

his work or even at meal times. It must always be remembered that where mystery and peculiar conditions like those of this sickness exist there is a great tendency to exaggerate its extent. Unless present indications and the opinion of the medical authorities are entirely mistaken, it is extremely improbable that there will be a dangerous and destructive epidemic.

### NORTH DAKOTA NEAR THE ROCKS

**F**INANCIALLY, the State of North Dakota seems near the rocks. South Dakota bonds are selling at a premium, but North Dakota cannot borrow even at a far higher rate of interest. The reason is found in the breakdown of the State Bank of North Dakota, a concern established by the Non-Partisan League on gaining complete political control of the State. The bank is owned by the State, and is empowered to be the depository of State, county, municipal, and school district funds and to make loans.

The results of the elections on November 2, 1920, showed a change in public sentiment adverse to the League. Two measures proposed by its opponents were adopted. The first restricted the domain of operations hitherto granted to the bank, confining it to rural credits and making impossible the financing of various industrial projects which were the League's chief reason of being—the establishment and operation by the State of grain elevators and flour mills, and even the building of residences. The second measure repealed the legal requirement which the Non-Partisan League had succeeded in getting adopted, that all the State's political subdivisions should deposit their funds with the banks. Before the Bank of North Dakota was established these funds were generally kept in the home banks.

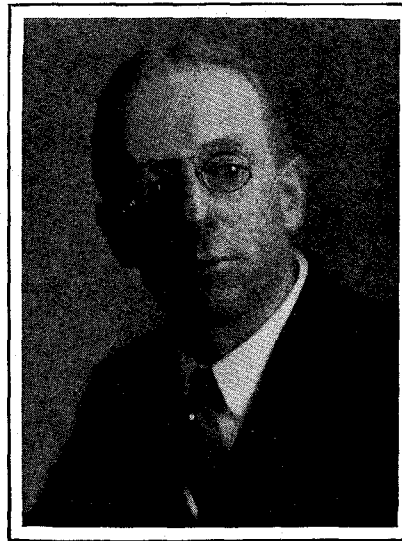
Moreover, A. C. Townley, the head of the League, has now been defeated in control of it by his very active lieutenant, William Lemke, Attorney-General of the State. The League's opponents are demanding a recall election to unseat Lemke, and also Governor Frazier, the remaining member of the powerful triumvirate, and also to provide for the deposit of public moneys in private banks, thus taking such moneys from the Bank of North Dakota and automatically forcing its liquidation. On the other hand, the bank appeals to the citizens to support its programme of freeing the farmers "from the iron grip of the exploiters."

At the present time, just as during the past two or three years, the outstanding fact concerning the connection of the Non-Partisan League with the history of North Dakota is not so much its past Socialistic strivings or its later

financial instability as that it has become a close corporation and has had a greater grip on public problems in that State than has Tammany in New York State. A self-perpetuating machine, the League has had its hand on every branch of State machinery. No matter whether its propaganda has been good or bad, the breaking up of any political oligarchy will benefit others than the oligarchs.

### YALE'S NEW PRESIDENT

**F**OR the first time since the day of Abraham Pierson, when there were no Yale graduates to choose from, Yale has chosen as President a non-Yale



(C) Harris & Ewing

JAMES ROWLAND ANGELL

graduate. In announcing the unanimous election by the Corporation of James Rowland Angell as the successor of Arthur Hadley to the presidency of the University the official statement tersely gives the reason as follows: "Yale is a National university, and the Corporation has endeavored to choose for its head the ablest educational administrator available in the United States, irrespective of the college of his graduation or the place of his residence." The decision follows ten months of study of the situation in an effort to decide on the strongest man available and after consideration of no fewer than eighty names. The Corporation expresses its belief that "no one in America combines the breadth of educational experience and business ability, high public service, and spiritual ideals more completely than Dr. Angell."

