

MODEL OF THE NEW BRIDGE ACROSS THE DELAWARE RIVER AT PHILADELPHIA

regions in the White Mountains and the Appalachians have been served. The Government has acquired some two million acres.

But there are about thirty million acres in our Eastern mountains not suitable for agriculture. These should be used for growing timber. Especially should they be acquired by the Government on watersheds. They may still be acquired at a low price. For instance, at the head-waters of the Alleghany and Monongahela Rivers some lands may be bought as low as \$3 an acre.

Hence it is to be hoped that next year the appropriation for the carrying out of the provisions of the Weeks Law will surely be restored.

THE WILSON FOUNDATION

THERE are indications of a generous response to the proposal to establish a million-dollar fund to be called the Woodrow Wilson Foundation. The income of this fund is to be used to make awards for notable and valuable "service to democracy, public welfare, liberal thought, or peace through justice." A committee or "jury" of representative men and women will from time to time select the recipients of these awards.

Certainly such a plan tends to encourage as well as to recognize most desira-

ble forms of patriotism and devotion to ideals. Those who have differed from Mr. Wilson's views and policies need not hesitate to approve this method of declaring belief in his sincerity and recognizing his distinction; although they might deprecate some of the controversial and argumentative utterances of speakers at the meeting in New York City which set the movement on foot. The true view is stated in an editorial in the New York "Times:" "The Wilson Foundation is to foster perpetually the theory and practice, the high, generous conception and fruitful activity of public service and service to mankind, such as Mr. Wilson has held, illustrated, lived, and done."

Mr. Franklin D. Roosevelt, Assistant Secretary of the Navy under President Wilson, stated at the meeting that the practical working of the fund would be as follows: "The prize might go to the Mayor of a city, the Governor of a State, to a President or Cabinet member, a scientist or an editor, an author whose book has influenced the thought of the people for good—in fact, to any man or group of men who have had a hard problem to tackle and have solved it to the benefit of the people at large."

These are capital illustrations of what such a fund might accomplish in novel directions.

THE DELAWARE BRIDGE

ON January 6, with all due formality construction work was begun on a new bridge to cross the Delaware River at Philadelphia, joining the shores of Pennsylvania and New Jersey. We reproduce here a photograph of a model of the bridge as it will appear when completed. The bridge will be 1.82 miles in length and will cost, it is estimated, in the neighborhood of twenty-nine million dollars. It is hoped to complete it by 1926.

Those who desire to see a picture of the section of Philadelphia which will be touched by this bridge may turn to Mr. Waldo's article elsewhere in this issue. Of course there have been some changes in the water-front of Philadelphia since our illustration was originally drawn—even those vaudeville actors who regard a joke on the torpidity of Philadelphia as "hokum" would doubtless admit that. But what an astonishing revelation it would have been if the new Delaware bridge could have been dropped suddenly into the Philadelphia of Toby Hirte! Father Time, if he cared to jumble centuries a bit, could find an admirable outlet for whatever instinct for practical joking he may possess.

ENFORCING LABOR CONTRACTS

ONE thing that students and writers on the industrial question are agreed upon is that where formal contracts are made between workers or workers' associations, on the one hand and employers or employers' associations, on the other, such contracts should be carried out in good faith for the time specified therein. More than once The Outlook has condemned the action of unions in repudiating contracts, either officially through their unions or unofficially through what have been called rebel strikes. What applies to one side applies equally to the other.

Recently Justice Wagner, of the New York Supreme Court, made permanent an injunction against an employers' association known as the Cloak, Suit and Skirt Manufacturers' Association. His decision was based on the ground that the employers represented in this Association had violated their contract with the members of the unions. He said that this was the first injunction issued by a court in favor of the unions as against employers.

The unions regard the decision as a great victory for organized labor, although it must be admitted that this view does not seem to be quite consistent with the fact that organized labor has in the past protested against the use of the injunction in favor of

employers as against labor. Mr. Morris Hillquit, who acted as counsel for the workers, admitted that, despite the advantage to his side, he does not yet believe that court injunctions are the right method of settling industrial disputes. Mr. Untermeyer, the associate counsel of Mr. Hillquit, declared his belief in "the justice, wisdom, and efficiency of the injunction in labor disputes."

Looking at the matter from the point of view of the public at large, the moral value and industrial justice of enforcing contracts seem obvious.

The employers have agreed to abide by the contract until it expires next June, and the strike has been called off. Meanwhile appeal will be made to the highest New York court, the Court of Appeals. If Judge Wagner's action is sustained by that court, it would seem to follow that the strikers can demand pay for the time they have been out of work, during which the employers have demanded that they should adopt methods of work not consistent with the conditions of the contract.

