



International  
ARRIVAL OF THE BRITISH BLACK WATCH IN UPPER SILESIA

ways stood and stands now for liberty. We stand for Home Rule in Ireland."

#### SPORT AND ARGUMENT

**W**HETHER America won or lost the Anglo-American polo match at Hurlingham will be decided after this issue of *The Outlook* is on the press. The first game, played on June 18, was a clean-cut victory for Captain Milburn's American team and a personal triumph of the leader, who played in rather poor physical condition but inspired the team with the "pep" and dash which, together with the fine performance of the American ponies, put the score at 11 to 4.

Another interesting international contest took place between Americans and Englishmen two days before the polo match. In response to an invitation from Oxford a "team" of three debaters from Bates College, at Lewiston, Maine, crossed the ocean to maintain against Oxford the affirmative as to "the American policy of non-intervention in European affairs." In accordance with the Oxford method, the question was put in the form of a resolution and at the end of the debate the "house" or audience voted on the resolution. This was naturally an expression of opinion as to the merits of the question rather than the ability of the debaters. The vote was against the Americans, but accounts that have reached this country state that the Bates men acquitted themselves with notable credit and vigor.

Bates College has a remarkable record in the debating field. She has won 39 out of 50 debates, and among her defeated opponents have been Cornell, Harvard, Yale, Clark, Queens College

(Kingston, Canada), and other famous institutions.

College debating is excellent as training in mental alertness, forcible speaking, and intellectual grasp; its weakness is that it tends to lawyerlike skill in striving to win a case rather than to statesmanlike conviction of right as against wrong.

#### GERMAN OBDURACY IN UPPER SILESIA

**T**HE old-time German policy of delay and obstinacy has lately been seen in Upper Silesia. A plan for gradual retirement of both Polish and German irregular forces from territories occupied by them had been laid down by the Allied Commission. The Poles under Korfanty's leadership complied, but General Hoefer refused to act. First he said that he must have orders from the local German civil authorities; then he grandiloquently declared that German military honor forbade German troops to move from ground where German blood had been shed—a ridiculous assertion in view of the vast German retreats of 1918; finally, he evacuated the disputed point at Annaberg, leaving a corporal's guard to protect German honor. But still wherever delay and discussion are possible the Germans are employing dilatory tactics.

Meanwhile ultimate decision as to the disposition or division of Upper Silesia seems no nearer than ever. The Supreme Council is apparently at sea as to the exact principle to be followed. The interests involved are not merely Polish or German, but relate to the security of France and the peace of Europe. Prob-

ably almost every one now regrets that the Paris Conference did not act with decision instead of resolving upon indeterminate self-determination, and thereby casting an apple of discord for strife among nations.

#### ANGLO-AMERICAN RELATIONS

**I** WAS walking on a foggy morning across the open country on the western side of a crater-lake known as Lago di Bolsena in Tuscany," so wrote N. S. Shaler in his book entitled "The Neighbor;" "before me I saw at some distance an unclassifiable creature which looked like a cow walking on its hind legs. The first impression made on my mind was one of intense curiosity mingled with a distinct sense of fear—the ancient human and animal dread of all living things that transcend experience. It was some minutes before I came near enough to the thing to find that it was a man clad in a cow's hide, the skin of the hind legs covering his lower limbs, that of the fore legs his arms, while that of the beast's head served him as a cap. The instantaneous change in my state of mind when the human nature of the object became evident was to me a revelation concerning the familiar process of recognizing a fellow of our species."

This experience of the eminent geologist is much like that which some Americans have in encountering an Englishman. Americans are used to foreigners; but when a foreigner speaks and acts so much like one of themselves as an Englishman does, many an American feels a resentment which he does not have in the presence of one who speaks an entirely different language and is obviously an exotic. Professor Shaler was not surprised at seeing a cow, but at seeing one act like a man. The American does not object to the foreigner, but what he does not understand is a foreigner who is much like an American. The Englishman must likewise see in an American a resemblance to a bovine biped.

It may be said, therefore, that the very likeness in language, manners, habits of life, and points of view between Great Britain and America is a cause of friction.

As soon as the American or the Briton becomes sufficiently acquainted with the other, or otherwise sufficiently enlightened, to recognize the nature of this difference in likeness, he no longer finds it the cause of friction, just as Professor Shaler, when he came close enough to the man carrying the cow's hide, lost his sense of dread. It is therefore a mark of ignorance or inex-

perience to allow either superficial differences or superficial likenesses between the two English-speaking nations to endanger their common interests.

Those common interests are not racial. It is true that many Americans trace their ancestry to the British Isles. On the other hand, there are many Americans with no British blood in them who are as much concerned with the common interests of America and Great Britain as any other Americans can be. The common interests of the two countries are not primarily linguistic or literary, though the common language and to some extent the common literature must necessarily serve as a bond of union; but, as has been pointed out, the common language is also a cause of friction, for, by virtue of that common language, each understands the criticism of the other as it understands the criticism of no other nation. The bond of union between the two countries is not historical. There is as much in the history of each to alienate the other as there is to attract.

