

by a well-informed diplomat, the entire indebtedness of the island had been paid off and an excess amount of \$5,000,000 was expended to great advantage for public improvement. In short, material aid had been given Santo Domingo without any taint of political design, oppression to the natives, or aim to annex the country. Mr. Pulliam was displaced by a prominent Tammany worker. Scandals ensued, an investigation followed, and the Tammany politician was removed, only to be succeeded by a New Jersey politician of whom it has been said that he "has drawn the maximum salary with a minimum amount of service from the Dominican treasury up to the present time."

Mr. Pulliam's reinstatement is at the request of those who know the best interests of Santo Domingo. Beyond doubt, it is a commendable step. An investigation by a committee of the United States Senate is to take up the whole question of the administration of Santo Domingo affairs by the United States. To quote our correspondent once more, this act of President Harding's "is a notable instance of making right by one Administration that which was made wrong by the previous one and is at the same time a gracious recognition on the part of Harding of the principle of efficiency in public service and his wish to respect the desires of the Dominicans themselves."

ADOLF LORENZ, HEALER AND LOVER OF CHILDREN

THERE has been some unfortunate and undeserved comment on the work of Dr. Adolf Lorenz, the great Austrian surgeon, in this country. This has been due to misunderstanding. The matter is really simple. Dr. Lorenz, whose visit to America many years ago was a revelation to American surgical and medical science, came a second time, as he has expressly stated, to show so far as one man could gratitude for what the American people have done to save Austrian children. "If," he said, "I can help to save some American children, I will." One of the first things that he made clear in this country was that he did not pretend to superior knowledge or skill over that now possessed by many American surgeons, to whose abilities he paid a warm tribute. An interesting picture of Dr. Lorenz at work appears on another page.

The remembrance of what Dr. Lorenz had done here in the past and the widespread acclaim and interest in his present visit shown by press and people led to an astonishing rush of the parents and friends of afflicted children and others to benefit by what some of them regarded as almost miraculous skill. No one man could operate or even pass

judgment on the multitude that appeared at the clinics. Dr. Lorenz worked with tremendous enthusiasm and almost broke down under the strain. He gave his services freely to those who were unable to pay. Those who were directing the details of his work also opened a separate clinic for those who were able to pay a moderate sum. It is a sound principle in clinic work that where some payment can be made it should be made, to prevent imposition and to encourage self-respect. It is said that patients in this especial clinic paid sums ranging from \$2 to \$100. It would be perfectly proper also and quite within the general professional usage if Dr. Lorenz were to take cases where the people were able and willing to pay large fees. It is always a matter of personal judgment for the individual physician to determine how he can most properly and honorably divide his services between those who are both poor and afflicted, those who can and should pay a moderate sum, and those whose means allow them to compensate specialists in accordance with their skill and ability. The amount we have seen noted as that received in the special clinics does not in its entirety exceed that often charged by American surgeons for a single operation on a wealthy patient.

There is no doubt as to Dr. Lorenz's wide humanity and his patriotic desire to recognize American help to Austrian children. This became evident when he announced positively that the fees received at the special clinics were all designed to be used for the aid of Austrian children. He says: "It was distinctly understood from the beginning that my services were to be given out of gratitude and gratitude alone. . . . The money that was paid in by those who wanted to pay it, according to my plan, was to go to a fund to be used for crippled children and other charities in Vienna."

We do not think that there has been anything like professional jealousy among American doctors in this case. Dr. Lorenz has had full and cordial cooperation from many eminent men in this country. He has repeatedly stated his belief that there are no better orthopedists in the world than Americans, and he has taken pleasure and interest in sending most of the cases that he has diagnosed to other capable surgeons.

THE CLEVELAND PLAN

CLEVELAND has the second largest production of women's garments in this country. Increased production and steady employment are the two objectives sought under the Cleveland plan, which Secretary Baker called "a miracle in modern industry." It has been in operation for two strikeless years in the

Cleveland garment workers' industry, but now, as in New York, peace is endangered by troubles and quarrels. Its four principles are outlined by a Cleveland correspondent of The Outlook:

(1) Capital and labor have met at a council table and come to an agreement on most of their disputes. The rest they have submitted to the decisions of a board of referees, representing the public. There have been no strikes in the market since the agreement was signed.

(2) Production is being increased by the joint efforts of manufacturers and union. Industrial engineers, paid by both sides, are standardizing the production of garments and finding scientifically what is a fair day's work.

(3) Steady employment has been assured workers. In the most seasonal of all trades the manufacturers have pledged themselves to provide forty-one weeks of employment or its alternative in wages.

(4) A standardized wage scale for the market is set by the referees. This means that the manufacturers have given up their prerogative of determining wages and have given the final voice to the representatives of the public.

We are told that at present the pacific situation is in grave danger because the agreement expires on December 31. Negotiations are now in process between the two parties and an effort is being made to draw up an agreement to replace the present one. Conflicting demands have been presented by each side, and, unless a compromise is effected, one of the most interesting and forward-looking experiments in American labor history will suffer defeat. Yet our correspondent states that each phase of the complex problem is being taken up in conferences, and the great hope is for compromise. Good spirit and a fair degree of confidence exist between the leaders of both sides, and the developments of the last two years have brought a mutual understanding and an appreciation of joint problems that is amazing to the outsider.

ECONOMY IN RAILWAY WORK

A NEW set of working rules governing some 400,000 railway shop employees has been issued by the United States Railway Labor Bureau and is already in effect. It aims to save about \$50,000,000 a year by applying common sense and efficiency methods. This should help in making it possible to reduce freight rates. Hereafter, to quote the New York "Herald's" exposition of some of the heretofore existing absurdities, "a highly skilled locomotive engineer will no longer be compelled to sit around doing nothing until a shopman arrives to tighten a nut which anybody could do. He can now do it himself or have his fireman do it. It will no longer be required that a first-class carpenter, a'

OUT WITH IT BOLDLY: TRUTH LOVES OPEN DEALING

(King Henry VIII, Act III, Scene 1)

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NO MORE SHUTTEE DOOR

Marcus in the New York Times



THE OPEN DOOR

From the Rev. Henry A. Pearce, West Orange, N. J.

Burt in the Knoxville Journal



SPROUTING ALREADY

From Mrs. Patterson Miller, Russellville, Tenn.

Reid in the New York Evening Mail



MAYBE HE WILL NOT WISH TO BE A BANKRUPT