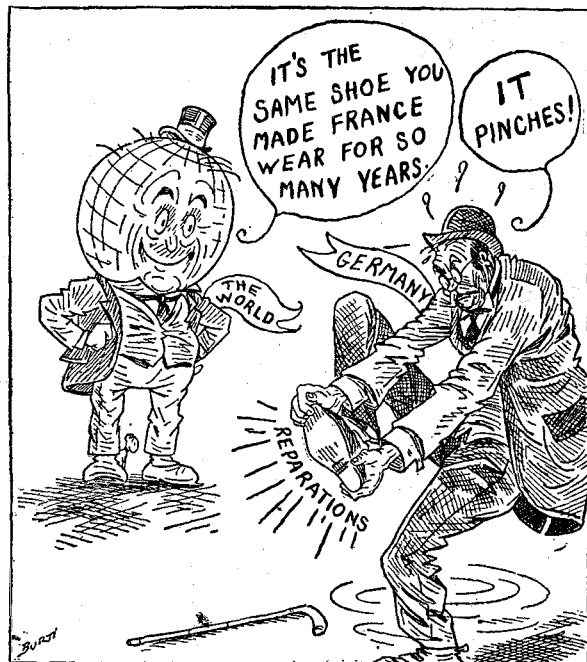


HOW WILL PAN-GERMANY PAN OUT?

CARTOONS SELECTED BY OUTLOOK READERS

Burn in the Knoxville Journal and Tribune



THE SHOE IS ON THE OTHER FOOT

From C. N. Franklin, Jefferson City, Tenn.

Sykes in the Philadelphia Evening Ledger



CHAFF

From M. E. Balis, Germantown, Pa.

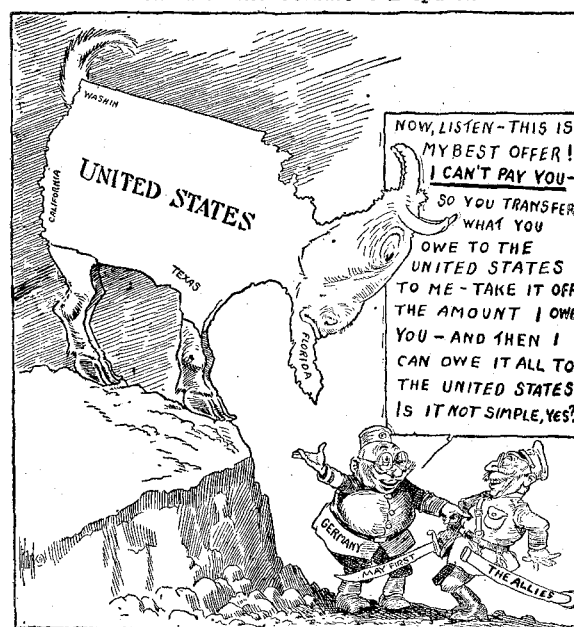
Pease in the Newark Evening News



REALLY GETTING BUSY?

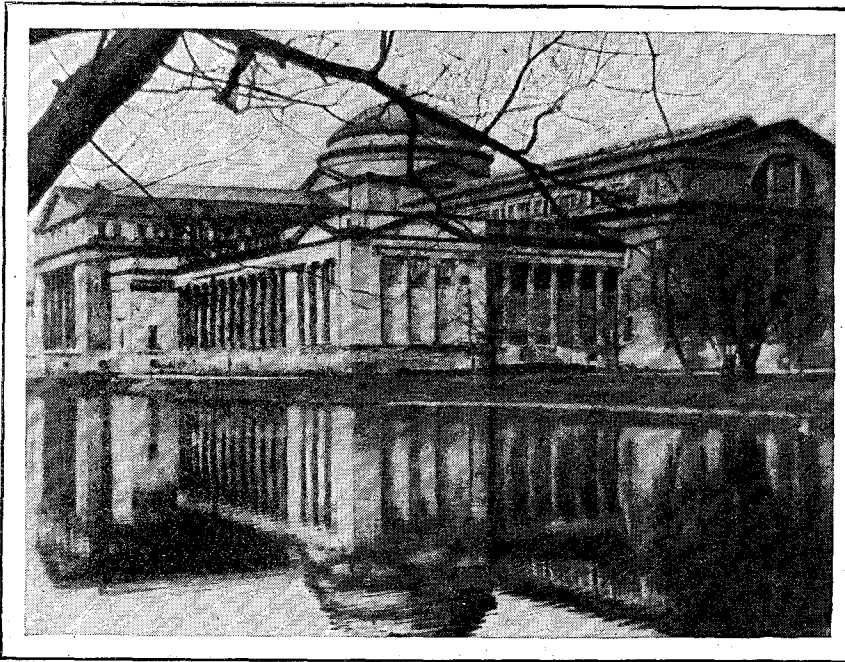
From Ethel Weeks, Kearny, N. J.

