," by Thomas N. Carver (Ginn & Co.).

Can you answer all the questions asked at the endings of these chapters?

England Escapes a General Strike

Is coal absolutely essential to the survival of Great Britain as a great Power? Specifically, in what way would lack of a cheap and abundant supply of coal affect England?

Would it be wise and just to pool the profits of such an industry as mining and fix wages at a level which the average mining company could afford to pay? Or would it be unjust to make the stronger and better equipped industrial companies help bear the wage burden of the weaker and more poorly equipped companies?

Should the mining of coal be looked upon as essentially the means of making profits, or should the mines be worked merely to meet expenses? What reasons can you submit for your answer?

What comparisons can you make between the way industrial troubles are handled in England and the way they are handled in the United States?

America and Great Britain are the two great democracies in the modern world.

¹ These questions and comments are designed not only for the use of current events classes and clubs, debating societies, teachers of history and English, and the like, but also for discussion in the home and for suggestions to any reader who desires to study current affairs as well as to read about them.—The Editors.

Both of these countries are constantly experiencing political and industrial troubles and difficulties. Does it follow that democracy is an unstable and insecure form of government? Has democracy accomplished as much as other kinds of government for the well-being of the people? In answer to the questions in this paragraph no better reference could be given than "Modern Democracies," by Viscount Bryce (Macmillan).

Foreign Policy: President Harding's Message

With what statements about President Harding's foreign policy found in the English press as quoted in The Outlook do you agree? With what ones do you disagree? Explain why you think about these English comments as you do.

Do you like the French comments quoted in this poll of the press better than you do the English? Explain why or why not.

Should we pay any attention to what the Germans think about our President's Message? What reasons can you give for answering as you do?

Are you pleased or displeased with the foreign policy of the Republican party since March 4? What particular instances can you give in answering this question?

Four books which would be very helpful to read in this connection are: "French Foreign Policy," by Graham H. Stuart (Century); "The Passing of the New Freedom," by James M. Beck (George H. Doran); "Problems of Today," by Moorfield Storey (Houghton Mifflin); and "Contemporary French Politics," by Raymond Leslie Buell (Appleton).

League or Association

State in your own words the difference between the two conceptions of international relations which are raised by contrasting a league with an association of nations.

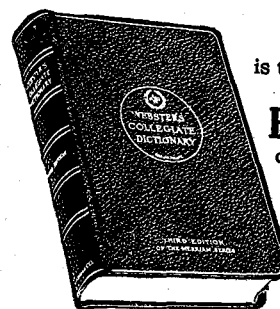
Which one of these two conceptions of international relations do you champion? Explain carefully your reason.

Are you glad that the Senate during President Wilson's Administration did not ratify the Treaty of Versailles? How carefully did you weigh your answer to this question?

Define carefully the following terms: *International law, diplomacy, community, incompatible, super-state.*

Have you read the following books on the League of Nations? "American World Policies," by David Jayne Hill (Doran); "The League of Nations at Work," by A. Sweetser (Macmillan); "Taft Papers on the League of Nations," by W. H. Taft (Macmillan); "The First Year of the League of Nations," by G. G. Wilson (Little, Brown & Co.).

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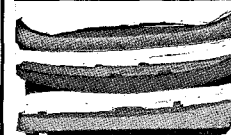
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