

less notorious, perhaps, than Grover, but likewise criminal. The house in which Bergdoll's mother is living is the property of Grover Bergdoll, and she must either move out or pay rent to the Government. Mrs. Bergdoll has been ordered to make a detailed report separating the three estates, her own and those of her two sons, and until this has been accomplished she will be unable to touch one cent of her own property.

Moreover, as we understand it, neither she nor any one else is permitted to send money or communications to this alienized American.

"Uncle Sam" is an easy-going gentleman, frequently lax in the discipline which he administers to his erring nephews and nieces, but, like Cousin Egbert in "Ruggles at Red Gap," he can be "pushed just so far." The Bergdolls before their affairs with "Uncle Sam" are finally settled may be able to give a fairly clear definition of the location of this point of final pushability.

A LOOK AHEAD

FOR a long time certain financiers have believed that, both in the Government's interest and in the interest of the average investor, our Liberty Bonds should be refunded into one long-term issue; that half of this issue should bear a relatively lower interest and be tax-free, the other half to bear a relatively higher rate of interest and be subject to taxation.

It was not generally assumed, however, that the borrowings by other countries from us during the war would have any relation to this until, in his address the other day in New York City, President Harding said:

The exigencies of war compelled the Government to take by taxation much wealth from our people to be loaned to our allies. This is the basis of their obligations to us. . . .

It is altogether to be hoped that in a reasonable period we may change the form of these obligations and distribute them among all the people.

We do not quite understand how new securities could be distributed among "all the people." Even under the spur of war necessity, but one in five Americans bought Liberty Bonds. We suppose the President means that the new securities should be distributed widely among the people as a whole and not among a few financial groups or through the Government.

In the New York "Tribune" we read the following announcement from Mr. Carter Field, writing from Washington:

The President proposes that, as the Liberty Bond issues mature, the Allies should issue long-term bonds, carrying a liberal interest rate, and that these bonds should be sold to the

American public, using the proceeds to retire the Liberty Bonds.

The plan proposed is a good one, first, if American holders of American bonds would be willing to exchange them for foreign bonds; second, if they would risk supporting any refunding plan which might have a tendency further to depress the prices of Liberty Bonds. For, be it remembered, we were assured by trusted authorities when these bonds were issued that they would not go below par. The fact that they have long been below par has caused untold suffering among many holders who, to meet the high cost of living, have had to sell their bonds at great sacrifice. Any refunding scheme must of course take into consideration the difference between the 5 per cent interest on the foreign bonds and the 8 per cent which this very week is being assured to the buyers of the \$100,000,000 special French loan. The refunding scheme, therefore, must needs have attractive features, not only as to interest rate, but also as to tax exemption.

THE DYE INDUSTRY

SOME reasons for the Emergency Tariff Bill, now signed by the President, are the allegations that wheat has been coming from Canada at the rate of half a million bushels a day and displacing our product; that frozen meat is coming in such quantities as to affect the prices of our live stock disastrously; that wool is coming by the ship-load to such an extent that it is not possible to get a bid, even in Boston, for that commodity. But a chief reason for the bill is found in the dye section.

The development of the manufacture of dyes has not yet reached that point in this country where the industry is able to meet the requirements of preparedness in case of the menace of war. In the old days tons of coal tar from the coal ovens were wasted. It seems strange to think that coal tar, which we have since used for healing purposes, should now have its chief significance for wounding. But so it is. Today coal tar is basic material for both medicines and munitions.

Direct connection between the dye business and war is seen in the manufacture of high explosives and gases. The Germans were able quickly to turn their dye factories into poison gas factories. Among the things produced by coal tar is picric acid, used in munitions. As Germany had a monopoly of the dye industry, she had a monopoly of high explosives.

Though to-day in this country many concerns are engaged in this industry, even so, we cannot compete with Germany. We need a tariff to keep off the rush of German goods.

GENERAL HORACE PORTER

BRIGADIER-GENERAL HORACE PORTER, who died at the age of eighty-four on May 29, was one of the last surviving of the notable men of the Civil War, and in other ways than as a military man has been a figure in American life. As a member of General Grant's staff he took part in the famous scene at Appomattox when General Lee surrendered, and later wrote perhaps the most authentic and picturesque of the many accounts of that great event in National history. Later he was executive secretary of General Grant when Grant was Secretary of War. His devotion to his chief was one of the most prominent elements in his personal history. His volume on General Grant's military career, "Campaigning with Grant," includes a fine appreciation of Grant's character. Next to General Grant's own memoirs it is the best book on Grant's achievement and personality.

General Porter was our Ambassador to France under President McKinley, and his diplomatic career of eight years was distinguished. It was while he was at Paris that General Porter took the chief part in the recovery of the body of John Paul Jones, who has been called "the father of the American Navy."