Ireland in the Columbus Dispatch



THE LATEST GERMAN OFFER

From Clara Skillman, Columbus, Ohio



THE NEW FIELD MUSEUM, CHICAGO

ended, since the power to declare war implies the power to declare peace.

CAN THE LEAGUE OF NATIONS BE TAKEN OUT OF THE TREATY OF VERSAILLES?

THE passage of the Knox Resolution did not attract as much attention as did the suggestion during its debate, by Mr. Lodge, that a treaty with Germany was all the more necessary because the Treaty of Versailles could not be amended to meet American requirements, it being practically impossible to separate the League of Nations from the rest. Senator Lenroot, on the contrary, thought that the League could be eliminated without destroying the Treaty, and asked if the sections on reparations, boundaries, and the right of occupation would remain after the League was taken out. Mr. Lodge admitted that they would, but added that to eliminate the League from the Treaty would require no less than seventy-two amendments. This is not surprising. It would not, however, necessarily prevent the adoption of the policy laid down by the President in his address of April 12 to Congress:

It would be idle to declare for separate treaties of peace with the Central Powers on the assumption that these alone would be adequate. . . . The wiser course would seem to be the acceptance of the confirmation of our rights and interests as already provided and to engage under the existing Treaty, assuming of course that this can be satisfactorily accomplished.

THE FIELD MUSEUM OF NATURAL HISTORY

ON May 3, 1921, the new Field Museum of Natural History, in Chicago, was opened to the public. It

replaces the old Field Museum, at Jackson Park, once the Fine Arts Building of the World's Fair.

The collections for the World's Fair were so important that a permanent location was the result, made possible by Marshall Field's gift of a million dollars. Mr. Field died in 1906, leaving four million dollars for the erection of a permanent building and four millions for endowment.

The new Museum is, as the illustration indicates, a compact, massive, white marble structure. Its proportions make of it an artistic Ionic unit. It covers eleven acres.

The chief feature of the interior is the great nave, stretching backward from the main entrance and dividing the building from north to south. At right angles to the nave are the thirty exhibit halls on the two main floors. On the third floor the curators and assistants have their rooms. There are also a theater seating a thousand people, a lecture hall, and several small class-rooms. The library comprises over 70,000 volumes.

The exhibits represent an expenditure of more than a million dollars. Besides the departments of botany, zoölogy, geology, and anthropology, the Museum houses a public school extension exhibit. The finest exhibit of meteorites in the world is owned by the Field Museum. Also in this Museum was first established the method of mounting mammals instead of stuffing them. By this method a plaster cast is made of the animal in some natural position, and over this the skin is stretched. No bones are used, though hoofs and horns are retained. This method makes possible the perfect formation and natural

position of the animal, impossible by the old method of stuffing.

The site of the new Museum is more practical than that of the old building. It is accessible to every shopper or clerk with only an hour to spare at lunch time.

At present there is not only not a tree, but not even a blade of grass within a half-mile of the Museum. But every one who knows the people of Chicago will realize the wonderful possibilities always open to people of their enterprise.

AN "UNDESIRABLE CITIZEN" DEPARTS

THERE were forty-six members of the Industrial Workers of the World who were sentenced to prison following conviction on charges of violating the Selective Service Law and the Espionage Act during the war. Among these men was "Big Bill" Haywood, formerly secretary of the I. W. W. and its ablest organizer for the cause of revolution.

On the eve of entering upon his sentence of twenty years in the Federal prison at Leavenworth, Haywood jumped his bail and departed, it is believed, for Russia, where, it is said by some, he is expected to play an important part in propaganda work for the Lenine Government. Statements to this effect, however, have had no authentic corroboration.

Haywood will be remembered not only for his work for the I. W. W., but also for the dramatic and bitter trial in 1907, at which he was charged, together with Moyer and Pettibone, with complicity in the murder of ex-Governor Steunenberg, of Idaho. The only direct evidence against Haywood offered at this trial was in the testimony of the self-confessed murderer Harry Orchard, and the jury released Haywood and his associates on the grounds that a reasonable doubt existed as to their guilt.

There can be no doubt, however, that Haywood and his fellow-defendants were guilty of enough to justify completely President Roosevelt's allusion to them



International

WILLIAM D. HAYWOOD