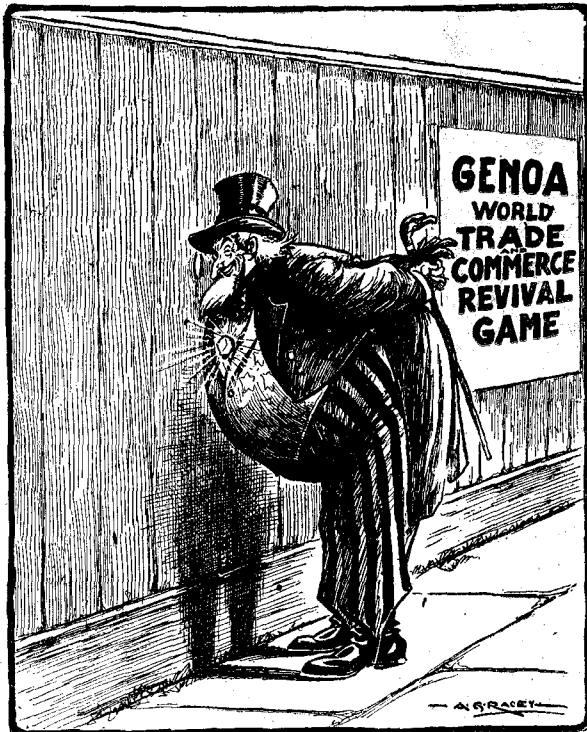


USE CAREFUL WATCH, CHOOSE TRUSTY SENTINELS

(King Richard III, Act V, Scene 3)

Racey in the Montreal Daily Star



THE RICH MAN AND THE KNOTHOLE

The Only Nation Outside—"Why pay to go in when I shall reap all the benefit of their hard work outside here without stirring a finger?"

From Clarence W. Culver, Chicago, Ill.

Bushnell for the Central Press Association



THE "BUFFER" STATE

Thomas in the Detroit News

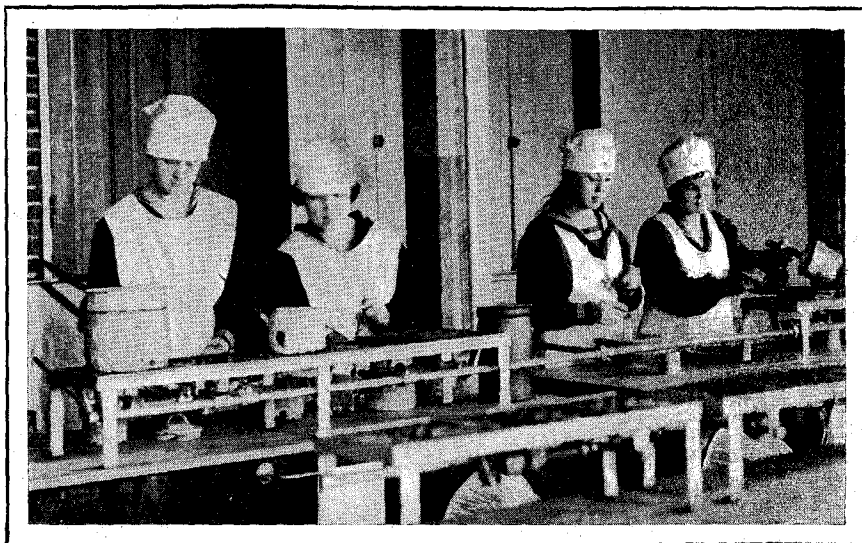


MEMBERS OF THE SENATE AND HOUSE ARE CAMPAIGNING BY RADIO—Washington Despatch

Darling in the New York Tribune



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ANYBODY OUGHT TO BE ABLE TO HIT AN ELEPHANT, BUT IT'S GETTING IT HOME AFTERWARD THAT COUNTS
From Ella Pier, Upper Red Hook, N. Y.



