

novels. Later he turned his attention to essays and to the history of literature. His books in these two fields have never attained a great vogue, though they are the utterances of an interesting mind that could express itself in an interesting way. What he will be remembered for is his great contribution to the science and art of teaching English. Of all his books, therefore, the one which most closely represents his service to his generation and which has contributed most to his reputation is his book on "English Composition." Since it was published teachers of the subject and writers upon it have been his debtors. It would be difficult to name any other single book in any department of teaching which has had so wide and direct an influence.

Barrett Wendell himself was a debtor to his predecessor in the English Department at Harvard, Professor A. S. Hill, whose "Rhetoric" students of English a generation ago have good reason to remember. The principles of teaching English, however, which Professor Hill enunciated Barrett Wendell humanized and made understandable and interesting to thousands who found the old rhetoric dry.

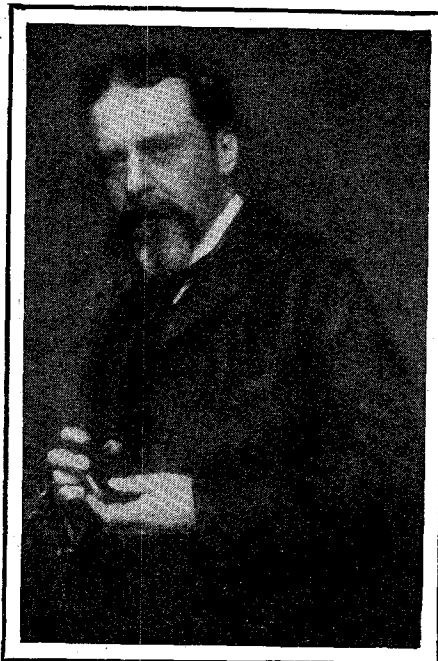
It particularly was in his personal teaching, in the pains that he took with individual students, in his remarkable ability to discern the causes of the trouble that the individual student had in his attempts to write clear and forcible English, and supremely in his power to impart to the student who was willing to receive it the art of self-criticism, that Barrett Wendell showed his greatness as a teacher. There were many students in his courses that did not like him; for they considered his mannerisms affected, and they resented some of his quips and his comments on men and manners. But many of the students in his classes will always hold him in honor; for they know that they owe to him some of the ability they have to discriminate between the real and the sham, and such command as they have over their native tongue.

THE CHINA FAMINE FUND

REPEATED, almost continuous, responses to appeals for sympathy, like other long continued effort, results in numbness. It is harder to respond now than it was when Belgium was first invaded. And it is harder still to respond when the objects of sympathy are in far-off China. Yet Americans are never slow to respond when they know the need is great, and when they can visualize that need.

Now millions in China are "under the sway of hunger."

Readers of the two articles in this



BARRETT WENDELL

issue on the famine in China who are moved to help relieve the situation there described may send their contributions to *Treasurer, American Committee, China Famine Fund, Bible House, New York City.*

AN UNNECESSARY WAR

THE clothing industry in New York City employs thousands of men and women and affects directly the lives of millions of Americans. As that city is the most important center of the manufacture of clothing in the country, the health of that industry in New York determines in a measure the cost of clothing throughout the United States. A war between the labor and capital of the trade in New York City is a matter of National concern.

At present these two forces are at war, and the story of the beginning of this war does not make pleasant reading for those who hope for improved conditions in American industry. It will be remembered that the clothing business in New York City was originally built up upon a basis of cutthroat competition and of oppressed sweat-shop labor. The combination of the employees in labor unions did away with the worst of the oppression, and the recognition of these unions by the employers and the creation of trade agreements for the settlement of all disputes brought a measure of peace and greatly increased prosperity to both factions. The industry was highly organized upon a very similar basis to that which now obtains in Chicago and Rochester. An account of the "Industrial Government in Rochester,"

by Paul Blanshard, is to be found on page 300 of this issue of The Outlook.

