

otherwise unstudied themes is due to Boutroux's direction.

Boutroux believed that the spirit of teaching should animate the spirit of philosophy and *vice versa*. "Children," he used to say, "often look upon school teaching as something abstract and artificial, bearing no relation to realities." Hence he would remind teachers that school exercises "do not constitute artificial generalities for the memory or imagination, practiced with a view to examinations;" on the contrary, "they are made up of the best and purest elements that men have yet discovered, for the purpose of raising to its highest point the dignity and power, beauty and greatness, of human life."

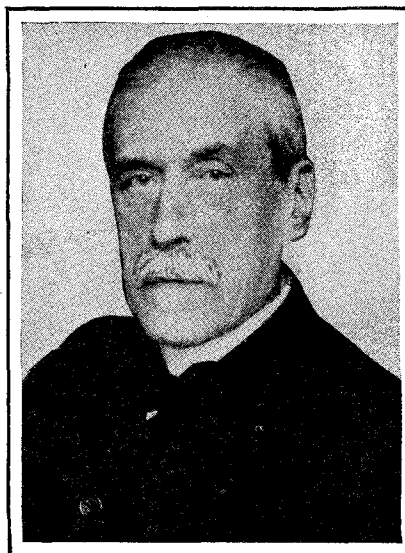
As a philosopher he was a foremost champion both of the freedom of the will as against determinism and of spirit as against matter. He was thus the intellectual father of Henri Bergson, his pupil. Boutroux's philosophical system was derived, not from abstract reasoning, but from an examination of every branch of human knowledge. His system rests on the principle that the laws of nature afford scope for the free activity of rational beings. Boutroux did more than any one, probably, to make our William James known in France—chiefly by writing an Introduction to the French translation of "Varieties of Religious Experience" by the American philosopher, and also by an ample chapter on James in one of the best-known Boutroux books, "Science et Religion," and finally by a volume on James.

Education and philosophy, declared Boutroux, should serve ethics, religious ethics, Christian ethics. In discussing Christian ethics the French philosopher declared that the main principle of the teaching of Jesus was his conception of God as a Father. Again, "One point strikes us all: the insistence with which Jesus put his disciples on their guard against the formalistic conception of a religious life." And again, "The spirituality of the Christian life is not abstract and negative; it is concrete and living."

AGITATION IN PORTO RICO

THE hostility toward Governor Reily in Porto Rico seems to be in part due to ebullition of the always present political heat between the opposing parties on the island and partly to a lack of tactfulness on the part of the Governor. Reports indicate that in his disapproval of the movement for absolute independence of the island, a disapproval in which he was thoroughly justified, he unnecessarily offended that section of the people which holds to an idea as impractical in Porto Rico as it is in Ireland.

The Unionist party in Porto Rico is



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strongly in the majority both in the Senate and in the lower house, but the Unionist party itself is divided on the question of the future of the island; a radical wing of the party is urging independence, and this radical wing has temporarily committed the whole party to a position disapproved of by a very considerable number of its members. Before Governor Reily took office, we are told by a correspondent who knows Porto Rico perhaps better than any other American, he was attacked by the hotheads of this faction. The hostility was increased by the Governor's inaugural speech, which declared that he could not "tolerate" the opinions of the Independendista party, a declaration not calculated to soothe his opponents. He also declared later that he would not appoint any person to office who held the policy he disapproved, and made himself unpopular by the removal of judges and others from office apparently on political ground. The total result has been such personal hostility that the Governor declared that his life was in danger, and there have been some demonstrations of violence. That the agitation will result in revolution is improbable. We judge that our correspondent to whom we referred above is right in saying that Governor Reily "is doing the right thing in a wrong way," and "has made a poor situation into a very bad one."

The Porto Ricans believe that the United States should declare a distinct policy as to the future of the island. One party in the island, the Republicans, believe that Porto Rico should be made a State of the United States and that this should be done at the first possible minute. Of the other courses possible, the return to a military and imperialistic régime would certainly be contrary to American ideas. But the granting of autonomy to Porto Rico might be

brought about without establishing independence or abandoning the island to its own devices or granting Statehood. The last would obviously be unwise at present, for it would admit eight or ten Representatives and two Senators to a share in legislation for the United States, about whose needs they could know hardly anything. Why not establish such self-government as exists now in Canada, with the supreme authority vested in the United States? This plan would make the Porto Ricans responsible for their own political and economic conditions and would amount to a reasonable degree of Home Rule, with opportunity for growth in self-government and the support of the American Government where that support is needed.