General Porter was not only noted for his military and diplomatic career, but also engaged successfully in railway life; a minor incident in that part of his career was his invention of the familiar "ticket chopper" still in use in the subway and elevated stations in New York.

Personally, General Porter was a man of genial qualities, was in demand as a speaker at public dinners, and was extremely happy in his telling of apt and entertaining stories.

A SCULPTURESQUE PAINTER

ABBOTT THAYER is dead at the age of seventy-one years. If any artist deserved to be called a sculpturesque painter, it was he. His figures stand out from the canvas with the dignity of sculpture. One thinks instinctively of those of his contemporary, Augustus Saint-Gaudens.

This sculpturesque quality was emphasized by Thayer's broad draughtsmanship, especially his use of the palette knife. Except for his previous mastery of technique, he might not have experimented with the knife, for it is a risky process. But Thayer was sure of his general technique; indeed, he could have produced admirable dry-point etchings, for his first lines were practically unerring. Pigments which appear muddy when laid on by the brush sometimes change to a rich and beautiful quality when applied by the knife. With the knife, therefore, Thayer ob-

POLES, POLICE, AND POLICY

CARTOONS SELECTED BY OUTLOOK READERS

Sykes in the Philadelphia Evening Public Ledger



JUST A LITTLE FAMILY MATTER

From William B. Cooke, Philadelphia, Pa.

LeCocq in the Portland Telegram

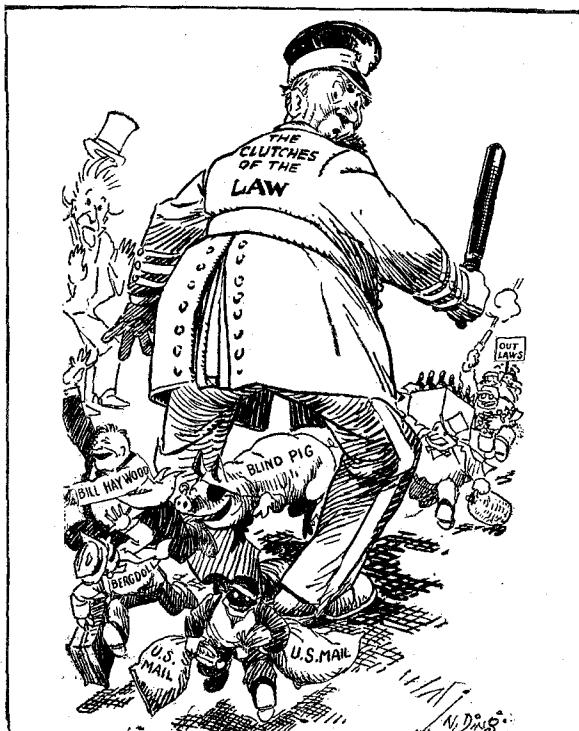


ONE DARN BURR AFTER ANOTHER

From S. McClain, Portland, Oregon

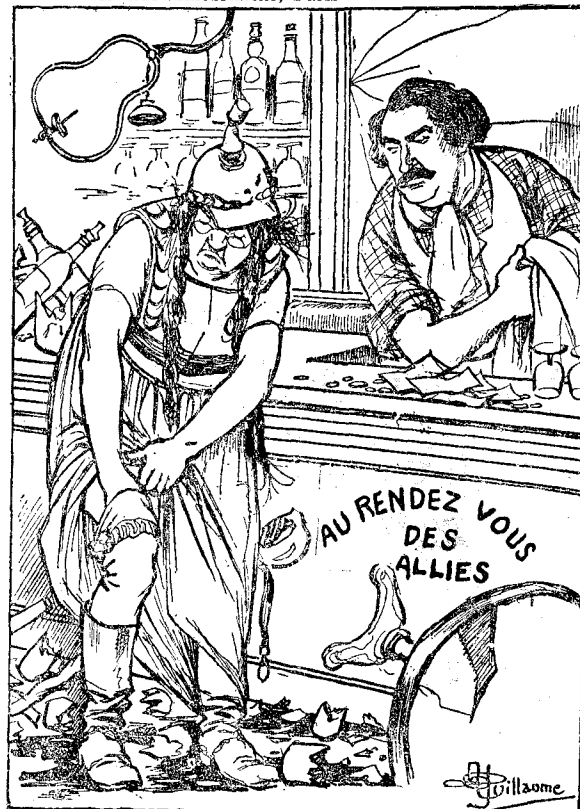
From the Association of Garden Cities of France,
11 Rue Malebranche, Paris

Darling in the Des Moines Register



OUR BOW-LEGGED CONSTABULARY

From Mary L. Brown, Ames, Iowa



GERMANIA'S BAD QUARTER OF AN HOUR

Briland: "Next time if you wish to get off more cheaply see that you avoid smashing things."