What serves as the basis of Anglo-American comity is the common ideal, the common faith in the principles of justice and liberty, the common effort for the justification of that faith through the operations of just and free government. In a letter to *The Outlook* which was received too late to be incorporated among the expressions of opinion concerning "The Common Weal of English-speaking Peoples" as recorded elsewhere in this issue, Lady Astor, native of America and Member of the British Parliament, has expressed this common faith in common effort very happily. We are glad of the circumstances that enable us to give her statement on this page.

In order to carry out this common task which of itself will develop comity it is not necessary for either country to yield anything of value. Anglo-American comity will not mean a sacrifice on the part of either nation of any element of sovereignty or national strength. It will not be served by sentimentalism or promoted by arguments for peace and tranquillity at any price. Such comity as is worth cultivating is consistent with the frankest exchange of opinion and utmost honesty of expression, though it certainly will not be injured by the observance on each side of the canons of courtesy. The one certain destroyer of co-operation between Great Britain and America is the violation on either side of the principles which lie at the root of that common faith. It is not criticism that is going to injure Anglo-American relations, but the things which may make criticism just and true. Whatever in each country pro-

#### LADY ASTOR'S MESSAGE TO THE READERS OF THE OUTLOOK

I BELIEVE firmly in the vital necessity for the closest intercourse and co-operation between the English-speaking peoples. It is essential to the progress of the world out of its present discontent, poverty, and discord. All human advance comes from moral and spiritual growth, and, in my opinion, the movement for moral and spiritual reform is more active among the English-speaking peoples than among any others, though it is apparent there too. In the late war the attitude of the English-speaking peoples was fundamentally the same. Despite all subsequent disagreements about the League of Nations, I believe their attitude towards war and the need of international co-operation to substitute a process of reason and justice for recourse to arms, is even now substantially the same, and will ere long show itself in some practical form. The United States have taken the lead, closely followed by Canada, in endeavoring to free mankind from the curse of alcoholism. Great Britain, following the lead of Australia and New Zealand, took the lead in giving the suffrage to women. And

the record of South Africa in overcoming the racialism and separatism which is still devastating other peoples is only manifesting the spirit which made possible the two greatest political unions in the world—the United States and the British Commonwealth of Nations. There are many other fields—especially in the sphere of social reforms—in which the progressive spirit is creative and triumphant among the English-speaking peoples. The closer the association and the more active the co-operation between the English-speaking peoples, the better for themselves and the better for the world. There is, in particular, no region in which this association and co-operation is more urgently needed than in helping the backward peoples of the globe in education, social science, business enterprise, and government. Unless the progressive peoples look after them they will fall victims to the sinister autocratic and anarchic agencies now seeking to devour them and against which they are quite unable to defend themselves.

notes within that country both justice and freedom will promote that equal partnership between the two countries on which the future welfare of the world largely depends.

#### NEW OCCASIONS

THESE literary critics are so unfair, and so unkind sometimes," the Young-Old Philosopher was saying.

"All criticism is bound to seem, if not to be, unfair once in a while," we replied. "It depends upon one's point of view. We frequently disagree with our critics; but so does every one. Had you something in particular on your mind?"

"Yes, indeed," he said. "It is this: The other day I read a review of the book of a very well known poet—a man who did much excellent work of an idealistic kind in his youth. His ballads, the world has always maintained, are extremely fine. He is acknowledged to be a master of a certain form of verse; and his cadences have flowed over many a golden page in the past, and have brought him well-deserved fame. He has sung beautifully of nature, and he has added his charming share to the harvest of English song. I have always delighted in his graceful, vivid—yes, and sometimes inspired—poetry. He had imagination and human sympathy; but when the war came I noticed that he was almost silent. Once in a long while something would come from his pen, but he was really shocked into quiet by the terrible events of the

world. Those who had smiled at him because they contended that heretofore he had always written too much—as if one can write too much if the output is good!—were the first to attack him for his brief poetical vacation. You see, you cannot please everybody, and there is little use in trying. Then, later, he poured out some songs in sharp criticism of the attitude of certain stay-at-homes when democracy and the world seemed going down in chaos. They were poems of an exceeding bitterness, and evidently they came from a full heart, from a spirit that was torn and tormented and agonized by the dilettante note which ran through our so-called civilization—among the unthinking rich, in particular. He became almost vitriolic in his condemnation; just as Kipling and William Watson did during the Boer War. Personally, I found these poems of his infinitely more interesting than his former tinkling, much as I had admired some of his earlier work; and I wrote and told him so—asked him, begged him, even implored him, to continue to speak out his mind in lyrical language whenever he felt the occasion justified his strong and iron utterance. He did so. Not at my urging, you may be sure; but merely because he had the courage to become a critic of life as well as a dreamer of dreams.

"Well, the other day he gathered together these later songs of his, and I wish you could have read the biting and jibing criticisms that have come under my eye! They have lashed him to the mast, as the common phrase runs; they