

tion attracted more public attention than anything else in the trial. Mr. Anderson was unable to present any evidence either in the form of correspondence or vouchers or receipts of the existence of either of these men, nor was he able to give any evidence of their present whereabouts. The Anti-Saloon League of New York, it was shown, reimbursed Mr. Anderson for the money which he said had been spent for purposes of publicity by Mr. Mann and given to Mr. Anderson by the elusive Mr. King. Friends and associates of Mr. Anderson testified to their faith in his integrity.

In a later issue we hope to comment more fully on the result of the trial.

The Vulnerable Canal

LAST year the Fleet Maneuvers proved that the defenses of the Pacific entrance to the Canal were inadequate. This year the combined Naval and Military maneuvers were carried out at the Atlantic portal to the Canal, and again the existing defenses were shown to be inadequate. The facts in regard to defenses of the Canal were given in an article published in *The Outlook* for January 30.

The Outlook has a special correspondent with the Fleet, Henry Beston. Mr. Beston saw active service in France and has a specialized interest in the development and operation of submarines. He is also the author of a new book of fairy stories for children. It should be added that he does not confuse the functions of his two literary modes.

Another special correspondent of *The Outlook*, Frederick S. Thompson, saw the maneuvers, we have every hope, from the air, in a new all-metal seaplane. He departed from New York in ample time to follow the developments of the mimic warfare. Our first telegram from Mr. Thompson said: "We flew through the storm that nearly wrecked the Shenandoah. Now off to Caribbean Islands." It was sent from Miami.

Giving American Musical Ability a Chance

AMERICAN schools of music, it is charged, tend to crush virtuosity and creative genius, just as our public schools, and most of the private ones too, tend to pull the able child down to the mean. So it is that we continuously welcome a veritable swarm of European musicians, while young American musicians, sometimes of high promise, are often forced into theater orchestras for the rest of their lives, their ambition suffocated

because of a lack of opportunity to gain a hearing as soloists, to gain efficient orchestral training either as instrumentalists or potential conductors, or even to gain a hearing for their compositions.

To meet these very real needs Mrs. E. H. Harriman, three years ago, founded the American Orchestral Society. Sufficient time has elapsed to prove the soundness of the idea, and its great value to young American students of music. Let us see what the objects of this organization are.

First, it makes it possible for music students, who have mastered the technique of their instruments in the schools, to have the immense advantage gained through routine work in an excellent orchestra, under expert leadership and criticism, and with a very large repertoire. This last meets one serious criticism of our schools, which signally fail in most cases to give their pupils a working knowledge of more than a very few orchestral compositions.

Secondly, the Society gives a real opportunity to young conductors, not only to study scores, but to conduct a full symphony under expert criticism.

Thirdly, the Society gives a critical hearing to young soloists, those showing ability having opportunities to practice and play concertos with the orchestra.

Fourthly, the Society makes it possible for an American composer of merit to hear his work well played by a complete orchestra and to obtain such helpful criticism as he may need.

And, finally, the Society welcomes "listeners," who through lectures and performances are enabled to gain a knowledge and appreciation of the various orchestral instruments and of a wide range of orchestral music.

The very real success and support gained by the Society make it well worth the consideration of musical associations and schools in all our municipalities. The establishing in many places of similar organizations would mean much for musical Young America. They might even combine to induce our musical schools to recognize creative genius and potential virtuosity, and make a point of giving special ability a chance to develop.

The Fall of the Franc

IN a less degree France is involved in the same vicious circle in which Germany has found disaster. She has a great amount of paper money in circulation, and the more she has put out, the more she needs. The franc has been

falling in value. The French Government has taken fright at what has happened, or at least is much concerned. Now Premier Poincaré has announced a vigorous policy which, however disagreeable to French taxpayers, is the only one that will save France from Germany's financial fate.

During the war, instead of taxing their people for the cost of the war as Britain did, France, like Germany, borrowed, with the expectation of getting repayment out of the defeated enemy. Germany's policy failed because she did not win. France's policy has so far failed because she has not been able to get the defeated country to pay.

Of course the French people, with justice, believe that the cost of the devastation of French soil ought not to be paid by the French taxpayer, since Germany caused the devastation; but a sense of grievance will not pay bills. Now, with the fall of the franc, French pride is touched.

M. de Lasteyrie, French Foreign Minister, has declared that it is not economic conditions but speculating foreigners that have brought about the fall of the franc. In accordance with this idea, he has persuaded the Government to expel from French soil a few shady foreign money-changers. He has announced that foreigners will not be allowed within the precincts of the Bourse for fear that they should spread false news. He has said that large quantities of francs in the hands of foreigners constituted a mobile wealth over which the Government had no control. He charged that German bankers had deliberately brought about the fall of the franc in accordance with their decision on the 6th of last November at their Frankfort meeting. Circulars issued by them, he said, recommended the sale of French securities and the disposal of French francs in exchange for dollars or pounds. This German thrust at France is of course so to encircle her financially as to pull down the franc, if possible, to the level of the mark, and thus force France to let go of the Ruhr. In reference to this our editorial correspondent in Europe, Mr. Elbert Francis Baldwin, writes to us:

Whatever be the machinations of German bankers, speculation for the fall of the franc is the result, not the cause, of the franc's weakness; such speculation would not have been undertaken unless the franc were weak, because it would not have been profitable.

