

fluenced by other reasons than to obtain sound collateral security for the deposits.

From the beginning Governor Small has declared that the prosecution was inspired by political enmity. Whether this is so or not, his acquittal will tend to increase his usefulness as a public officer, and it has been warmly welcomed by his political supporters.

We congratulate Governor Small on his acquittal, and particularly congratulate him on the good sense that led him to abandon his first contention that a Governor had an official right to resist arrest and trial. The result has been that the law's authority over individuals has been upheld and at the same time an accused official has been vindicated through the courts.

THE DEFEAT OF THE FUNDAMENTALISTS

ULTRA-CONSERVATISTS, who call themselves Fundamentalists, were defeated by a decisive vote at the Northern Baptist Convention, which was held at Indianapolis, June 14-20.

From the time of its origin the Baptist denomination has held it contrary to the spirit of Christianity for ecclesiastics to impose on the churches a creed as a test of faith. Fundamentalists, however, have come to believe that there has been such a "drift toward modernism" that it was desirable for the Baptist churches to adopt a creed. It was their attempt to secure the adoption of a Baptist creed or confession of faith as a standard of doctrine that the Convention defeated.

Holding the view that the Bible is inerrant and infallible and the theological positions associated with that view, and maintaining that Baptist colleges were unchristian and the seminaries heretical, the Fundamentalists have refused to support the Baptist New World Movement, which has as a goal the raising of one hundred million dollars for missionary and educational purposes by 1924. Shortly before the meeting in Indianapolis the Chairman of the Fundamentalist Executive Committee, Dr. J. C. Masee, of Boston, issued a call, addressed to all pastors in the denomination, for the attendance of a sufficient number of "independent Baptists" at the Convention to accomplish the purposes of the Fundamentalists to put out and keep out of Convention offices and missionary boards all men of tendencies opposed to their views. The independent Baptists who responded proved to be too independent to follow the Fundamentalist leadership.

Hitherto the moderate and non-partisan conservatives as well as the liberals in the denomination have pursued a

policy of conciliation toward the reactionary faction; but, aroused by this declaration of the Fundamentalists, they at last joined to oppose the effort to control the personnel of the Convention and missionary boards. Before the Convention the Fundamentalists held a pre-Convention conference, at which William Jennings Bryan was the principal speaker and delivered his now familiar attack upon evolution. At that conference the Fundamentalists voted to urge upon the Convention a formal confession of faith, or to bring about the appointment of a commission to prepare a statement of faith and report in two years' time. Finding the opposition stronger than they expected, the Fundamentalists resorted to the strategy of recommending to the Baptist churches the New Hampshire Confession of Faith as a "clear and competent confession." Originally prepared some fifty years ago as a protest against the position of the Free Baptists, this Confession has been largely used by individual churches, and it was thought that its prestige would be sufficient to procure its adoption; but it was not sufficient to overcome Baptist repugnance to an authoritative creed.

After the proposal of the Fundamentalists was defeated by a vote of 1,264 to 637, a substitute resolution by Dr. Cornelius Woelfkin, of New York, was adopted, which read:

The Northern Baptist Convention affirms that the New Testament is the all-sufficient ground of our faith and practice and we need no other statement.

The action of the Baptist Convention is welcome to progressive minds in other denominations.

ANOTHER ROUND TABLE SESSION

THE first sessions of the Round Tables of the Institute of Politics planned by President Garfield, of Williams College, took place at Williamstown last year. They were of distinct and material service in the study and discussion of international subjects by men of international importance. The list of speakers was notable. It included Viscount Bryce, of England; Senator Tittoni, of Italy; Professor Viallate, of France; Baron Korff, of Russia; Stephen Panaretoff, Bulgarian Minister to Washington; Count Teleky, ex-Premier of Hungary; and others of almost equal importance.

A second session of this Institute will be held at Williamstown this summer, and it is hoped that the conferences will be continued for other years. We are informed that Mr. Bernard M. Baruch, of New York City, is again providing funds to meet the expense of the Insti-

tute; that all persons qualified to participate in the discussion by reason of special knowledge or experience in the field of international relations are eligible for membership; that the admittances this year will include a considerable group, not only of authors and editors, but also of lecturers on current events; and that present enrollments indicate that the membership of the Institute will be double that of a year ago.