THE ASSOCIATION OF NATIONS

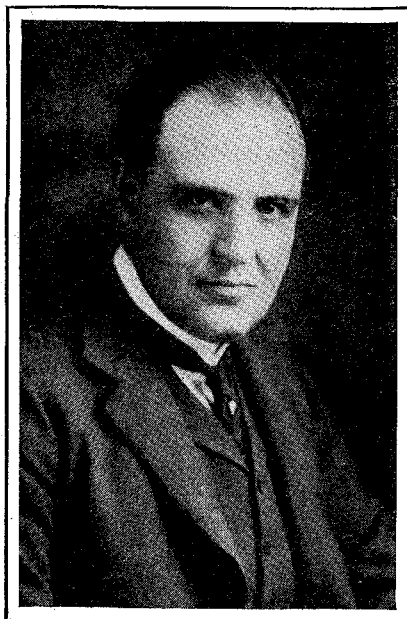
SINCE receiving Mr. Ernest Abbott's correspondence from the Armament Conference, which appears elsewhere in this issue under the title "The Goblins Will Get You," he sends us just as we go to press the following telegram, which is self-explanatory:

An Association of Nations is not under consideration at the Armament Conference. The subject was raised simply by inquiries addressed to President Harding by the newspaper correspondents. There is no intention to place it on the Conference programme. That would be too precipitate. But the subject may be taken up after the Conference finishes the topics on its agenda. In fact, the President will be disappointed if something is not done to that end. Such an Association is not intended as a rival to the League of Nations; in fact, it would have no relation to it. The thought is simply to put into form the principle of reaching an understanding around a conference table as the Armament Conference is now doing. You may rely on these statements.

PROMOTIONS AND APPOINTMENTS IN THE DIPLOMATIC SERVICE

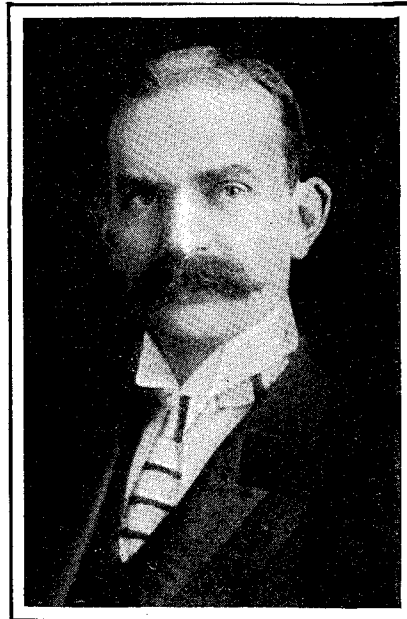
IT is a satisfaction to note that of the latest diplomatic appointees, the more important have had previous experience abroad. One is John W. Riddle, of Connecticut, a former Ambassador to Russia, who goes as Ambassador to Argentina. Another is Lewis Einstein of New York, former Minister to Costa Rica; previously he passed six years as secretary in various posts abroad; he goes as Minister to Czechoslovakia. Still another is Charles S. Wilson, of Maine, who for twenty years has been secretary at various posts abroad; he goes as Minister to Bulgaria.

Among the other appointees is Rabb Saul Kornfeld, of Ohio, who has long been interested in civic affairs; he goes as Minister to Persia. This is the first time, so far as we know, that a rabb



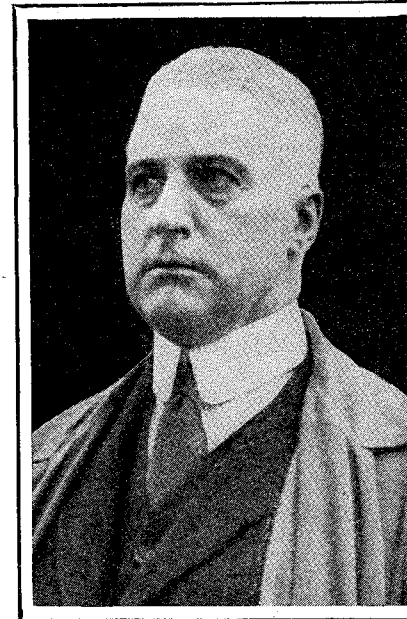
(C) Harris & Ewing

LEWIS EINSTEIN, MINISTER TO CZECHOSLOVAKIA



(C) Harris & Ewing

JOHN W. RIDDLE, AMBASSADOR TO ARGENTINA



Paul Thompson

CHARLES S. WILSON, MINISTER TO BULGARIA

NEW AMERICAN DIPLOMATIC APPOINTEES

has been appointed to the diplomatic service.

