

The Outlook



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"MURDER IS MURDER," EVEN IN IRELAND

CARDINAL LOGUE, the venerable Roman Catholic Primate of All Ireland, did a service to his Church, as well as to the Irish people, when he had the courage in his Lenten pastoral letter to denounce as criminal all acts of violence by whomsoever committed. Thus he said that "the lying in wait and shooting of policemen or soldiers is not an act of warfare, but plain murder, and will entail punishment for murder here, and, if not repented and atoned for, terrible punishment hereafter. No reason adduced nor any end, however noble, could justify it."

There never has been any question that most Catholics in the south of Ireland are Sinn Feiners and advocates of an Irish Republic; most priests also sympathize with this view; and it has been generally charged that the Church sympathizes with resistance to English rule. It is encouraging, therefore, to find high authority in the Church thus discriminating between political sympathy and murderous violence. Naturally, Cardinal Logue denounced with equal vehemence all lawless acts in the nature of reprisals, and declared such acts, when countenanced officially, to be nothing but wanton oppression, injustice, and sometimes sacrilege and slaughter.

Bishop Cohalan, of Cork, in his Lenten pastoral, even went so far as to say that the so-called Irish Republic could not, at present at least, be regarded by the Church as legally constituted.

Cardinal Bourne, Archbishop of Westminster, took the same occasion to tell his London flock that they must not become implicated by sympathy or co-operation in conspiracy against Church or State, which had been declared by the Pope to be a sin.

Still another Irish ecclesiastic, Archbishop Harty, denounced lawless violence and urged his people not "to compete with others in acts of barbarism."

Nevertheless the news every day continues to report from many Irish towns and villages ambushments and outrages directed against the police force. A moving and fair-minded account of the wretched and almost unbelievable condition of affairs in Ireland is drawn by Mrs. Maude Radford Warren in a recent article in the "Saturday Evening Post," which presents with sympathy the suffering of the families of those

killed on both sides of the guerrilla warfare that flares up here and there in Ireland to-day.

SERBIA APPEALS TO AMERICA

BISHOP NIKOLAI VELIMIROVIC, of Serbia, is visiting this country. As orator, writer, and theologian he stands pre-eminent among his countrymen.

He is the son of a Serbian peasant. He was educated in the schools of his country and at the University of Belgrade. Later he studied in the universities of Switzerland, England, Germany, and Russia. He holds the honorary degree of D.D. from the Universities of Oxford and Glasgow.

He is Bishop of Okhrida, near the Albanian border, and is a popular and beloved leader of the Serbian Orthodox Church. Last summer an American accompanied him on a journey into the mountains, where he was to preach in a remote village church. They found the roads lined for twenty-five miles with men, women, and children, who had journeyed far on foot to greet him, and in the mountain church the densely packed people had been standing all through the night.

Bishop Nikolai, as he is familiarly

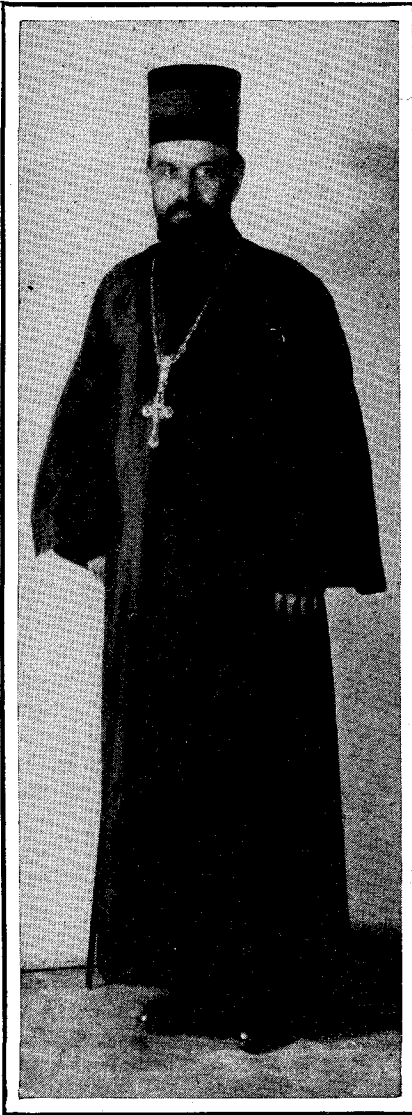
called, has come to this country to preach the doctrine of Christian unity—that unity which during the war enabled men of different races and creeds to stand shoulder to shoulder in defense of the same ideals. Europe looks to America, he says, both for spiritual and material aid—for spiritual leadership, first of all, without which a ruined world cannot be rebuilt. This message he has already delivered in some of our great churches.

