

trolled to-day. The British view is that the country is obviously unfitted for self-government, and that it will not remain in a safe and peaceful condition unless the present rule is continued. General Allenby, the British High Commissioner in Egypt, has been called into conference by the Labor Ministry, and a definite and positive statement on this subject will doubtless soon be issued.

A University-Labor Alliance

THE other day, so a correspondent of *The Outlook*, Mr. H. W. Horwill, writes, Charles P. Trevelyan, a grand-nephew of Macaulay, who is to-day the English Minister of Education, was attending the annual Eton and Harrow cricket match at Lord's. Fifty years ago, he reflected, that great company of top hats and blue favors was a gathering of the rulers of England or of the inspirers of the rulers of England. This year they were watching the game under the shadow of a Labor Cabinet. To-day, for the first time in a hundred years, the Cabinet contained not a single Etonian. But it included two Secretaries of State who had been miners and eight other members who had begun life working with their hands. "That," commented the Minister of Education, "is a very great change; it is the beginning of a new world."

The occasion on which Mr. Trevelyan divulged the reflections which then passed through his mind was the annual Conference of the Workers' Educational Association which this year is celebrating its coming of age. The success of this organization is itself one of the most notable examples of the breaking down of traditional barriers. Twenty-one years ago the universities and the trade unions were equally suspicious of one another. To-day Great Britain is covered with a network of local organizations, affiliated with the central Workers' Educational Association, in which representatives of the universities and of the trade unions are co-operating in providing for the adult workers of both sexes opportunities of mental cultivation. This movement is no highbrow attempt to dole out to the working classes, as from some social pedestal, such modicum of instruction as their betters may happen to think good for them. The impulse toward the formation of the Workers' Educational Association twenty-one years ago came from the workers themselves, and the policies and administra-

tion of the association have been democratic from the outset.

In the tutorial classes of the Workers' Educational Association groups of working men and women gather regularly for study under the guidance of university men of high academic qualifications. It is significant that the instruction most eagerly sought is not of a vocational or technical type. The classes most in favor deal with such subjects as economics, history, literature, psychology, and philosophy. Among the students attending them are miners, engineers, textile workers, masons and bricklayers, railwaymen, clerks, and telegraphists, as well as housewives. Their object in taking the courses—which involve not merely the listening to lectures but serious private study at home and the frequent writing of essays on the topics discussed in class—is not primarily to attain higher skill in their own occupation and thus secure a larger wage, but to refresh their minds and broaden their lives by some comprehension of the great world of thought and action outside their own narrow sphere.

The War on Rum Row

ONE wonders whether President Coolidge's reference to prohibition enforcement in his address of acceptance—"I intend to do my duty as best I can"—has anything to do with the announcement that real warfare against liquor smugglers apparently is about to begin. If an Irish bull may be permitted in a matter mostly Scotch, the waters off New York will be the battleground. Fighting comparatively casual will be done along all our coasts, but the war will be won or lost within a hundred miles of New York Harbor. Out beyond Staten Island stretches "Rum Row," the unlovely fleet of battered, nondescript ships whence small boats run the illicit liquors ashore, not for the metropolis only, but for numerous cities far inland.

The launching of the offensive is announced for the first of September. The United States Coast Guard will constitute the fighting force, and it will be thoroughly equipped for the work. Current reports vary as to just what the fighting equipment will be, but the legislative authority for the effort, secured at the last session of Congress on the suggestion of the President, is quite definite. An appropriation of \$13,853,989 was made for procuring by transfer from the Navy Department twenty torpedo-boat

destroyers and two mine sweepers, for building or purchasing 323 motor boats, reopening nineteen life-saving stations, organizing twenty-four section bases for supervising activities of vessels, the establishment of three receiving stations for training recruits, and for paying the salaries of 75 commissioned officers, 261 warrant officers, and 2,245 enlisted men. The vessels have been made ready and the men trained for the work earlier even than was expected, and Coast Guard officials are confident in the prediction that liquor smuggling will be almost completely eliminated within the next few months.

Motor boats, it is announced, will be assigned to watch every ship in "Rum Row" and every suspicious craft along the coast will be picketed. Whenever a rum runner approaches one of the vessels for a load, he will be followed back to the twelve-mile limit and, when that line is crossed, will be attacked "under tactics of actual warfare."

In an important sense, this will be the test of whether or not the United States can enforce its laws in the waters along its coasts. Many persons have long declared that liquor smuggling can never be stopped. It is certainly a fact that there is constant violation of law in the carrying by small boats of liquor from ship to shore. It seems extremely difficult, if not impossible, to check the impudently illegal traffic except by some such concerted action on a large scale as is suggested. It is not a dignified or enduring thing for any government to be flouted and defied by lawbreakers.

Friends in Arms

THE Japanese Military Mission, headed by Lieutenant-General Wada, now in the United States, has already visited practically all of the large and several of the smaller nations of Europe. The purpose of the Mission is frankly stated to be that of contact with military men who had active part in the World War. Japan, while aligned with the Allies against Germany, did not actually participate in that war in a military sense. Therefore, it is said, Japan did not learn from that war what other nations did, and, if it is to play its part in the benefit that ought to come to the world by reason of those lessons, must learn them at second-hand from Europeans and Americans who participated.

It is pointed out that Japan's need for

This falls out better than I could devise

(*Midsummer Night's Dream*, Act III, Scene 2)

Gale in the Los Angeles Times



The bottom seems to fall out of all of 'em!

From John H. Kelman, Los Angeles, California

Orr in the Chicago Daily Tribune

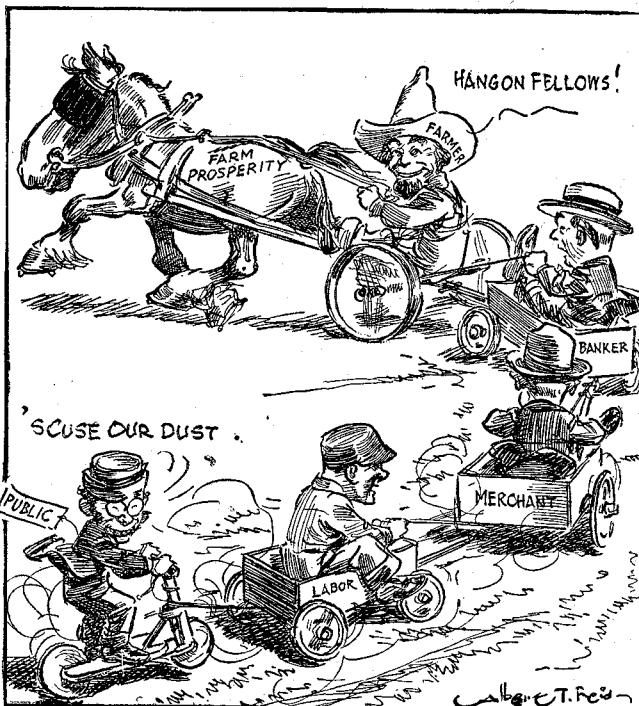


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Finding it hard to harmonize with the farmer

From Alice C. Hatfield, Kalamazoo, Michigan

Reid in the Daily Kennebec Journal



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Giving 'em all a ride

From Olive A. Gould, Albion, Maine

Storm in the Traverse City (Michigan) Record-Eagle



Trust them not, O gentle Maiden!

From Grace Sellers, Chardon, Ohio