

against cruelty and oppression and in aid of "the protection of the Christian minorities and the freedom of the Straits." He says: "These points of the proposal are clearly in accordance with American sentiment." A moderate statement from Dr. Barton, Secretary of the American Board, expresses his belief that, while conditions are serious, they are not alarming, that the Turks are on the whole favorable to American activities in Turkey, and that he does not think that there is reason to fear for the personal safety of our missionaries in Turkey.

### QUIET DAYS IN IRELAND

**I**N the six weeks following Michael Collins's death there have been in Southern Ireland less of fighting and disturbance than in any such period since De Valera and his supporters defied the authority of the Free State. One reason is found in the wide sweep of dismay and indignation at Collins's death; another, in the previous defeat of the Republican forces at important points; another, in the serious, business-like way in which the Free State Government is proceeding with the work of organization. It has already made progress with framing the Constitution on the lines of the London agreement, has refused positively to negotiate peace with the insurgents, has demanded surrender rather than an armistice, and has organized a Civil Guard to protect life and property in localities from which the Republican forces have been driven out. The Government has a majority of 65 to 23 in the Provisional Parliament.

One welcome result of all this firm action by the Free State has been the report that Ulster is showing signs of conciliation with Southern Ireland. Its own Parliament is full of dissension; two counties are Catholic and four have a strong Labor representation, so that the old-time Carson Unionist and separatist fervor is no longer what it was. Under the London "Treaty" Ulster has a month after the Free State is formally established in complete form to decide whether she will come in or stay out. Three months ago the Ulster leaders all but raved at a suggestion that little Ireland could get on as one Dominion; now there are signs that it may not be impossible, after all.

### GERMANY'S PROFITABLE COMMERCE IN PAPER MARKS

**A** FEW weeks ago one of the foremost publicists of France made a statement to a member of the Outlook staff that Germany had received in gold as the result of the sale of the Government's paper marks abroad more than

Germany had paid out in reparations. In other words, Germany was engaged in a very profitable transaction as a result of the war, for she had sold worthless money for more than she had been willing or forced to pay in repair of the wanton damage she had done in her neighbor's territory. Such an allegation coming from a French source might be answered by the argument that it was an *ex-parte* statement. Now the New York "World" in a copyright article gives figures based on information from German banks and confirmed by records in America, "checked by a canvass of the big cities of the United States and the scrutiny of eminent, thoroughly experienced banking and foreign exchange specialists" (to use the "World's" own phrase), which thoroughly uphold that statement of the French publicist.

According to the "World's" article, all the German paper marks in the world are worth to-day; at the current price, about \$175,000,000; and yet for the paper marks that have been sold in this country alone Americans have paid \$960,000,000 in gold.

In the end of course such business as this can only bring distress to the German peoples as well as loss to the "investors;" but it is highly profitable to the German Government and to those speculators who have been getting their rake-off on the multitudinous transactions that have constituted this commerce in virtually worthless paper. So great was the business carried on at one time that the German Government printing-presses were unable to print marks fast enough to supply the demand. On an average, the marks were bought in America at \$12 a thousand. Now they are worth less than 70 cents a thousand. The deluded American buyers have got the paper and Germany has received the gold. Most of those who bought these marks were Germans in America or Americans of German descent. This is the way that Germany has got the gold to pay her reparations. In fact, as the "World" article states, in this way the buyers of German marks "have given to Germany more than twice as much gold as Germany has paid in gold in war reparation payments to date, \$365,637,000."

All this does not lessen the suspicion that the German Government has been quite willing to find itself in what to a private business concern would be insolvency.

### KALEIDOSCOPIC CHINA

**N**OTHING better illustrates the rapid shift of Chinese politics than the fact that since the writing of Upton Close's study of the relations of Wu Pei-fu and Sun Yat-sen in the recon-

struction of China (printed in this issue) most encouraging progress has been made in accommodating the divergent views of these leaders. The compromising of position has been facilitated by the insistence of President Li Yuan-hung, acting as the chief executive in Peking, that a settlement be reached securing the support of Sun Yat-sen.

