

voter appears to be a hard one. There does not seem to be even one lone star of any magnitude among the candidates.

A NEW SUPREME COURT JUSTICE

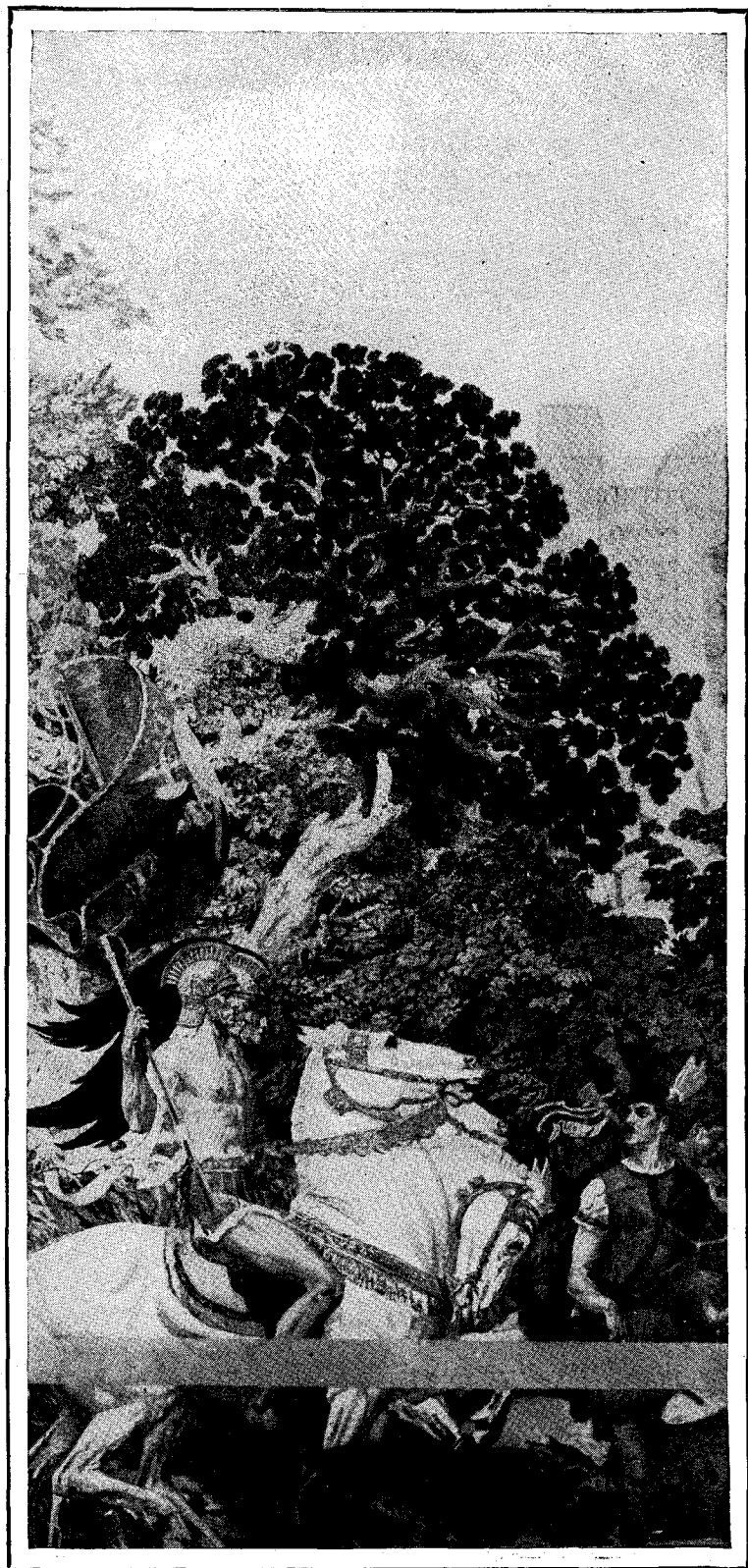
DESPATCHES from Washington announce that Justice John H. Clarke, of the United States Supreme Court, has resigned, and that ex-Senator George Sutherland has been nominated by President Harding to fill the vacancy.