Dr. Angell's educational and other public career shows that he has high qualifications as scholar, teacher, and administrator. He is one of the most eminent of American psychologists and has taught psychology at Yale as well as at the University of Minnesota and elsewhere. In college administration he had experi-

ence at the University of Chicago, where he was Acting President. As chairman of the Carnegie Corporation Trustees his executive leadership was fully put to the test. The Corporation of Yale is amply justified in selecting him as a man who—to use President Hadley's words—in character, scholarship, and public spirit is in line with the highest traditions of the office, a Western man thoroughly familiar with Eastern ideals.

Dr. Angell is a graduate of the University of Michigan, over which his distinguished father so long presided. He holds degrees from the University of Vermont, Harvard, and two foreign universities. He has had the honor of being called to the Paris Sorbonne as an exchange professor in 1914. For eight years previous to that he was President of the American Psychological Association.

Yale has traditionally been a conservative institution, averse to self-advertising, reluctant to enter into sensational methods of publicity, perhaps a little self-centered. The choice of President Angell may indicate that, with no loss of dignity, soundness, or thoroughness, there may be a wholesome new effort to nationalize, rather than to localize, her usefulness and her field of effort.

### CAN A JUDGE SERVE BASEBALL AND THE LAW?

**F**RIENDS of clean sport welcomed the recent appointment of Judge Kenesaw Mountain Landis as the chief arbiter of the disputes of the baseball world. The acceptance of this office (which carries with it a salary of \$42,500 a year) has brought down Congressional fire upon Judge Landis's head. Representative Welty, of Ohio, has charged that he has neglected his official duties for another gainful occupation not connected therewith, and because of this and other reasons has moved that the Judge be impeached. Congressman Welty's motion for impeachment was referred to the Committee on Judiciary.

Whether or not Judge Landis's action warrants such drastic treatment, it seems obvious that a Federal judge who accepts a business office which pays a salary more than five times the size of that bestowed upon him by the Federal Government lays himself open to justifiable criticism.

It is entirely possible that Judge Landis can conduct his private and public work without any real detriment to the latter. We feel sure that he would resign one or the other of his offices if he felt that he could not do concurrent justice to them both. Knowledge of his divided interests, however, will inevitably react adversely upon public confidence in his judicial single-mindedness.

## THE CONTEST LETTERS

**O**F the four hundred who contributed letters to the Prize Contest only one per cent could be successful in winning prizes. (Their letters are printed elsewhere in this issue.) A much larger proportion, however, will receive compensation for their contributions. Altogether, the proportion of those whose letters will be printed in full or in part is very much larger than the percentage of the accepted manuscripts among the hundreds that are submitted to The Outlook each month. It is evident that the participants in this contest compare favorably with other writers.

Among the reasons for their success, we believe that three are fairly obvious. One is that they knew their subject and were interested in it; another is that they were under pressure to write tersely; and the third is that they could not write about this subject without revealing something of themselves. Will all writers please take notice?

No one of the contestants, we are sure, will object to the fact that we have interpreted our own rules liberally. One of the contestants who was successful exceeded in her letter the number of words set as a limit. If the prize awarded to her had been withheld from another, there might have been some occasion for complaint; but it happens that hers is an additional prize which no one would have won if she had not. Moreover, to have denied her the prize would have penalized her for a literary virtue. Her letter occupies no more space than one of the letters that came within the five-hundred-word limit. She put six hundred words in the space not too great for five hundred because the words she used were short and simple.

To the winner of the first prize we wish to offer an acknowledgment and proffer a defense. Ignoring superficial blemishes, of which he might have found plenty (we know that, because we find them ourselves), he directed his fire upon a vital part. To change the figure, he diagnosed what, if he is right, is a functional defect. His probe found a tender place where we thought we were sound. Evidently Mr. Gathany's articles, the articles by the farmers' wives, and other contributions and our editorial discussion of agriculture and the social and economic problems of the farmer (which we could catalogue by reference to our file indexes) have seemed to a fair and deserving critic quite inadequate. Our natural impulse was to put up a defense, but our judgment has prevailed over the impulse, and we hand out a prize.