Unfortunately for the industry in New York, the era of high prices which accompanied the war aroused the cupidity of employers and employees alike. Both elements when the supply of labor fell below the demand began to violate their trade agreements. Employers stole help from each other, and individual laborers took advantage of the situation to ask for continual increases in pay. The union was put in the embarrassing position of forcing some of its members to accept jobs paying less than the labor market offered. This process naturally resulted in raising the cost of manufacturing clothing in the New York district. With the war-time prosperity over, both factions began to search out a method by which a return to normal conditions might be brought about and the New York clothing industry placed on a basis from which it could compete efficiently and fairly with the industry in other centers.

According to the former impartial chairman of the industry in New York City, negotiations to this end were proceeding with a fair hope of a favorable outcome when a certain element among the manufacturers, unrepresentative of the trade in general, so manipulated the internal politics of the industry that the whole machinery of industrial adjustment was scrapped and open war declared upon the unions. The labor managers charge that the duplicity of a few manufacturers has been the cause of wrecking a promising experiment in applying modern principles of readjustment to a key industry.

The former impartial chairman of the industry, displaced when the agreements were abolished, points out that the public has a duty in the present situation.

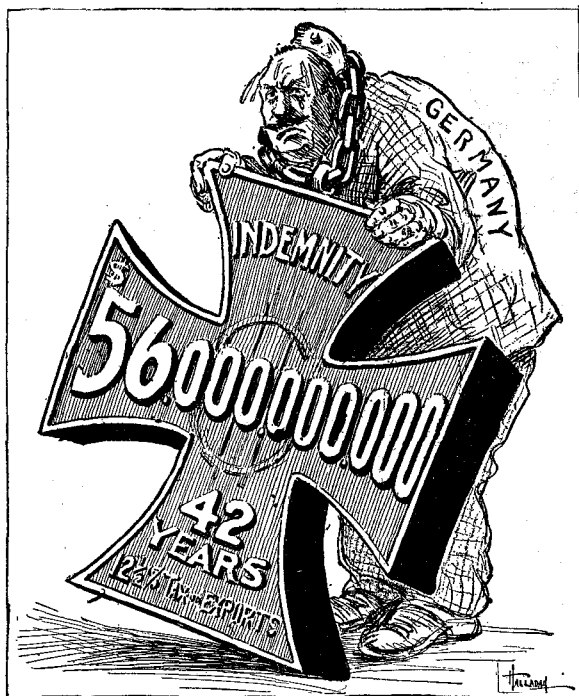
It should insist on a thorough airing of the facts, the expulsion from the situation of the agitators . . . and the group who brought on the strike. It should see to it that negotiations are resumed on the basis of the original issue of decreasing labor costs. This can easily be brought about if the authorities and the newspapers, the official and recognized representatives of the public, . . . will bring the pressure of public opinion to bear on both parties to take this action.

Without such pressure the employers who were unwillingly led into the conflict cannot be expected to oust . . . the group who are misleading them. As long as the strike is on they feel in honor bound to back up their leaders. Once the facts are brought to light, however, as to the methods by which these leaders have obtained control of the employers' association, and the responsibility is clearly fixed on the guilty parties, then the employers will get rid of the agitators, settle their dispute peacefully with the union of their employees, and relieve the community of

AFTER THE DANCE, THE PIPER

CARTOONS AS SELECTED BY OUTLOOK READERS

Halladay in the Providence Journal



THE REAL IRON CROSS

From Miss M. L. Gladding, Providence, R. I.

Ball in the Cincinnati Times-Star



A LONG ROAD

From M. H. Bowerman, Stearns, Ky.

Clubb in the Rochester Herald



MUFFLED

From C. E. Auchampaugh, Pultneyville, N. Y.

Orr in the Chicago Daily Tribune



A PATHETIC PICTURE—BUT THE BACKGROUND RUINS IT

From Thomas R. Beman, Chicago, Ill.