

agreement in the direction of a radical curtailment of armaments.

Regarding Mr. Borah's disarmament resolution in the United States Senate, the Tokyo "Yomiuri" (the "Town Crier") recently remarked:

It is fundamentally necessary to arrive at a political agreement among the three countries, with a view to removing international bad feeling. . . . In this country, if the present armament competition is to continue indefinitely, financial and economic pressure may drive people towards Bolshevism. . . . If the peoples of Japan, Great Britain, and America

calmly consider the situation, they will find that the present tendency is both foolish and dangerous.

The Tokyo "Nichii Nichii" ("Every Day") concludes:

Japan is only compelled to proceed with the prearranged plan because of the necessity of self-preservation. We believe the case is also the same with Great Britain and America.

But, unless the question of disarmament is solved, no fundamental solution of financial problems is possible. In Japan many important social measures also are sacrificed for the sake of armaments. . . . Even if

no agreement be proposed by America, Japan should take steps to curtail armament expenses.

Another important paper of Tokyo, the "Asahi" (the "Morning Sun"), thus concludes:

Of all the nations, America is making the greatest efforts to enlarge her armaments. As a result, it is America that can most effectively urge disarmament. If such a proposal is made by her, Great Britain and Japan . . . will enthusiastically respond.

The first step, therefore, would seem to be "up to us."

"THE EVERLASTINGLY FAVORED NATION"¹

AN INTERVIEW WITH THE FRENCH PRIME MINISTER

BY STÉPHANE LAUZANNE

EDITOR OF "LE MATIN," PARIS

ONLY a few hours intervened between the arrival of Mr. René Viviani, returning from New York, and the departure of Prime Minister Briand, leaving for London. And Mr. Briand spent these few hours in conference with Mr. René Viviani; this shows the great importance, in the days we are passing through, which the Government of the French Republic attaches to all that comes from America.

Prime Minister Briand also received me for some length of time, and it goes without saying that he spoke exclusively about America. His opinion regarding all things about America is extremely simple.

"I cannot," said he, "conceive any other policy for a French Minister, whatsoever he be, than to maintain the closest, the most trusting and affectionate relations with the great sister Republic. I consider as a national calamity any shadow which would come between America and France. And I deem it a national happiness all that unites and brings nearer to each other the two countries. Franco-American friendship is a dogma for me, an unalterable, intangible, and sacred thing. . . ."

I told the Prime Minister that this feeling, in my opinion, was reciprocated by nearly all the Americans unambiguously; but that it was necessary to express this feeling in its reality. And the reality was that Mr. Viviani and I had found in Washington a certain feeling of surprise at the manner in which the American interests have sometimes been treated, after the peace, and in particular in the Pacific and in the matter of the cables and petroleum.

"America thinks," I said, "that she helped to win the war and that under these circumstances she has a right to see that her interests are not hurt in peace by those with whom she was associated—"

Mr. Briand did not permit me to finish.

"This matter," he said, "does not allow one moment's discussion. I do not think that within ten generations there can be a single Frenchman who will have forgotten what America did in this war. And I do not believe that there is a single Frenchman to-day who would consent that America be deprived of any right whatsoever or of any benefit which victory has given to all of us. It is possible that errors have been committed in this respect; I do not want to look into the past and seek to know which of my predecessors may have

been responsible for this, but in advance I certify that the mistake has been an involuntary one. No French Minister has ever conceived the idea of harming American interests in any way whatsoever. The rapidity with which I replied personally to the note of the Secretary of State, Hughes, on the Yap question and its mandates is the best proof of our desire to give immediate satisfaction to America each time that she may be brought to express a claim owing to an incomprehensible error."

And Mr. Briand further stated:

"In that house of the Quai d'Orsay, where not a single day passes but some representative or other of a nation of the world enters, there is one person whose entrance is always most welcome to us, and that is that of the American Ambassador. There is no example in the records of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of France that there has ever been any painful or annoying incident with the representative of the United States. We always consider him, no matter what Administration be in power in Washington, as a great friend. Mr. Hugh C. Wallace, who is on the point of leaving us, will leave nothing but the regrets of his departure, and Mr. Myron T. Herrick, who is coming back, will find only open hands to receive him.

"This does not only depend on the great industrial power of the United States, which every one holds in respect, but it is because the United States is a great moral power which every one admires. The representatives of America have the right to say that they are speaking in the name of the most disinterested and most generous nation in the whole world—that is a force which dominates all the other forces. . . ."

Thus spoke Mr. Aristide Briand. And truly, I do believe that what the Prime Minister of to-day said to me the Prime Minister of to-morrow would say likewise. America enjoys at the Quai d'Orsay a special treatment—the treatment of the everlastingly favored nation.