Justice Clarke was born in Ohio sixty-five years ago, and is a graduate of the Western Reserve University, of Cleveland. He was general counsel of the New York, Chicago, and St. Louis Railroad for thirteen years, but in spite of this so-called corporate connection has been regarded as so liberal in questions concerning property and labor that many conservative people have with shakings of the head looked upon him anxiously as an ultra-radical. It is true that in many recent important decisions of the Court he has stood with Justice Brandeis, who has long held so-called advanced views in industry and economics. Justice Clarke was appointed by President Wilson. He had served as a United States District Judge before he took his seat upon the Supreme Court bench. He is a man of literary taste and sympathy. He has been an ardent advocate of the League of Nations, and it is believed that he has left the bench in order to devote himself to a furtherance of the principles of the League.

The new Justice, Mr. Sutherland, was born in England sixty years ago, but received his academic education in this country and is a graduate of the Law School of the University of Michigan. He is a Republican; served as a member of the State Senate of Utah; and has been two terms, from 1905 to 1917, a member for Utah of the United States Senate, where he created for himself an enviable reputation as an authority on international law. He is a personal friend of President Harding's and has been President of the American Bar Association. He served as one of the advisers to the American delegation at the recent Armament Conference in Washington, where his views and advice were much relied upon. Mr. Sutherland is a man of broad and liberal views on legal, economic, and social questions, although he is generally regarded as more conservative than Justice Clarke. His appointment is a commendable one, and in making it President Harding has preserved the best standards and traditions of the Supreme Court.

A UNIVERSITY "MOVIE"

THERE are several features that make the Eastman Theater, soon to be opened in Rochester, New York, both



International

"MARTIAL MUSIC," MURAL DECORATION BY EZRA WINTER FOR THE NEW EASTMAN THEATER AT ROCHESTER

notable and novel. It is, we are told, the first time in the history of the screen drama that a motion-picture house has been incorporated with the regular work of a university. It is doubly interesting to find that the connection between the Eastman Theater and Rochester University is through the music school of the University. With this in view,

the theater (named after Mr. George Eastman, its founder) will have what is thought to be the finest organ in the world, together with a smaller organ and nine organ practice rooms, and a collection of musical instruments for the use of students that cost \$35,000. In addition to the musical educational work of the theater it will provide musical

settings for its screen pictures in a manner consonant with high ideals of the musical art.

The plans for the programmes of the theater are for most of the performances not greatly different from those of the best moving-picture shows. On every Wednesday, however, a musical recital and concert will take the place of the usual performance, and both the music and the performers will be of the highest rank.

The new theater is beautifully decorated and adorned with mural paintings. One novel feature is to be what is called "an ideal condition with reference to illumination," so that during the performance of a screen drama the auditorium remains light enough to read a programme.

A recent newspaper writer on the subject declares that here at last will be found "a concrete realization of the pet dream of the movie interests, discussed for nearly a decade, since first an orchestra with soloists was introduced in an up-town theater incidental to picture presentation—the marriage of the art forms: music and the silent drama."

A COMMISSION OF INTERCOLLEGIATE ATHLETICS

THE big universities of the Middle West are allied in athletics. In football, for example, they play one another for what is known as the Conference championship. The alliance is known as the Intercollegiate Conference. It is composed of the Universities of Chicago, Illinois, Michigan, Minnesota, Iowa, Indiana, and Northwestern, Purdue, and Ohio State Universities.

Recently the directors of physical education in these universities created a post of Commissioner of Athletics of the Intercollegiate Conference and appointed to that position Major John L. Griffith. The immediate occasion for the creation of this post was undoubtedly the exposure of certain evils in athletics which had developed in a number of colleges in this country, and among them at least one of the Conference universities. It will be the duty of Major Griffith to conduct an educational campaign on behalf of a sound amateur spirit and a better sportsmanship. That Major Griffith will undertake his task with no prejudice against a vigorous competition may be deduced from the fact that during the war he directed physical and bayonet training in the United States Army. Since the war he has been on the staff of the Department of Athletics at the University of Illinois.