A well-thought-out list of topics for discussion at the fourteen separate Round Tables takes up such vitally important topics as the rehabilitation of Europe, interallied debts, problems of eastern and southeastern Europe, Soviet Russia, China, Japan, and Siberia, and the problems of the Pacific.

The list of speakers for this year includes many American publicists and leaders in education. The foreign list, if not so extraordinary in its personnel as that of last year, is still highly gratifying and promising. It is led by Lionel Curtis, who was secretary of the First Peace Conference, and has had remarkable experience in planning self-government for the South African Republic. His book "The Commonwealth of Nations" is a standard work. The French representative is Raymond Recouly, editor of "Le Temps" of Paris, who will speak on the influence of the press on international relations. Dr. Rikitaro Fujisawa, of the Imperial University, Tokyo, will represent Japan at the Institute; he is indorsed by Ambassador Shidehara as one of Japan's foremost authorities on international politics. Dr. Josef Redlich, of Vienna, eminent jurist and former Austrian Minister of Finance, will discuss Central European affairs. The Hon. Manoel de Oliveira Lima, former Brazilian Minister to Belgium, Japan, and Great Britain, will deal with Latin-American questions. Each of these speakers is to deliver a series of six addresses.

ACADEMIC HONORS

JUNE, 1922, will be remembered by thousands of college and university men and women for its abundant rainfall. Academic celebrations in the eastern part of the United States were accompanied with almost incessant showers and with occasional lightning, thunder, and hail. Much of the picturesqueness with which the conferring of degrees and the assembling of alumni for their reunions, to say nothing of the festivities of the seniors as they finished their course, are customarily surrounded was obliterated. Even dignity suffered when the spectator kept one eye on the hooded speaker and the other on the threatening sky. Solemnity seems to

disappear when an academic procession breaks ranks and the participants scurry to shelter.

Apart from the weather, however, the events of Commencement in the colleges and universities of Eastern States were as impressive as usual. Since they are among the older of our great universities, Harvard, Yale, and Princeton—all three, though Eastern in their location, being National in their constituency and influence—are especially rich in their academic traditions. At Harvard, for example, the hymn which the assembled graduates sing together on the afternoon of Commencement Day to the old tune of "St. Martin's" has been sung there for over two hundred years. To-day, as for generations, the Commencement exercises at Cambridge are opened by the sheriff of the county in uniform, who strikes the floor three times with his sword and calls the assemblage to order. There is special distinction in the honorary degrees granted in such institutions as these, because they admit the recipients to a fellowship that is not only honorable but, as measured in American terms, ancient.

One of the distinctive features of this year's Commencement exercises was the fact that Eastern colleges selected an exceptional number of representatives of journalism for academic honors. At Princeton a doctorate was bestowed upon W. J. Henderson, the musical critic of the New York "Herald." At the University of Maine, Mr. Lincoln F. Colcord was honored for his contributions to periodical publications. At the University of Vermont and at Bowdoin College the doctorate of letters was bestowed on Lawrence F. Abbott, President of The Outlook Company. At Dartmouth the same degree was bestowed upon a Boston journalist, formerly of the Boston "Transcript" and now of the Boston "Herald," Mr. Robert Lincoln O'Brien. At the same college the master's degree in arts was given to Harry Chandler, of the Los Angeles "Times." Bowdoin honored L. A. Coolidge, who has not only been a business man and a fine public servant but a journalist as well. Yale made a Master in Arts of Adolph S. Ochs, the man who has made the New York "Times" the great newspaper it is to-day.

Colleges, not necessarily themselves co-educational, granted honorary degrees to women. Vermont and Dartmouth honored Dorothy Canfield Fisher; Tufts honored Mme. Louise Homer; and Columbia earlier in the month had honored Mary Mills Patrick, of the Woman's College at Constantinople.

