

dressed like a small coal dealer. Here is a pen-picture given by a newspaper correspondent when Stinnes was beginning to be recognized as a political as well as an industrial power:

He is a man of Jewish origin, born less than fifty years ago. If you saw him at work at his desk with his coat off, you would take him to be a clerk in a colliery office. He is always carelessly and shabbily dressed. His shoes are habitually down at heel. With his close-cropped, dark hair and black beard and mustache, his pallid features, his twisted nose, and his large, sharp eyes, he looks a sinister figure. To him power is the breath of life.

Stinnes may have been worth in money half a billion dollars, or possibly a billion; probably he didn't know, nor does any one now know, what the liquidation value of his assets might be. In the main he bought concrete things: he owned mines, factories, ships, houses—whatever was materially at the base of industrial production. His vertical trusts were a means of eliminating competition; his funds were so manipulated that he profited by the depreciation of the mark, while middle-class investors found their incomes cut off. Economic co-operation of others for his benefit was his idea of progress.

Can all this monstrous industrial and financial power be kept together now that Stinnes is dead? Evidently he studied hard to leave a plan to that end. He wanted the great machine he had built to function with ever-increasing scope. But this industrial emperor in all probability could no more transmit his stupendous energy than could a military ruler like Napoleon hold or transmit what he won.

Greece Votes Itself a Republic

By an overwhelming majority the voters of Greece at the polls, on April 13, declared their will that Greece should henceforth be a republic.

The order of events by which Greece has transformed itself from a monarchy to a republic seems rather odd in American eyes. As far back as the middle of last December military and naval officers proclaimed the fall of the dynasty and pledged themselves to defend the Republic that was to be. Even before that "the standard-bearer of the Republican movement," Papanastassiou, from the prison in which King Constantine had put him, declared: "Greece is not a royal possession; it is the child of the

suffering and grief of all Greeks. And it cannot be endured that it shall perish because of the personal interests of the King."

George II, son of Constantine, was de-throned; a temporary administration was formed, with Admiral Coundouriotis at its head; and on March 25 last the Greek National Assembly voted almost unanimously for the establishment of the Greek Republic.

But George II, who had left the country, refused to abdicate, although he was offered a liberal pension and the liberty of calling himself King if he chose—at a distance. Veniselos had been summoned for wise counsel, but had broken down under the strain. A Republic was authorized so far as the National Assembly was concerned, but the formal assent of the people was necessary, and it seems to have been given in the referendum of April 13.

That there is still bitter royalist opposition, however, is shown by the fact that the morning after the referendum the Government thought it desirable to establish martial law, and by the other fact that during the period just preceding the vote the Government refused to allow proclamations from the deposed King addressed to the Greek people to be published, and heavily censored the royalist newspapers which attempted to oppose the ratification of the Republic. Free speech except for the other side!

Greece has been slow to recover from the state of indignation and even rage induced by the weakness and folly of King Constantine's rule and the consequent humiliation and routing of Greek

armies and the checking of Greek ambitions. Now Greece takes a new start, and may hopefully be welcomed to the sisterhood of republics.

Team Work Abroad

PRESIDENT COOLIDGE is proving himself much the same as a National economist that Calvin Coolidge always was as a personal economist. He is saving money by avoiding waste effort. An illustration of what he is accomplishing is his recent order that agents abroad of the various Federal departments act in unity and without duplication of work. The responsibility is placed upon every representative of this country abroad to assist his colleagues of the foreign service in all regularly assigned duties.

In every city where there are representatives of more than one agency of the United States Government co-ordination meetings must be held henceforth at least twice a month. The chief diplomatic or consular officer at the post will be in authority, and information gathered by all representatives will be furnished to all departments concerned. A file of the work of all Federal agents will be kept at American embassies and consulates-general. Each agent must file with the consul or other co-ordinating officer copies of all communications sent home.

The main purpose of the order is to bring about unity of action between foreign officers of the Department of Commerce and the Consular Service of the State Department. For many years there has been some duplication, not to say conflict, between these two services. Both of them have representatives



International

Greek priests from Mount Athos arriving in Athens to officiate at the ceremonies attending the proclamation of the Greek Republic (later approved by popular vote)

widely distributed over the globe. More recently the Department of Agriculture has sent representatives, comparatively few, to Europe and South America, and their work sometimes overlaps that of one or both of the others. Thus some amount of triplication of effort has come about.