When we learned of his appointment, we wrote to Major Griffith, asking for

information concerning his aims. In reply we have received a letter in which he says:

"In the first place, athletics, and, in fact, all of our physical education activities, have grown remarkably in the last few years and now challenge the attention and consideration of all. The political party now in power was elected on a platform one of the planks of which calls for Federal encouragement of those matters which pertain to the physical betterment of our youth. There are now several bills before Congress which aim toward correcting conditions which the draft figures revealed relative to our physical unpreparedness for war. Twenty-eight States have passed compulsory physical education laws. Furthermore, there is more interest now in amateur athletics in the schools and colleges, judged not only by the increased number of participants but also by the size of the crowds that witness the contests, than ever before.

"The American people prefer to give expression to their physical selves in terms of competitive athletics. In Germany mass setting-up drills as featured by the *Turners* are popular. We have heard a great deal about a German system of physical education or a Swedish system or a Japanese system, but none of these have ever gained popularity in the United States. The American system embodies the sports and games that have been developed in this country in accordance with our National temperament.

"Our competitive athletics, so long as they are kept clean, are indispensable. They furnish an ideal. Every normal boy aspires to be a Paddock, an Oliphant, or a Thorpe. They furnish wholesome entertainment of an invigorating sort to thousands of spectators. *Esprit de corps* in the educational institutions is largely developed around the athletic teams. Good sportsmanship and the spirit of fair play, which are both needed to-day as never before in our social and economic life, can be taught better in athletics than in any other manner, and our fighting games furnish a splendid substitute for military training.

"As Commissioner of Athletics of the Intercollegiate Conference, it will be my duty to conduct an educational campaign to bring about a better understanding of the purposes and values of athletics; to explain the rules which the directors have adopted to safeguard athletics; and to enlist the support of students, alumni, and the general public in the observance and enforcement of these rules. It is hoped that this may be accomplished through the co-opera-

tion of the press and periodicals and through meetings with students, educators, alumni, and others.

"Further, it will be my duty, in so far as possible, to see that students who are not eligible to compete under Conference rules are disbarred.

"The evils which threaten our intercollegiate athletics are gambling, professionalism, distrust, and enmities which sometimes arise over the contests and a willingness to violate the rules. The argument which is sometimes advanced, that our athletics are wrong because the men strive so hard to win, is misleading. Character is not developed by weak and insipid tackling nor by half-hearted trying on the part of the contestants. On the other hand, it is not necessary for an athlete to hate an opponent in order to play well against him, and the coach who sings hymns of hate to his men about other coaches and other teams is a menace to the game."

INTERNATIONAL GOLF

THE photographer who took the picture (which appears on the next page) of the Anglo-American Golf Match on the National Golf Course at Southampton, Long Island, it is apparent, is neither a golfer nor a sailor. If he were a golfer, he would have picked out a more picturesque portion of the fairway than he selected for his photograph; if a sailor, he would have chosen one of the beautiful water-holes of the National course showing the blue and shining Peconic Bay in its setting of golden sand and evergreen pines and cedars. The National Golf Course is believed by American golfers to be one of the most trying tests of golf in this country, as it is certainly one of the most beautiful courses in its surroundings. It is one of those courses where the slightest deviation from long and accurate play is likely to involve the unhappy golfer in almost insurmountable difficulty. It was the scene during the latter part of August of a contest for the Walker Cup between a team of eight selected British amateurs—some of them Scotch and some of them English—and eight selected American amateurs. The British team came over this summer for the purpose of entering this particular match and the American amateur championship, which was being played over the Brookline Country Club course at Boston as this issue of *The Outlook* went to press.

On the first day of the contest on the National links the Americans and Britishers played foursomes—not four-ball foursomes, but the ancient and genuine foursome commonly but erroneously called in this country "Scotch four-