As to material aid, recent developments show that Serbia still needs help. It may be given either through the Serbian Aid Fund, 1 Madison Avenue, New York City, or through the Serbian Child Welfare Association, 7 West Eighth Street, New York City. The statement has been made that Serbia and Rumania are now able to grow food enough for their populations. So they are, but the poor people have not money enough to purchase the food. The price is very high because Serbia and Rumania have no other commodity of exchange than the food which they produce. The Serbian organizations are endeavoring to increase the agricultural output, especially of the small farms and home gardens, as a means to enable the poorer classes to feed themselves. Pending that



(C) Underwood

CARDINAL LOGUE (CENTER)



BISHOP NIKOLAI VELIMIROVIC

happy time the need for allowances of money with which to purchase food is as great as it ever was. The general condition of the poor people, indeed, gets worse instead of better, because during the first year after the armistice a large number of European relief organizations provided food, money, and clothing for the destitute members of the populations; these organizations have now had to withdraw, owing to the lack of funds from their own countries.

HERBERT HOOVER ON INDUSTRIAL WASTE

HERBERT HOOVER, as President of the American Engineering Council of the Federated American Engineering Societies, has launched a movement for the elimination of waste in American industries which has promise of being of far-reaching importance. In an address before a convention of engineers at Syracuse on February 14 he outlined the scope of the work which he has in mind.

He declared that, among other things,

the waste in our production is measured by the amount of unemployment, the time lost because of labor conflict and labor turnover, and the failure to secure maximum production from individuals due to lack of personal interest or assignment to work for which they are unfitted. Other gross wastes, Mr. Hoover declared, were due to the lack of co-ordination in great industries, failures in transportation and in coal and power supply. Lack of standardization, speculation, and mismanagement are likewise contributing causes to inefficiency.

Mr. Hoover stated as his belief that no nation can over-produce if its productive powers are directed into the proper channels, and that with the proper adjustment every increase in production would mean a directly improved standard of living.

Mr. Hoover proposes, through the agency of American engineers, to conduct a survey of American industrial conditions which will provide the country with authoritative information upon which to base a campaign by which a large amount of industrial waste can be eliminated. This survey will cover certain key industries and will attempt to discover standards towards which these industries can intelligently and understandingly move.

It is no small task which Mr. Hoover has undertaken. But that he should institute such a campaign affords the country a hopeful sign for the future and an indication that American industry is increasingly aware of its responsibility to itself and to the Nation.

MEDICINE WITH A KICK

PEOPLE who take patent medicine for their health's sake are not over-intelligent; people who take patent medicine to get an alcoholic joy ride may be sharp-witted but show mighty poor taste. That the enormous increase in patent medicines having a high percentage of alcohol content has nothing to do with the popular thirst in prohibition times is impossible to believe. A study of "non-beverage" patent medicines that are obviously used as beverages has lately been made by the New York "Herald." One of these concoctions, which are variously called tonics, extracts, or wines, has forty-two per cent of alcohol, several have twenty-five per cent, and many have twenty per cent. The medical value of these liquid fakes is practically nil.

A campaign against this sort of thing is being carried on, not only by prohibition enforcement agents, but by the leading respectable drug associations, who find that these piratical booze distributors have been flooding the country with hair tonics, perfumes, and elixirs. Last

year, we are told, the enormous quantity of thirty-nine million gallons of grain alcohol was used for such patent preparations, an increase of over three hundred per cent as compared with the amount used before the war. It is true that the law requires that alcohol used in this way must be so treated or medicated as to make it impossible to use as a beverage; but the ingenious manufacturers have found formulas that comply with the law and still satisfy the not very delicate stomachs of the "booze hounds." The result has been that during the last calendar year about five thousand permits were issued for the manufacture of patent medicines and toilet preparations having a high percentage of alcohol, whereas before prohibition there were about two hundred firms in the business.

One is almost tempted to wish that the people who buy this sort of stuff might be allowed to drink themselves to death with it. As this is hardly practical, however, we can only wish success and power to the efforts of the makers of honest and decent preparations containing alcohol to get the laws applied more strictly, and to drive this sickening and illicit business out of existence.

JAMES GIBBONS HUNEKER

THERE was acid in the ink that flowed from the pen of James Gibbons Huneker, and it bit into every subject over which it ran. His mind was brilliant and active, even though at times it seemed undisciplined. He so much enjoyed the emotion of playing with ideas that sometimes it seemed as if he was indifferent to the essential value of the ideas themselves that he played with. In his autobiography, recently published, and reviewed in The Outlook last November, he called himself a steeplejack who had "climbed to the very top of many steeples the world over, and dreamed like the rest of my fellow-beings the dreams that accompany the promenade of pure blood through young arteries. . . ."

How much he contributed to enduring American literature and how much he contributed to sound and discerning criticism of art cannot for some time be known; but that he stimulated reading and thinking about art and had in this way a wholesome and energizing influence on his own generation cannot be questioned. Though the debt of the future to him is uncertain, there is no uncertainty about the debt of his contemporaries. If he did not always succeed in enabling his reader to think straight about music and other arts, he perhaps did as great a service by quickening their dreams of art and giving