A DOMESTIC SCIENCE CLASS AT BEREA

To promote home-making is one of the efforts of the institution

courses; and, third, that of the college department. In addition there are practical courses in agriculture, forestry, animal husbandry, and industry. Most of the Lincoln students earn all or a substantial part of their education by working on the University farms, in its forests, its dairy, its shops, or about its buildings and grounds.

Both Berea and Lincoln lack dormitory room. With it Lincoln would easily be a school of at least a thousand students and Berea one of at least thirty-two hundred. The opportunity to the intelligent benefactor is evident.

A NOTABLE AMERICAN

PROBABLY John Henry Patterson, who died suddenly on a train on May 7, secured the approval and respect of his countrymen far more by his humane and efficient efforts to organize relief at the time of the Dayton floods than by his remarkable success and ability in founding a business of vast magnitude. At the time of the Dayton floods of 1913 a special correspondent, Mr. Arthur Ruhl, sent out by The Outlook to report the facts, said: "What Dayton might have done without John H. Patterson and the highly trained and flexible organization, the keen, taut, loyal force which surrounds him, can only be a matter of speculation, inasmuch as 'The Cash,' as they familiarly speak of it in Dayton, was for days the stricken city's brain, nerves, almost its food and drink."

Another human and social side of Mr. Patterson's work is seen in the measures he took to bring about in his great plant right working conditions and human relationships. What he did in this direction was described in The Outlook by its industrial correspondent, Mr. Sherman Rogers (issue of August 25, 1920), in an illustrated article entitled "Putting Heart Into Work."

Mr. Patterson did not invent the cash register which made him famous, but with his brother purchased existing patent rights. He then organized the National Cash Register Company, bought still other patents, and from that time (1884) up to his retirement last year, this new industry, as it practically was, grew rapidly to enormous proportions.

The National Cash Register Company and its officers some years ago were indicted on charges of violating the Sherman Anti-Trust Law, and evidence much to the discredit of the company as to selling methods and attempts to injure rivals was brought forward. On appeal to the United States Supreme Court the conviction of the company's officials was not sustained, largely because of the Court's interpretation of the criminal clauses of the Sherman Anti-Trust Law and its view that evidence was admitted that should have been excluded. The comment of The Outlook at the time was that "if bad practices are to be curbed, it ought not to be by straining the word monopoly in criminal proceedings, but by giving power and effectiveness to the Federal Trade Commission for the prevention of unfairness in business."

HENRY P. DAVISON

THE romance of American business has rarely been more strikingly illustrated than in the career of Henry P. Davison, whose death ten days ago followed an operation for a tumor on the brain.

A little more than thirty years ago he came to New York City an unknown young bank clerk from a country town and on the strength of his unusual personality and his persistence got a position as a teller in the Astor Place Bank, a newly organized State institution which some years afterwards was ab-

sorbed by the Corn Exchange Bank. He was so elated by the honorable possibilities of his new position that—he used to tell the story himself—he went to the theater before returning to his home in a small Connecticut city and, turning to the man sitting beside him, said, "Do you know who I am?" "No," said the astonished stranger. "I am the paying teller of a New York bank!" exclaimed Davison. It happened that the bank of which he was first receiving and then paying teller was the bank in which the account of The Outlook was kept, and there are several members of its staff who recall with pleasure the imperturbable but friendly courtesy and confidence-inspiring efficiency of the young teller. He made his mark and attracted the notice of leaders in his profession. He was repeatedly promoted; became the cashier and then the president of one of the smaller but important downtown banks; was then called to the First National Bank, and from there was invited by J. Pierpont Morgan to become one of his junior partners. His genius for organization and administration was early recognized, and this gift combined with high integrity and with a desire to serve society gave him a very wide and varied influence.

When the war broke out, he threw himself into the work of organization both on the financial and on the human side. He became Chairman of the War Council of the American Red Cross, and in that capacity had to deal with the greatest humanitarian problem that civilized society has probably ever had to solve. He left his business, went to Washington and established his quarters, and made more than one trip to Europe. Some of the time he visited



(C) Harris & Ewing

HENRY P. DAVISON