

# The Outlook

NOVEMBER 1, 1922

LYMAN ABBOTT, FOR FORTY-SIX YEARS EDITOR-IN-CHIEF  
OF THIS JOURNAL, DIED IN NEW YORK CITY ON  
OCTOBER 22, IN THE EIGHTY-SEVENTH YEAR OF HIS AGE

HE looked forward to this day without dread; he even looked for it with curiosity; for he thought of it as the beginning of a great adventure, as a time of falling asleep and waking to find himself at home, as a passage across the threshold to another room. He had fought a good fight—he was willing to trust his comrades to continue the battle. He had finished his course—he was willing to trust his message to those who would carry it on. He had kept the faith—and he was willing to trust that the faith would still be guarded.

Many have faith like his in God; but not many have such faith as his in men. In no respect did he show this faith more clearly than in the conduct of this journal. The trust that he reposed in his associates remains to-day their greatest heritage from him.

Because he trusted his associates, he laid upon their shoulders during the latter years of his life a steadily increasing responsibility for editorial decisions. He did this, not because he sought relief from labor, but because he saw that only in this way could that labor be made enduring. He did this freely and happily because he knew that his associates shared his convictions concerning the fundamental principles of life.

These principles he found supremely expressed in Jesus of Nazareth. Every problem of conduct, whether involving individual action or National policy, he referred to those principles for solution. He became and remained, as he said, the student of one Book and the follower of one Man.

Life he saw as a struggle, and the end of that struggle was life. Conflict he neither sought nor

avoided, but when he found himself in the midst of battle he fought for the peace of victory. This is the peace which he sought in his own life, in the life of his own land, and in the development of humankind.

Believing in the peace of victory, he found natural comrades in those who, like himself, were doers as well as preachers of the Word. So in his earlier years he fought side by side with Beecher; so in his later years he gave his trust and support to Roosevelt.

He was indifferent to partisan and factional labels. If consistency meant stubborn adherence to what he found to be false, he was willing to be inconsistent. He kept his mind always open to new evidence and was unafraid in the search for truth. He could change his opinions without fear because he knew his convictions were unchangeable.

The power which Lyman Abbott exercised through this journal lay not chiefly in what he wrote, though the simplicity of his style was the most fitting medium for the clarity of his thought. Nor did his power lie chiefly in the counsel he gave, though that was invariably wise. His power lay chiefly in his life. He not only preached justice, mercy, and loyalty to the eternal; he was just, merciful, and loyal in all that he did and all that he was.

That power is a living force to-day. Many times before this he has gone, as now again he has gone—into another room. We are not reconciled to the loss of the sound of his voice; we cannot so soon accustom ourselves to the thought that we shall not see him again; but we shall not be deprived of the power that he imparted, for that is the power of his life.

# THE WEEK

**T**HIS issue of The Outlook was partly on the press when word came of the death of Lyman Abbott.

Those who knew the Editor-in-Chief of The Outlook will understand why his colleagues felt that he would not wish any departure from the normal course of publication.

For this reason, we shall wait until next week to give to his friends, known and unknown, a record of his life and of the tributes which marked his passing.

## THE BRITISH POLITICAL CRISIS

**H**OW suddenly the political kaleidoscope may turn in Great Britain is illustrated by the fact that a cable despatch from London printed in New York on October 19 bore the heading "Lloyd George Sure of Caucus Victory," while in the same paper of October 20 we find the title "Lloyd George Steps Out."

The end of the Coalition formed in 1914 was certain from the hour when Mr. Bonar Law at the Carlton Club threw in his lot with that wing of the Conservative Party which is tired of political union with the Liberals and the leadership of Lloyd George, and wants to fight on the old party lines again. Mr. Bonar Law has faithfully worked with Lloyd George to carry on sound government, and only a week or so before the action at the Carlton Club approved Lloyd George's action in making a firm stand on the Asian side of the Straits.