Paris, France.



(C) Keystone

ARISTIDE BRIAND, PRESIDENT OF THE COUNCIL OF MINISTERS IN THE FRENCH GOVERNMENT, WHOSE INTERVIEW EXPRESSES THE OFFICIAL AS WELL AS THE UNOFFICIAL FEELING OF FRANCE FOR AMERICA

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THE BOOK TABLE

THE INALIENABLE RIGHTS OF CHILDREN¹

"PROTECTION, EDUCATION, HEALTH, AND THE PURSUIT OF HAPPINESS"

BY JOHN FINLEY

Lately Commissioner of Education of the State of New York

THE editor of a New York magazine spoke to me some months ago of the unusual demand for a particular number of that periodical. As I had contributed something to that number I was prepared for a complimentary reference to my own contribution. Instead, he made appreciative comment on an article by Judge Hoyt, of the Children's Court, in the same number.

When I left New York, I asked to have sent to the boat an advance copy of a book by the same author containing this article, with many additional chapters about his experience with children and their parents as they passed in procession through his court.

I should like to call attention to this unique book from the point of view of one interested especially in its conclusions, and, also, of one at the moment passing through the city of Charles Dickens, who, as Judge Hoyt says, "has never been credited with being one of the originators of the Children's Court movement, but who must have dreamed of its realization when he wrote 'Oliver Twist,'" for Judge Hoyt finds the prototypes of those who come in real life before him, or who touch their lives, in the fictional characters of Fagin and Sykes and Monks, of Nancy and Bumble and Mr. Brownlow, of Magistrate Fang and Mr. Grimwig. But whatever credit Judge Hoyt may allot, and rightfully, to Charles Dickens, it is pertinent to add that except for the practical service of Judge Hoyt, and such as he, there would be nothing but literary credit to give to Charles Dickens for his "Oliver Twist."

The book bears the title "Quicksands of Youth." But it is by no means a geography of moral morasses in New York City such as an urban social engineer might make, with maps showing particular areas of peril. It should have a more hopeful title, for it has to do chiefly with deliverance from evil and not with sloughs of temptation. There is a classical song of deliverance composed by a prophet who sat as a judge beneath a palm tree in Palestine. But Judge Hoyt's recital of incidents illustrative of "eighty per cent of success as against twenty per cent of failure" in child probation cases is a more hopeful prophecy and with no unseemly or vengeful rejoicing in it. It would be quite as profitable for the average citizen to read the chapter on Harry Samuels, "A Recruit for Law and Order," and the sequel chapter, "Twenty Months After," as to read the fifth chapter of the Book of Judges, beautiful as the latter is.

¹Quicksands of Youth. By Franklin Chase Hoyt, Presiding Justice of the Children's Court of the City of New York. Charles Scribner's Sons, New York, 1921.

So, I say, Judge Hoyt (who, when I first knew him, was, as I recall, a Mayor's secretary at the City Hall) has, no doubt from a sense of modesty as to his own service, chosen a title of this consequential book that does not give intimation of its salvaging content. For the Children's Court, whose operation it describes, not by explaining the machinery, but by showing the changes worked in the lives of the children whom it touches, does, in a more literal sense than that in which Wordsworth pictured the "shades of the prison house," prevent their "closing in upon the growing boy." The spirit of this

Court, which has happily, as I know from my own observation, found incarnation in its Judge, does not only say, "Come, take my hand, and I will lead you out of the shadows, back again to the kingdom of youth," but it actually does, with common sense, patience, and intelligent open-eyed sympathy, lead many a youth back to that firm ground which is his kingdom out of the quicksands. If it were a sentimental, ineffective tribunal ready to condone every fault, it would be, as the author says, as little helpful to the children, and so to the community, as a court would be that had no other purpose than the punishment of every offense. As it is, the cases are as closely and as scientifically studied as if the Court were a hospital. Every case is a concrete problem.

The general reader will, however, not



PRESIDING JUSTICE FRANKLIN C. HOYT, OF THE NEW YORK CHILDREN'S COURT

The illustration shows Judge Hoyt talking with a juvenile offender in the private examination room of the Children's Court Building. The cases are first tried in the main court room, with every observance of legal formality and etiquette. The presiding justice then appears in judicial robes, and the young offender instinctively feels the power and majesty of the law. If the delinquent is not at that time dismissed, he is remanded to the care of a welfare society or probation officer, and Judge Hoyt's relation to the case becomes personal and intimate like that of a "big brother." "Quicksands of Youth" tells some of the absorbing stories of this fraternal or paternal relationship. Judge Hoyt, by the way, is a grandson of Salmon P. Chase, who was Chief Justice of the United States Supreme Court by appointment of Abraham Lincoln.