Two newspaper men are among the appointees, namely, Jesse S. Cottrell, of Tennessee, and Edward E. Brodie, of Oregon. They have been chosen as Ministers to Bolivia and Siam, respectively.

Two others are lawyers, namely, Charles A. Kagey, of Connecticut, and Willis C. Cook, of South Dakota. They go as Ministers to Finland and Venezuela, respectively.

Among other names are those of Roy Davis, of Missouri, Head of the Stevens Institute of Missouri, and John E. Ramer, of Colorado, former Secretary of State of Colorado. Their respective posts are in Guatemala and Nicaragua.

Dr. John Glover South, of Kentucky, though prominent in affairs in his own State, also owes his appointment as Minister to Panama to the fact that his wife, Mrs. Christine Bradley South, rendered notable service to the Republican party in the recent campaign.

"THE INTERESTS"

THE testimony of Mr. Frank Hedley, President and General Manager of the Interborough Rapid Transit Company of New York, has done more to explain the re-election of Mayor Hylan than columns of criticism bewailing the low standards of intelligence in American democracy. Mr. Hedley has been the operating head of the Interborough subways since they were first opened seventeen years ago. No railway in the world operates trains with such frequency, or at such a high average speed, or carries such an enormous number of passengers per mile of track, or has such a remarkably small number of

accidents per thousand passengers as the Interborough Subway. Mr. Hedley has proved himself a master of successful railway operating. His testimony on questions of municipal rapid transit therefore deserves attention.

Mr. Hedley recently appeared before the New York Transit Commission and gave that distinguished and judicial body information on the subway situation which was as frank as it was illuminating. He appeared not as a railway financier, but as a railway operator, and asked the Commission to remember that he had had nothing to do with the subway finances until he was elected president two years ago, when the company was facing bankruptcy.

Nevertheless he showed a clear and common-sense knowledge of fundamental financial facts. He frankly recognized the fact that during a considerable period immediately preceding the World War the company paid grossly excessive dividends instead of setting aside a proper reserve fund for such a contingency as that which came with the higher costs of the war. At this point in the examination the Chairman, Mr. McAneny, stated that during the years 1917, 1918, 1919, the dividends exceeded the earnings by \$7,000,000. To this Mr. Hedley assented.

But perhaps the most striking passage in this notable examination is reported verbatim by the New York "Times" as follows:

On any board of control of the unified companies under the Commission's proposed plan, Mr. Hedley said that the employees of the company should be represented, and told how the men a few months ago consented to a ten per cent reduction in pay, amounting to \$2,600,000 a year, when

they learned of the financial condition of the company.

"It looked to me very clearly that if the men did not volunteer to accept a reduction in pay we would probably have to have a receiver," said Mr. Hedley. "They concluded that they did not want a receiver, that they would like to see if they could not get along with the present management for a while and they volunteered to accept a reduction, although their contracts ran to December 31."

"While your workers then voluntarily reduced their compensation \$2,600,000 a year," remarked Mr. Shearn, "the bankers who held your \$39,000,000 notes put an extra charge of 1 per cent on them?"

"The investor had to be bought to come in," replied Mr. Hedley.

"In other words, \$390,000 of the voluntary concession made by your employees went to pay extra interest to the bankers and others who held your notes," remarked Mr. Shearn.

"That is correct," replied Mr. Hedley.

"In order to give them 8 per cent instead of 7," remarked Mr. Shearn.

"It would have caused bankruptcy if we did not renew these notes," said Mr. Hedley. "In that respect they are both in the same class, but the employees gave up something and the investors demanded more."

Now the men knew this fact perfectly well. They talked about it to their families, their friends, their associates. They felt that they were being gouged by what Mayor Hylan called "the interests." The great mass of the New York traveling public—the wage-workers, the clerks and salesmen, the small rent payers, the small merchants—these thousands of men and women believed that the financiers were trying to increase the cost of car-fare and the reduction of wages in order to perpetuate unfair profits. They had a grievance, and they turned to Mayor Hylan, who was at least