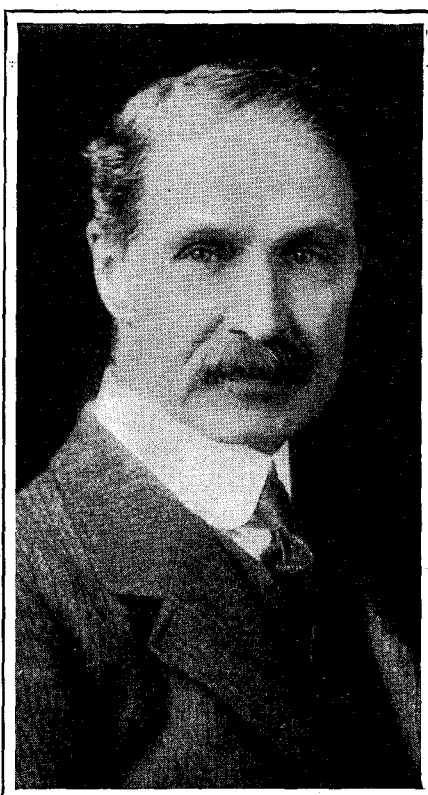
This is one of many indications that the death of the Coalition is directly due, not to Near East questions, but to those of British internal politics, and largely that of the balance between the old parties and the Labor Party.

A political campaign moves quickly in England. Mr. Lloyd George, after the Conservatives at the Carlton Club had voted by 186 to 87 adversely as to the maintenance of the Coalition, went at once to the King and, as is the custom, put his resignation in the King's hands—"kissed hands" is the traditional phrase. The King summoned Andrew Bonar Law and asked him to form a new Cabinet. Then Bonar Law was formally chosen party leader of the Conservatives. On October 24 Bonar Law announced his Ministry; its most important members are:

Lord President of the Council, Marquis of Salisbury; Lord High Chancellor, Viscount Cave; Chancellor of the Exchequer, Stanley Baldwin; Secretary for Home Affairs, William C. Bridgeman; Secretary for Foreign Affairs, Marquis Curzon; Secretary for the Colonies, the Duke of Devonshire; Secretary for India, Viscount

Peel; Secretary for War, the Earl of Derby.

The King will dissolve Parliament, warrants for new elections will be issued, the campaign will be fought quickly and hotly, and presumably this great appeal to the country will be heard, decided, and all over in a month,



International  
BONAR LAW, GREAT BRITAIN'S NEW PREMIER

whereas our election campaign has been going on all summer and most of the fall.

Lloyd George is an old campaigner. With his usual promptitude, he began his fight before the formal preliminaries had been concluded. The day after he resigned he declared to a great crowd: "I am a free man. The burden is off my shoulders. But the sword is in my hand!" And in what we would call a car tail-end speech he said at Bedford: "I am glad to find no end of great hearts. It is with these hearts that I

am going into battle to win. I come before you as one of the great unemployed."

Arrived at Leeds, he made a long and vigorous speech, the keynote of which was, "I stand for the people," based on his declaration that "the banner of party strife has been raised in the Carlton Club," and that the question is one between the will of the people and the success of party. He defended the work of his Government in war and peace, and put the case colloquially when he said: "They say I was a very good war Premier, but the war is over now. I was like a doctor who was good in life-and-death cases, but couldn't cure a headache. I haven't got the proper bedside manner. When one cuts expenses it brings in no votes, yet as the result of our financial policy the sovereign is beginning to look the dollar in the face."

The political situation is made complex by the fact that some influential Conservative leaders, such as Lord Balfour, Lord Birkenhead, Austen Chamberlain, and Sir Robert Horne, are still supposed to desire the continuance of the Coalition, while, on the other hand, many Liberals of the Asquith stripe are opposed to it. A London correspondent of the New York "Herald" puts it this way:

Mr. Lloyd George, who during the war split the Liberal party into two sections, has now done the same thing by the Unionist party. Thus, instead of the two original parties, there now are four, with the Labor party making the fifth. There no longer will be an Irish party, which for so many years during the great Home Rule agitation was able to dominate the Westminster Parliament by throwing its seventy members to whichever side it chose.

## THE TURK IN EUROPE

**T**HE formal re-entry of the Turk into Constantinople will soon take place. Already the symbol of Turkish rule has been raised in Constantinople. Refet Pasha passed through Constantinople on his way to Eastern Thrace, where he is to act as the civil commissioner for the Kemalist Government there to be established. The sight in Constantinople