To all our friends who have thus

## Where the Prize Contestants Live

Letters to The Outlook's Prize Contest came from the following places:

**ARKANSAS**—Fayetteville, Hope.  
**CALIFORNIA**—Alhambra, Berkeley, Colton, Eureka, Fallbrook, Fontana, La Jolla, Los Angeles (6), Los Gatos, Mill Valley, Monrovia, Pacific Grove, Palo Alto, Pasadena (3), Patchin, Redlands, San Diego (2), San Francisco (7), San José (2), South Pasadena.  
**COLORADO**—Boulder, Denver (2), Hayden.  
**CONNECTICUT**—Hamden, New Haven, New London, Norwich Town, Orange, Stafford Springs, Stamford (3), Waterbury.  
**DELAWARE**—Richardson Park.  
**DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA**—Washington (6).  
**FLORIDA**—Deer Park, Georgiana, Orange City, Orlando, Tampa, Tarpon Springs.  
**GEORGIA**—Atlanta (2), Macon, Waycross.  
**IDaho**—Pocatello.  
**ILLINOIS**—Alton (2), Astoria, Aurora, Champaign, Chicago (3), Cuba, Evanston, Galesburg, Jacksonville (2), Lincoln, Mount Carroll, Oak Park (2), Polo, Princeton, Rock Island, Virginia, Watseka, Winnetka.  
**INDIANA**—Auburn, Brazil, Butler, Coatesville, Columbia City, Evansville, Indianapolis (4), Lafayette, Linton, South Bend.  
**IOWA**—Burlington, Charles City, Coon Rapids (2), Des Moines, Estherville, Harlan, Lamoni, Newton, Salem, Waucoma.  
**KANSAS**—Arkansas City, Baldwin City, Beloit (2), Hiawatha, Oberlin, Oswego.  
**KENTUCKY**—Shelbyville, Mt. Sterling.  
**LOUISIANA**—Jeanerette, New Orleans.  
**MAINE**—Mechanic Falls, Portland (2).  
**MARYLAND**—Cambridge, Cumberland, Sykesville (2), Gaithersburg.  
**MASSACHUSETTS**—Belmont, Boston (6), Brockton, Brookfield, Chelsea, Concord, Danvers, Dedham, Easthampton, Fall River, Harwich Centre, Lynn, Merrimac, Roxbury, Springfield, Wellesley, Westfield.  
**MICHIGAN**—Ann Arbor, Charlotte (2), Conway, Detroit (3), Flint, Grandville, Highland Park (2), Iron Mountain, Lansing, Marquette, Petersburg.  
**MINNESOTA**—Detroit, Duluth, Madelia, Montevideo, Pipestone, St. Paul (2), Waseca.  
**MISSISSIPPI**—Raymond.  
**MISSOURI**—Kansas City (5), Poplar Bluff, St. Joseph, St. Louis (2).  
**MONTANA**—Gilman, Great Falls, Kalispell.  
**NEBRASKA**—Lincoln.  
**NEW JERSEY**—Allentown, Boonton, East Orange (2), Haddon Field, Hillsdale, Newark (4), New Brunswick, Newton, Plainfield (3), Trenton, West Orange, Woodstown.  
**NEW HAMPSHIRE**—Chesham.  
**NEW YORK**—Albany, Auburn, Brooklyn (5), Buffalo (3), Cazenovia, Deansboro, Elizabethtown, Falconer, Fredonia, Garden City, Hudson, Hudson Falls, Katonah, Kew Gardens, Lake Placid, Millbrook, New York City (18), Niagara Falls, Oneida, Perry, Rochester, Scarborough, Schenectady (3), Sodus, Town Line, Troy (2), Wassau, Watertown, Webster, Westfield, White Plains (3).  
**NORTH CAROLINA**—Asheville (2), Durham, Tryon, Wise.  
**NORTH DAKOTA**—Bathgate.  
**OHIO**—Akron, Basil, Birmingham, Cincinnati (3), Cleveland (3), Columbus (4), Dayton, Findlay, Garrettsville (2), Mansville, Masury, Milford, Wellsville, Wyoming.  
**OKLAHOMA**—Edmond (2), Tulsa.  
**PENNSYLVANIA**—Bethlehem, Brookline, Columbia, Conshohocken, Coopersburg, Drumore No. 1, East Stroudsburg, Erie, Franklin, Greensburg, Lancaster, Lock Haven, Mercersburg, Montgomery, Mt. Pleasant (2), Philadelphia (7), Pittsburgh (2), Pittston, Scranton, Southampton, Swarthmore, Wellsboro, Wilkesburg, Wilkes-Barre (2), Wyncote.  
**RHODE ISLAND**—Providence, Westerly.  
**SOUTH CAROLINA**—Greenwood, Summerton.  
**SOUTH DAKOTA**—Binder, Greenwood, Miller, Mission Hill, Mobridge, Hot Springs.  
**TENNESSEE**—Athens, Greenville, Nashville.  
**TEXAS**—Abilene, Austin (2), Cuero, Galveston (at sea, en route to), Van Alstyne.  
**UTAH**—Ogden.  
**VERMONT**—Enosburg Falls, Middlebury, Montpelier, Orleans.  
**VIRGINIA**—Blackstone, Ivy, Lexington, Meadow View, Petersburg, Richmond, South Boston.  
**WASHINGTON**—East Stanwood, Port Angeles, Seattle (2), Spangle, Tacoma, Yakima.  
**WEST VIRGINIA**—Fairmont, Morgantown (2), Moundsville.  
**WISCONSIN**—Belleville, Beloit, Blue River, Burlington, Edgar, Madison (4), Milwaukee, Peshtigo.  
**WYOMING**—Buffalo.  
**ONTARIO**—Ingersoll, Kingston, Scotland, Stratford, Toronto.  
**NOVA SCOTIA**—Halifax, Wolfville.  
**MEXICO**—Mexico City.