Music received recognition by the bestowal of degrees by Tufts on L. R. Lewis; by Princeton on W. J. Henderson,

not only journalist but also musician; by Columbia on Paderewski, first as the artist in music and secondly as citizen; and by Harvard on John Alden Carpenter, the business man of Chicago who is eminent as a composer of songs and orchestral works.

The Armament Conference was the chief cause of such degrees as that bestowed by the University of Michigan upon Secretary Hughes, those bestowed by Columbia on the Chinese delegate Alfred Sze and the Portuguese delegate Count d'Alte, and, most significant of all, though not occasioning any surprise, the doctorate of law bestowed by Harvard on Senator Oscar Wilder Underwood, of Alabama.

Literature of course received its recognition in such degrees as that given by Yale to Edwin Arlington Robinson and by Harvard to Judge Robert Grant, who is a writer as well as a jurist, and to Frederic Jesup Stimson.

HARVARD HONORS A FIGHTER FOR RIGHTEOUSNESS

IN all these degrees there is of course the recognition in one form or another of distinguished public service. Public office is not the only place in which public service is rendered; but it is not without special significance that the youngest man whom Harvard chose for an honorary doctorate, one of the youngest men upon whom any great university has ever bestowed that degree, was a man whose service was rendered against great odds, in the face of prejudice, calumny, and threats, in the public office of the Commonwealth's Attorney.

John Weston Allen, a graduate of Yale College, is the Attorney-General of Massachusetts. The story of his fight against the evils practiced by the district attorneys of the two counties comprising virtually the metropolitan district of Boston cannot be told here in full. It is sufficient to say that these two district attorneys were ultimately disbarred and removed from office because of their abuse of power and authority. First proceedings were brought against District Attorney Tufts, and then against District Attorney Pelletier. The attempt on the part of Pelletier to escape by complaining that he was the victim of religious persecution failed because, while he is a Roman Catholic, the other culprit is a Protestant, and both suffered the same fate. The Judge of the Supreme Court in his memorandum in the Pelletier case found the accused guilty of getting money by making threats of prosecution. What Attorney-General Allen did was to save the Commonwealth from the disgrace of the further use of its machinery of gov-

ernment for extortion. Though he did not work alone, but had the co-operation of citizens of Massachusetts, he deserves the honor that comes to the leader of the fighting forces. President Lowell, of Harvard, in bestowing the degree characterized him as "our Hercules, who from its dark cavern dragged a hydra of iniquity and slew it."

WALTER HAGEN: GOLFIS DOCTOR, SUMMA CUM LAUDE

AMERICA may not have won the Presidency of the League of Nations, but it is some compensation to know that it has won the blue ribbon, the first honor, the supreme distinction, in one of the most important of modern international activities. We refer of course to the success of Walter Hagen, the first home-bred golf professional to win the open championship of Great Britain in the Royal and Ancient game.

The origin of golf is hidden in the dim haze of history. There are students and philosophers who maintain the theory that it was a Dutch invention, but, to all intents and purposes and as far as the records of man run back, it was of British origin. By that we mean that it was Scotch in its first stage. Then the English took it up, so that now it is really a British institution, although the Mecca of all golfers is still St. Andrew's, where the University, founded in 1410, plays second fiddle to the golf course. The greatest golf professional the history of that ancient game has ever known, or perhaps ever will know, was old Tom Morris, who is a more famous celebrity of St. Andrew's than any principal or professor or philosopher of its ancient University. There is certainly not a college or university town in the United States which does not now possess its golf course, although not much more than twenty-five years ago the Americans who knew the meaning of the word golf, or the names of its implements, or the rules of its procedure, could be counted on the fingers of two hands. Some years ago an American, Walter Travis by name, went to England and won at Sandwich the amateur championship. But no American-born professional has succeeded in capturing the open championship, in which amateurs and professionals from Scotland, England, France, Australasia, and the United States have competed, until Walter Hagen, less than two weeks ago, won the coveted honor. Last year an American citizen, although Scotch born and Scotch taught, won this honor. We refer to Jock Hutchison. This could not quite satisfy even those who tried to look upon it as an American victory. But Walter Hagen was born in Rochester, New York; learned his game there