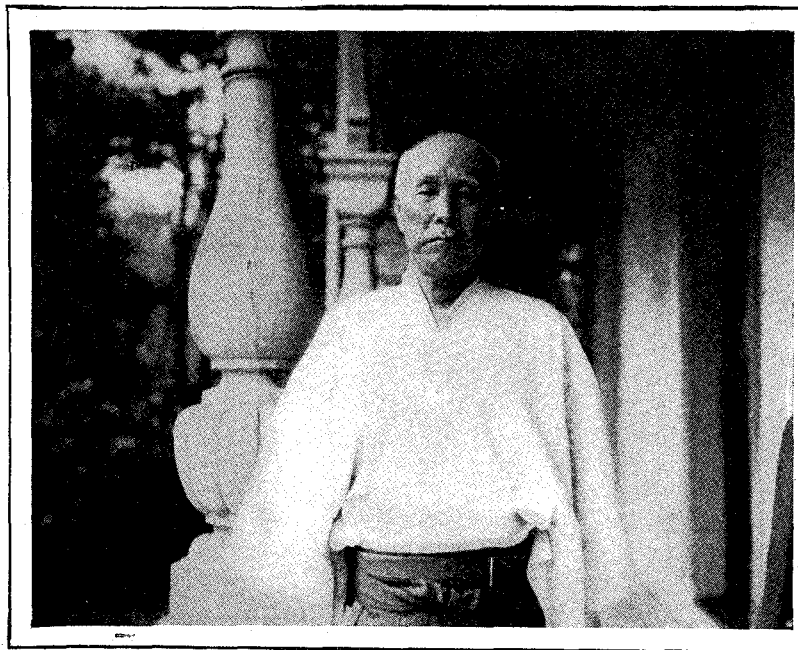
MARQUIS OKUMA

By the death of Marquis Shigenobu Okuma, Ex-Prime Minister, Japan loses a statesman who has been probably better known throughout the world than has any other Japanese. He was nearly eighty-four years old. His life has covered the great period of Japan's reconstruction.

A Samurai, Okuma was educated in the Samurai clan school, where he was thoroughly drilled in the classics, and specially in "Bushido," the Samurai code of ethics, honor, and patriotism. His first contact with American ideas came when he went at an early age to Nagasaki, then the center of the new occidental learning. There he studied the English and Dutch languages and imbibed ideas of European and American progress and liberalism which seemed blasphemous to the old Samurai conservatives.

Mutsuhito, the young Emperor, recognized the genius of Okuma and appointed him to an important office, from which he rose to be Minister of Finance. In this powerful position he was foremost in creating new systems of local government and of education. He then became repeatedly Minister of Foreign Affairs. Meanwhile he had formed the progressive party, and for many years remained its leader. This party occupied an intermediate position between the conservatives and radicals.

Okuma was also repeatedly Prime Minister and was such during the World War. Perhaps the most notable events of that term of office were the capture of Mantung and the imposition on China



Photograph by E. L. Conn

MARQUIS OKUMA

of the famous or infamous Twenty-One Demands. In consequence of the agitation caused by the publication of these demands Okuma retired from office in 1916. His policy towards China seemed inconsistent with the principles which had actuated him hitherto; indeed, he pressed a seemingly non-conciliatory foreign policy to the end, having informed the world only a few weeks ago that Shantung, Manchuria, and Siberia remained closed questions.

In Japan he will probably be longest remembered as the founder of Waseda University, which has become the largest institution of Japan under private control. It was founded particularly for the teaching of law, political economy, and literature. Okuma also founded the Japanese Women's University.

Such was the notable man of whom Mr. Hanihara, one of the Japanese delegates to the Washington Conference, and himself one of Okuma's pupils, declares, "He was one of our greatest national figures. His services to the Empire can scarcely be measured."

POLITICAL PUBLICITY DIRECT AND INDIRECT

THRUMAN HANDY NEWBERRY is now a Senator of the United States in good standing, or, to use a seemingly contradictory phrase that means the same thing, he has officially received the right to occupy his seat. Ever since his election in November, 1918, his right to the Senatorship has been insecure. Now, however, his right has been confirmed and established by vote of the Senate (46 to 41) dismissing

the contest of Henry Ford against him, declaring him a duly elected Senator from the State of Michigan for the term ending in March, 1925, and condemning and disapproving the expenditure of such a large amount of money as was reported in securing his nomination.

The Newberry case has excited a great deal of feeling among both those who have supported and those who have opposed the charges which have made it the subject not only of an issue in the Senate but also of criminal prosecution. Unfortunately, much of this feeling has been obviously partisan. Comparison between the Lorimer case and the Newberry case has been made, but in the question at issue the divergence is very great.

The Lorimer case involved charges of bribery and the corrupt use of money, which appeared only incidentally in the case of Mr. Newberry and were eliminated by the Court before the case was settled in the Senate. Mr. Lorimer was a notorious representative of political methods which were essentially corrupt and his career was injurious to the public interest. Mr. Newberry, on the other hand, has been identified with sound and wholesome political influences and his career has been of great public service.

The substance of the accusation against Mr. Newberry has been that in securing his nomination his friends and supporters spent—largely for advertising designed to influence voters—an amount of money so great as to be contrary to public interest and, in fact, in excess of the law. In brief, it is the charge that Mr. Newberry undertook to buy his seat in the Senate.

Mr. Newberry and others who were