CONTRIBUTORS' GALLERY



STÉPHANE LAUZANNE is the editor of the Paris "Matin," a leading daily morning newspaper of France. Its circulation probably exceeds that of any published in America. Stéphane Lauzanne is one of the most influential men of his generation. During the war he spent

several months in America as a member of the French Mission. There are few men in France who understand America as well as he. His book entitled "Great Men and Great Days," containing studies of some of the more important figures of the Peace Conference, has recently been published.

WTADE CHANCE'S articles in the "Wall Street Journal" in 1918 were notable for his forecast of certain peace terms which had not been included in the Fourteen Points, but which were adopted at the Paris Conference, and for declaring for the dismemberment of Austria-Hungary as the way to victory and the corner-stone of future peace—and at a time when Mr. Wilson announced that "there was no intention of interfering with the integrity of the Austro-Hungarian Empire."

Mr. Chance went to the Peace Conference on the staff of the New York "Tribune," and later his articles appeared in the Paris "Herald." He was present in London at the Guildhall and Lord Mayor's reception of Mr. Wilson. Mr. Chance has lived much abroad, especially in England.

E IBERT FRANCIS BALDWIN, whose correspondence pictures not only the outward appearance of the National capital at the time of the inauguration, but also its frame of mind, is a member of The Outlook's editorial staff.

MELIA JOSEPHINE BURR is a graduate of Hunter College. She lives at the Hotel Savoy, New York City, and is a good deal of a globe-trotter. Much of her verse has appeared in The Outlook during the past six years.

RANK ALBERT WAUGH is a horticulturist. He was born in Sheboygan Falls, Wisconsin, and was educated at Kansas Agricultural College, Cornell University, and in Germany. He has pursued newspaper work in Topeka, Helena, and Denver. He has been Professor of Horticulture in the Massachusetts Agricultural College and at Amherst. He is the author of numerous books on landscape gardening, fruit growing, and rural improvement. During the war he was a captain in the Sanitary Corps. His home is in Amherst.

WILLIAM C. GREEG is a manufacturer of cars and railway equipment and President of the Gregg Company, Ltd., of Hackensack, New Jersey, and New York. In France during the war he engaged in Y. M. C. A. work. He is a traveler and an occasional lecturer and writer.



Age-Old Mistakes

Are still made in teeth cleaning

Countless people who brush teeth daily find they still discolor and decay. The reason is, they leave the film—that viscous film you feel. It clings to teeth, gets between the teeth and stays.

That film causes most tooth troubles. To clean the teeth without removing it is one age-old mistake.

Film ruins teeth

Few people escape the trouble caused by film. Those troubles have been constantly increasing. So dental science has spent years in seeking a combatant.

Film absorbs stains, making the teeth look dingy. Film is the basis of tartar. It

holds food substance which ferments and forms acid. It holds the acid in contact with the teeth to cause decay.

Millions of germs breed in it. They, with tartar, are the chief cause of pyorrhea.

Combat it daily

Modern science has found ways to combat that film. Able authorities have proved them by many clinical tests. Now leading dentists everywhere advise their daily application.

The methods are embodied in a dentifrice called Pepsodent. And to millions of people it has brought a new era in teeth cleaning.

Other essential effects

Pepsodent brings other effects to accord with modern dental requirements. Right diet would also bring them, but few people get it. So science now urges that the tooth paste bring them, twice a day.

Each use of Pepsodent multiplies the salivary flow. That is Nature's great tooth-protecting agent. It multiplies the starch digestant in the saliva, to digest starch deposits that cling and may form acid. It multiplies the alkalinity of the saliva, to neutralize the acids which cause tooth decay. Another ingredient is pepsin.

Pepsadent

The New-Day Dentifrice

A scientific film combatant whose every application brings five desired effects. Approved by highest authorities, and now advised by leading dentists everywhere. All druggists supply the large tubes.

These results are natural and essential. Millions of teeth are ruined because people do not get them.

Watch the change which comes when you use Pepsodent. Send the coupon for a ro-Day Tube. Note how clean the teeth feel after using. Mark the absence of the viscous film. See how teeth whiten as the film-coat disappears. Read in our book the reasons for each good effect. This test will change your whole conception of clean teeth.

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Only one tube to a family



PRIZE CONTEST NUMBER TWO

Write Your Confessions of the World War

HELP WRITE the history of the World War. Tell The Outlook what physical or spiritual earthquakes reverberated through you during the great conflict. Unusual contest letters are arriving every day. Make yours a candid revelation of the changes that have taken place in you. For the best letters on the subject "What the World War Did To Me" we will award:

A First Prize of \$50

A Second Prize of \$30

A Third Prize of \$20

Conditions of Contest

- 1. Write your name (add a pen-name, if you like, for publication) and address in the upper left-hand corner of your letter.
- 2. All letters must be typewritten on one side of the paper only.
- 3. Limit your letter to 600 words of average length.
- 4. Your letter, to be eligible, must reach us on or before March 31, 1921.
- 5. We reserve the right to purchase desirable letters not winning prizes, and to publish them in The Outlook.
- 6. Unavailable letters will not be returned.
- 7. The staff of The Outlook will be the judges of the contest.

Address all contest letters to

Contest Editor, The Outlook Company, 381 Fourth Ave., New York

PUBLIC OPINION AND THE UTILITIES PROBLEM

Extracts from a speech by the Hon. James F. Wilkerson before the American Electric Railway Association.

The American people will have to choose between private ownership under State regulation or public ownership of public utilities. In making this choice, intelligent citizens ought to know the facts on both sides, and we print the following in order to help in giving them the facts.—The Editors.

HE problem of the public utilities, like every other business and economic problem of to-day, springs from the war. It has many difficult elements resulting from the nature of the business and the close relation which the service furnished bears to the daily life of the people. Without gas, electricity, telephones, and street cars our entire social, business, and industrial structure would be changed.

The frequency with which the people come in contact with these public utilities and the circumstances under which they come in contact with them give rise to perplexing factors in the problem. We come in contact with the street car when we are in a hurry to get to work in the morning and are tired out in the evening. We use the telephone most when we are busy and most likely to transcend the limits of conservative and polite speech. . . .

An administrative board charged with the enforcement of laws does not possess arbitrary power. It should not act from whim or caprice or consider political expediency. Its orders should not be issued for campaign purposes, and its decisions should not reflect what it conceives to be a verdict at the polls. It is subject to constitutional limitations and to the statute which created it. .Whatever opinions its members may have individually, the board as such has no concern with the wisdom of the law under which it operates. Its duty is to enforce the law as it finds it, and for the result it is answerable to the courts

My experience has led me to the firm conclusion that the permanent and final solution of this problem involves something more than statutes, court decisions, orders of commissions, or ordinances of city councils.

Constitutions and laws and decisions have no permanency unless back of them is the sentiment of the people. In the days of the great fight over slavery, Wendell Phillips used to say: "Your Capitol, Daniel Webster, may be granite. God will give us time, and the pulses of men will beat it into dust." No question whose solution involves the enactment, interpretation, and enforcement of laws can ever be finally settled until it is settled in the minds of the people and until the law reflects the true thought of the people.

I am satisfied that your fate is in your own hands, and that you must work out your own salvation by bringing your case home to the people. You must get back of you not merely laws, which may be amended or repealed, or orders, which may be modified or set aside, or court