The United States Government has not too many foreign representatives. Our interests demand the work of all those now abroad, and even a larger number, particularly in the agricultural field, might be desirable. It is reasonably to be expected, however, that the President's unification order will bring an increase of efficiency equivalent to the work of many additional men.

Pierre Monteux

PIERRE MONTEUX leaves the United States for his native France at the end of this musical season with the admiration of all who prize the approach to perfection in art.

Coming to the United States five and a half years ago, at about the end of the war, M. Monteux served as conductor of the Boston Symphony Orchestra until the arrival of Henri Rabaud, who was engaged as the conductor to succeed Dr. Muck, and a year later he succeeded M. Rabaud as regular conductor. He encountered certain difficulties at the outset. In the first place, Dr. Muck, a scholarly, academic, and very German musician, had created a devoted following in Boston until he made himself personally obnoxious by his activities during the war. The feeling engendered at that time was not conducive to an artistic atmosphere. At the same time the orchestra itself became disintegrated. Consequently when M. Monteux began his duties he had an orchestral instrument very much out of repair for performances in an atmosphere charged with a certain amount of hostility. In the five years in which he has had charge he has re-created the Boston Symphony Orchestra. He has, in fact, combined the services rendered to that orchestra by Gericke with the services rendered by Neksch. He leaves it a superb organization.

Once on a time when the Boston Symphony Orchestra made its regular monthly visits to New York tickets were virtually unobtainable except by regular subscription. In recent years other orchestras have been developed and the whims and fashion of concert-goers have



Keystone

Pierre Monteux, conductor of the Boston Symphony Orchestra

changed; so the audiences at the Boston Symphony concerts have not been so large. New York is the city of the musically *nouveaux riches* who want excitement and thrills rather than the satisfaction that comes with pure and restrained beauty. For some tastes, however, there is no orchestra that surpasses the Boston Symphony Orchestra as it exists to-day, and for a few perhaps there is none that equals it. To have rebuilt this great band has been an achievement which would bring distinction to any man. Among the conductors of the Boston Symphony Orchestra Pierre Monteux will occupy a place of distinction.

The Dawes Report

VICTORS do not usually salve either the bodily or the mental wounds of the vanquished. The doctrine that even the conqueror should do unto the conquered as he would have the conquered do unto him is usually considered either utopian or revolutionary. As a matter of fact, it is neither revolutionary nor utopian. When it is possible, it is reasonable and practicable to overcome evil with good.

This, in brief, is the principle embodied in the report of the Dawes Committee. It is a wholly unsentimental report. It does not indicate any illusions on the part of its authors concerning the present or past disposition of the German people or the nature of their offenses

against civilization. The men who made the investigation are accustomed to consider realities. General Dawes, the Chairman of the more important of the two committees of experts which, on behalf of the Reparation Commission, have been investigating conditions in Germany, is notoriously immune to mere emotional appeals. Perhaps the most significant paragraph in the whole report is to be found in General Dawes's covering letter. It is as follows:

Since as a result of the war the creditors of Germany are paying taxes to the limit of their capacity, so also must Germany be encouraged to pay taxes from year to year to the limit of her capacity. This is in accord with the just and underlying principle of the Treaty of Versailles, reaffirmed by Germany in its note of May 29, 1919, that the German scheme of taxation must be "fully as heavy proportionately as that of any of the Powers represented on the Commission." More than this limit could not be expected and less than this would relieve Germany from the common hardship and give to her an unfair advantage in the industrial competition of the future. The plan of the Committee embodies this principle.

Can any such statement be found as the official utterance of the victors in any other world war? Expressions of a desire for peace after war are common, but the expressed intent on the part of responsible officials to see that the subjugated are "encouraged" to share with the victors in the cost of the conflict and are told plainly that nothing more is required of them than to bear equal burdens with the conquerors is unique.

It is true that the quoted paragraph refers nominally only to taxation, and it is also true that the Dawes Committee expects Germany to pay reparations, not only out of revenue from taxes, but also out of the profits of railways and of industrial concerns. In the end, however, the weight of the burden which Germany is asked to bear will be felt in the form of taxation. And it is plain, not only from this quoted paragraph, but from the whole letter and from the report, that the Committee has undertaken, as far as possible, to see conditions from the German point of view, has considered the welfare of the Germans of equal importance with the welfare of the rest of the world, and has based its recommendations on a belief that the most practicable way of overcoming evil is with good.

What distinguishes this report from