Later, the Labor victory in England caused a marked decline in the exchange value of the pound. This

A Matter Between Party and Party

(Coriolanus, Act II, Scene 1)

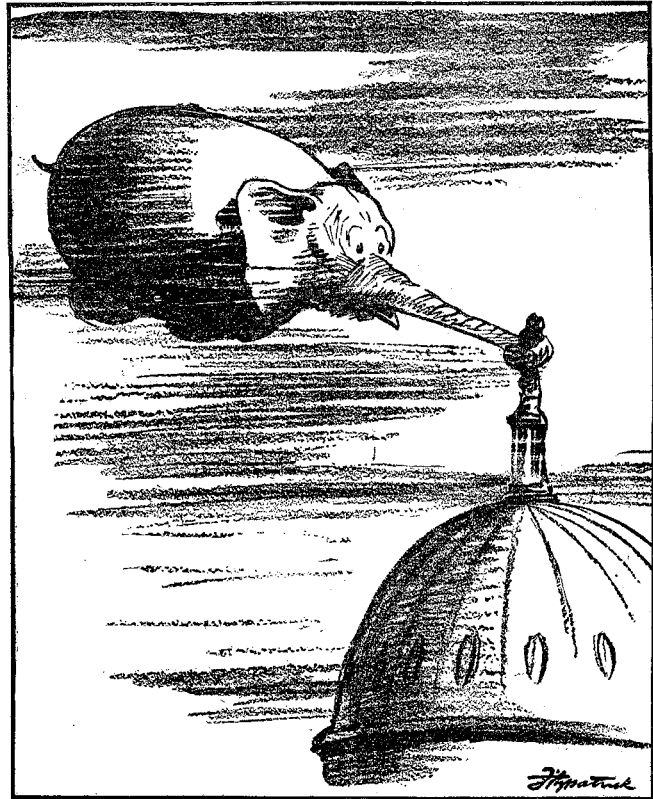
Darling in the Colorado Springs Gazette



Quick, Cal, the Soap and Hot Water Before He Tracks
It All Over the House

From B. M. Kemple, Colorado Springs, Col.

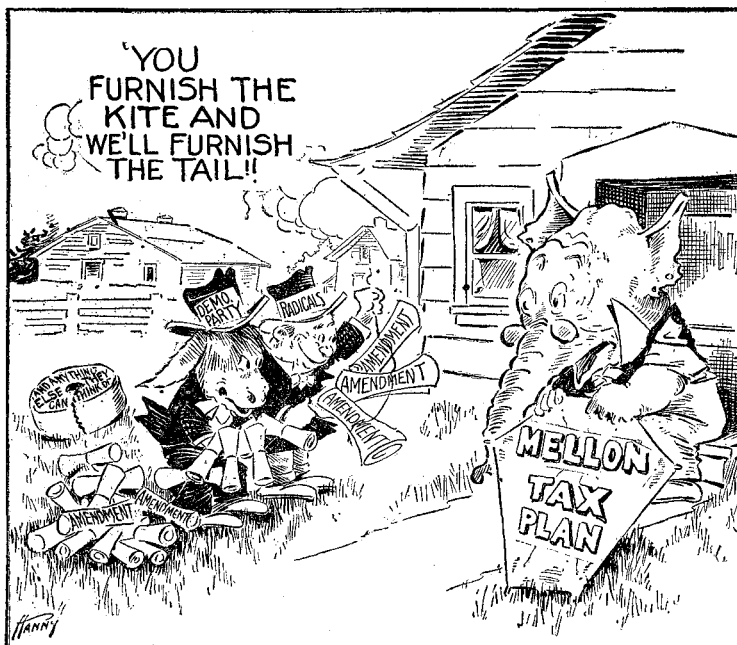
Fitzpatrick in the St. Louis Post-Dispatch



More Trouble at the Mooring Mast

From John Fleming, St. Louis, Mo.

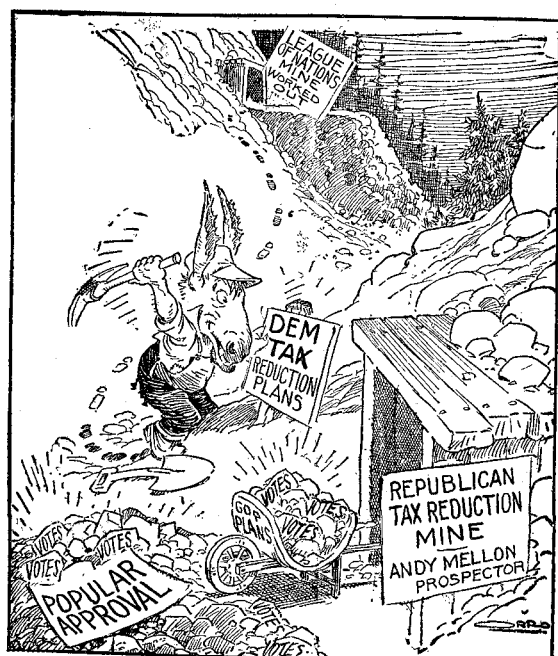
Hanny in the St. Paul Pioneer Press



Did You Ever See Such Hearty Co-operation?

From W. K. Collier, St. Paul, Minn.

Orr in the Buffalo Express



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The Claim Jumper

From Francis H. White, Buffalo, N. Y.