counseled us we send our thanks. We cannot with sincerity wish all who failed this time to succeed in one of the remaining contests, for that would drain our treasury and strain our space; but we hope that many of those who failed this time will try again with better luck.

## AMERICA FIRST

**S**URELY. As the first duty of a father is to protect his family and promote its interests, so the first duty of a government is to protect its citizens and promote their interests. But, as no father can protect his family without taking his share in preserving law and order in the community of families, so no nation can protect its citizens without taking its share in preserving law and order in the community of nations. National well-being is imperiled by international anarchy.

This is always true. It is very evidently true in the present world conditions.

To protect civilization from the assaults of the Huns the Great Powers of the world combined. The peril to civilization still continues; but the combination no longer exists. One very difficult duty which confronts the incoming Administration is the duty of securing an efficient co-operation between the four great world Powers—Italy, France, England, and America—to preserve law and order in the world. For the war is not over. The combatants have changed their form, but not their spirit.

Socialistic Germany is not less possessed by aggressive ambition than was imperial Germany. She has the will, though she temporarily lacks the power, to be the overlord of Europe.

Bolshevik Russia is under a dictatorship as absolute as that of the Czar, and frankly announces her purpose to overthrow the traditional rights of person and property in all civilized states as she has already overthrown them in her own territory.

The dethroned and exiled autocrats are plotting how they may regain their lost authority, and they have astute and unprincipled advisers in the aristocracies which have been deprived of their wealth and their power by the revolution.

The emancipated peoples have had no training for self-government, and the tragic experiences of Poland and Hungary demonstrate the peril which always attends the possession of power without intelligence to guide it.

The danger to civilization was hardly greater in 1914 than it is in 1921; the need of co-operation among the civilized nations was hardly greater during the war than it is in this puzzling period of