

is due to post-war, world-wide conditions, and that if capital went on a "strike" against society it would be striking against itself. . . . Capital, which is composed of the savings of all classes, would have more to lose than would labor. . . .

No institutions or organizations in this country have struggled harder against difficulties to preserve the financial, industrial, and commercial stability of the country throughout this period of world-wide reaction and economic readjustment than have the banking institutions of New York. . . . The burden of the situation has fallen far more heavily upon capital than upon labor. The values of securities and commodities have been deflated . . . far more than have wages.

Mr. Lauck, it would appear, has charged the financial interests with biting off their nose to spite their face—a surgical operation which they are not in the habit of performing.

IS THIS MAKESHIFT LEGISLATION?

THE House of Representatives has repassed the Fordney Emergency Tariff Bill. All tariff bills are given the name of the Chairman of the Ways and Means Committee in the House of Representatives—as, for instance, the Dingley Tariff, the Payne Tariff, and now the Fordney Tariff.

From the quick and emphatic Republican vote which the Emergency Tariff Bill received in the House one might expect that it would go through the Senate with proportionate speed. The tendency there, however, to pass makeshift measures is not as great as it is in the House.

Doubtless most of the proponents of the measure believe that the addition of import duties on agricultural products will check the importation of those products at a time when their prices have been declining rapidly; that an emergency law, operating three months (the period provided for by the present bill), will help the farmer by relieving the pinch, and, indeed, will help to steady the general situation. Certainly no group was harder hit by the recent sharp decline in wholesale foodstuffs prices than that of the farmers. The Fordney Tariff, moreover, provides against the practice of "dumping"—that is, selling foreign goods cheaper than they are sold in the country of their origin, and prevents scaling of present tariff duties by valuations made in the depreciated currencies of Europe.

The opponents of the bill, on the other hand, who are strong in the Senate, believe that it has been drawn for its political rather than for its economic effect; that it will benefit chiefly the speculators who are holding large quantities of farming products which they bought before the decline in prices; that it is in the interest of the sugar, meat,

and wool trusts; that the amount of the import taxes will be added to the price the consumer pays—according to the Democratic minority, some \$2,000,000,000 would thus be added to the cost of living; and finally that, if we want to help Europe to settle her debts to us, we must be prepared to buy from her; and, as Europe can pay only in goods, we cannot be paid unless we welcome the commodities which we need and which Europe is prepared to send to us; and therefore we should avoid any possible display of sectional or National selfishness.

The Fordney Tariff is frankly experimental and temporary. It has the merit



International

JUDGE LANDIS OPENS THE BASEBALL SEASON

of recognizing the claims of one great body of producers who have been generally overlooked in protective tariff legislation, and who, in the interest of the whole country, should not be ignored.

OIL BEFORE HONOR—AND NO ASSURANCE OF THE OIL

THE Senate, after a bitter debate, passed the Colombian Treaty on April 20 by a vote of 69 to 19. The Senators who voted against the treaty included 15 Republicans and 4 Democrats. The Republican Senators were Borah, Capper, Johnson, Jones of Washington, Kellogg, Kenyon, La Follette, Lenroot, McNary, Nelson, Norbeck, Norris, Poindexter, Townsend, and Wadsworth. The Democrats were Senators Dial, Reed, Simmons, and Watson of Georgia. Senator Cummins, Republican, and Senator Tramwell, a Democrat, were paired against the treaty.

We publish these names as a roll of honor.

This list of names may also be said to constitute not only a roll of honor, but a roll of intelligence, for these Senators were the only ones who voted against the poorest bargain which the American

Government has entered into in many years.

With the Colombian Treaty the Government hopes to buy the unpurchasable commodity of good will. There are Senators, too, who hope to secure from the payment of this money certain commercial advantages for America which are unspecified in the treaty. We are paying twenty-five million dollars in the hope that the Government to which it is paid may endure long enough to deliver goods which it has not promised to deliver. As a guaranty of the fulfillment of this lively expectation of favors to come we are relying upon the faith of a Government which has proved faithless in the past. The chance is one which would hardly interest even a moderately cautious gambler.

BASEBALL PUT ON TRIAL

THE opening of the professional baseball season has shown by the crowded grand stands and the full-page newspaper reports that the American lovers of the game (rooters and fans, in the language of the bleachers) have not lost their interest because of the scandals and crookedness of last year. Baseball has been given a chance to establish itself in public confidence as clean sport. "In a very real sense," says the New York "Tribune," "baseball is starting fresh, with a new lease of life and a revival of good will and old-time zest and applause."

All the more, therefore, serious responsibility rests on managers and on Judge Landis, now the supreme arbitrator in baseball law and ethics. If baseball is to remain truly the National game, it must not be allowed to be used by gambling syndicates and bribe-givers.

At the opening of the season Judge Landis issued a statement to the players. He told them frankly that every player who makes an error in a game or who fails to play up to the standard expected of him will fall under suspicion. There are charges even now circulating that baseball players are planning to make money out of their own misplays. Hugh S. Fullerton in the New York "Evening Mail" recounts some of these charges. One, for instance, is that the team to win this year's pennant is already decided upon. Another is that a pitcher is to get money for home runs made off his pitching. Certain of these stories Mr. Fullerton has himself disproved. The chances are that none of them are true at all. The fact that they are circulating, however, is an indication of the state of mind of the people who patronize ball games.

There is a strong feeling that the exposures of last year were not followed by sufficiently severe and drastic punish-

TELL IT TO UNCLE

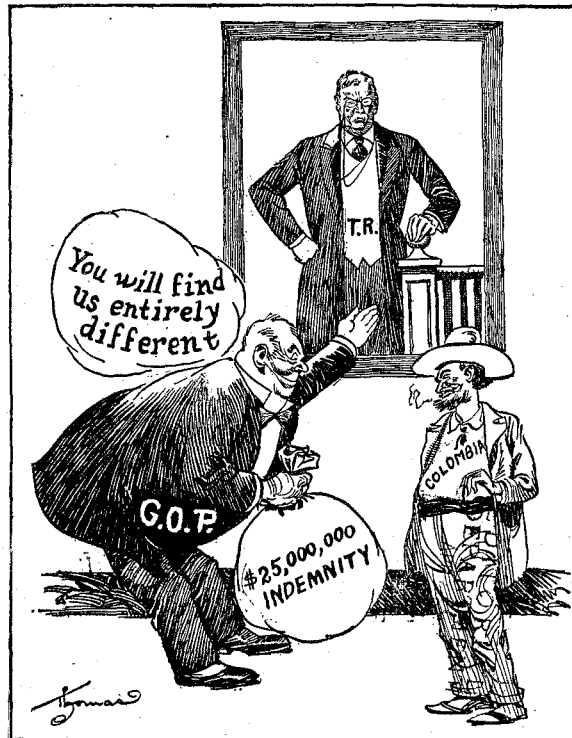
CARTOONS SELECTED BY OUTLOOK READERS

Perry in the Portland Oregonian



HE HELPED WIN THE WAR AND HE'S NOT GOING TO TAKE A BACK SEAT
From Ethel S. Mack, Monroe, Oregon

Thomas in the Detroit News



WHICH NOBODY CAN DENY
From James M. Niles, Detroit, Mich.

Clubb in the Rochester Herald



CAN'T WORK AND SMOKE TOO
From E. C. Kirk, Rochester, N. Y.

Williams in the Indianapolis News



IF AS ADVERTISED
From Mrs. Frank Leslie, Indianapolis, Ind.