The attempted betrayal of Sun by his chief General, which sent Sun from Canton in midsummer, has reacted in Sun's favor and has left him, as the leader of revolutionary republicanism, in a pivotal position. From Shanghai headquarters he has become a veritable clearing-house of opposing factions. To the present moment there has been no settlement of China's internal political difficulties, however, as the followers of the erstwhile South China Government are sticking by Sun Yat-sen. It appears that a fusion of North and South in the Peking Cabinet is in the wind. Its success depends upon how far Sun Yat-sen is insistent upon a house-cleaning in China's capital, to what extent Wu Pei-fu and other moderate military leaders will support it, and whether or not the "father of the Chinese revolution" will consent to a compromise settlement.

At this time there looms in the Manchurian offing Chang Tso-lin, the defeated but far from vanquished rival of Wu Pei-fu in last spring's North China hostilities. In Peking Li Yuan-hung, temporary President in China's emergency, holds forth as an old friend of Sun Yat-sen and his fellow-workers bent on securing the co-operation of all factions in the troubled Republic or resigning in an admission of defeat. Dominating the military situation in the eighteen provinces, Wu Pei-fu stands as a censor of the politicians and a patriot seeking unification on the best terms possible. In Shanghai there is Sun Yat-sen, perhaps the key to China's future, holding relentlessly to what he would make the realities of Chinese democracy in Peking.

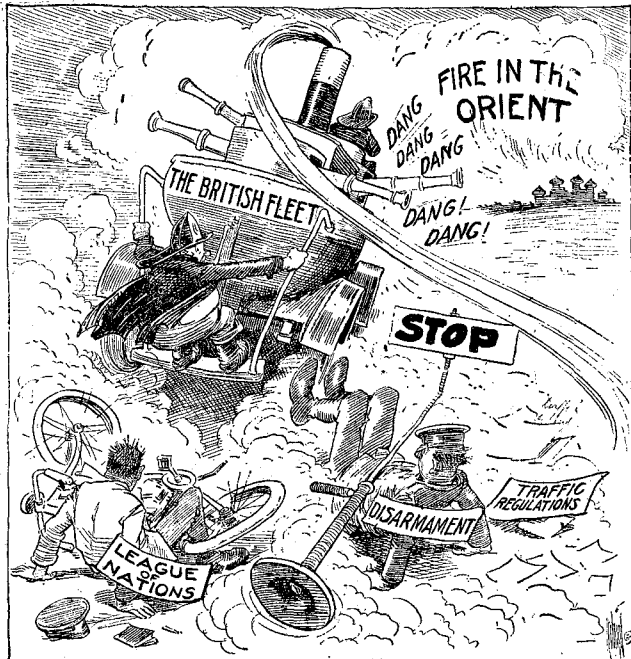
### KATO, THE LIBERAL

**W**HEN Admiral Baron Kato became Prime Minister of Japan last June, it was natural for Americans unacquainted with the details of Japan's politics to assume that, with a naval officer at the head of the Government, the military party of Japan would be strengthened. As a matter of fact, however, Admiral Baron Kato, as we pointed out at the time, is of liberal mind and believes in civilian control and party responsibility. The task of such a man in the Government of Japan is not easy; for traditionally, both the

# TURK TO CHRISTIAN

(As You Like It, Act IV, Scene 3)

*Ireland in the Columbus (Ohio) Dispatch*



THE FIRE DEPARTMENT DROVE RIGHT THROUGH THE TRAFFIC OFFICERS

From H. H. Metters, Columbus, Ohio

*Bushnell for the Central Press Association*



THE MOSLEM CHALLENGE

*Fitzpatrick in the St. Louis Post-Dispatch*



ANOTHER BOMB?

From Julie Koch, St. Louis, Mo.

*Knott in the Dallas (Texas) News*



THE HELPING HAND