

planks in the two platforms are practically parallel.

On the question of Federal aid to education, the official platform and the voters' platform are directly opposed. In Convention, Democratic tradition overbore the wish of Democratic voters. The old doctrine of States' rights was exalted above the new desire for uniformity in educational standards.

The tone of innovation previously referred to rises above the dominant strain on chords which appear in the official but not in the voters' platform—on Philippine independence, on a popular referendum before war is declared except in cases of actual or threatened invasion, etc.

There are numerous other similarities and disagreements which the readers of The Outlook who participated in the poll will find for themselves.

The Wheels of Justice Start Grinding

ALBERT B. FALL, former Secretary of the Interior, is three times indicted for his actions in connection with the Naval Oil Reserves—twice indicted for conspiracy to defraud the Government, once indicted for accepting a bribe to influence his official decision. Harry F. Sinclair is indicted with Fall in one of the conspiracy charges, and E. L. Doheny and E. L. Doheny, Jr., are indicted with him in the other. The indictments were returned in the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia, and grew directly out of the efforts of the special investigators appointed by President Coolidge—Atlee Pomerene and Owen J. Roberts.

The appointment of these investigators followed the revelation of suspicious circumstances by the Senate Public Lands Committee, which afterwards came to be called the Walsh Committee because Senator Walsh, of Montana, took the leading part in forcing the investigation through. Thus the President and the Congress, despite differences of opinion, have worked together to bring sober justice to the Government not only, but to those who may have offended against it.

In the committee investigation some sensational things, it may be some unseemly things, were done. The legal investigation has been, of course, quiet and orderly. The one, in the language of the oil fields, was the "golden gusher," slopping uncontrolled over the countryside. The other, it is to be hoped, is the cased

well, steady-flowing. Both, doubtless, were necessary.

The indictments come at the beginning of a Presidential campaign in which the oil scandals will play a part, great or small. Whether they will affect the result and in what way may be left for consideration to the time when we count election returns. For the present, it is good to know that these men, charged with betraying their Government, will be tried at a bar where, on the one hand, only competent evidence will be considered, and where, on the other hand, they can neither ignore nor evade the regular processes of the law.

The Drive for Thrift

ECONOMY, says President Coolidge, and then more economy. So may it be! And it can be. There is no doubt of that.

The President was addressing the business heads of the Government in conference at the close of the fiscal year. Those heads of spending agencies were entitled to a measure of commendation, for, under the budget system, they have saved money to the Government during the past three fiscal years. Because of the Bonus Law, it has been assumed about Washington that no considerable surplus could be accumulated during the fiscal year now beginning—not more than, perhaps, \$25,000,000. President Coolidge told the heads of bureaus that the surplus must be at least \$108,000,000, which is \$83,000,000 more than had been expected.

The President does not at all overestimate the possibility of saving. Theoretically, at least, he greatly underestimates it. The sum of money spent at Washington each year which should not be spent greatly exceeds the sum named by the President. Whether in practice a greater saving than the one named could be immediately effected is a question, and the President can approximate the correct answer more closely than the rest of us. One evident fact, however, is that he is not to be satisfied with any one saving, but will drive ahead on his policy of economy, then more and ever more of the same.

If what should be done can be done, the ultimate reduction of Government expenses will read in billions rather than in millions. Those multiplied millions of expenses have been piling up through decades. It is no man's fault exclusively and no party's fault exclusively. But if

one man can set the machinery going which, through a series of years, will steadily lop off unnecessary expenses, that man will have established himself as one of the greatest practical benefactors of the American Nation.

A Sensible Settlement

THE strike in the men's and children's clothing industry in New York City, in which employees estimated at from twenty to forty thousand left their shops, has been settled by the signing of a contract between the workers and employers.

The clothing industry is peculiarly a seasonal one, and this accounts for much of the trouble which keeps springing up almost every year in the summer-time. The workers seek some kind of regularity in their earnings. It is not true that high wages in one part of the year and no wages for the rest of the year average up satisfactorily. Apart from the tendency of all workers to spend money when they have it instead of saving it, there is in this industry a constant influx of new employers who cut under any scale agreed upon. For this reason the unions have been anxious to have a responsible employers' association with which they may deal, and have hailed with pleasure the forming of the New York Clothing Manufacturers Exchange during the strike.

This strike and that of the makers of women's garments which preceded it have not been for higher wage rates, but for workable contract conditions. One demand calls for a minimum wage, to be negotiated in the future between the workers and employers; the other sets up what is said to be the first industrial unemployment insurance in existence in New York City. Under it the worker contributes a small percentage of his wages to the fund, and that amount is doubled by the employer. This will help to do away with the seasonal difficulty. Arbitration methods are also called for by the contract.

The President of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers says that the contract stabilizes the whole industry and will put an end to the chaotic conditions which have existed for two years, following the gradual breaking down of the "protocol," which nevertheless did much good in its day.

This settlement is notable as reaffirming the benefit of the methods adopted in this industry in Rochester and Cleveland. Rochester has had for several

Uncertain of the issue any way

(1 Henry IV, Act I, Scene 1)

Harper in the Birmingham Age-Herald



Calling in the expert

From Madge Sullivant, Fort Scott, Kansas

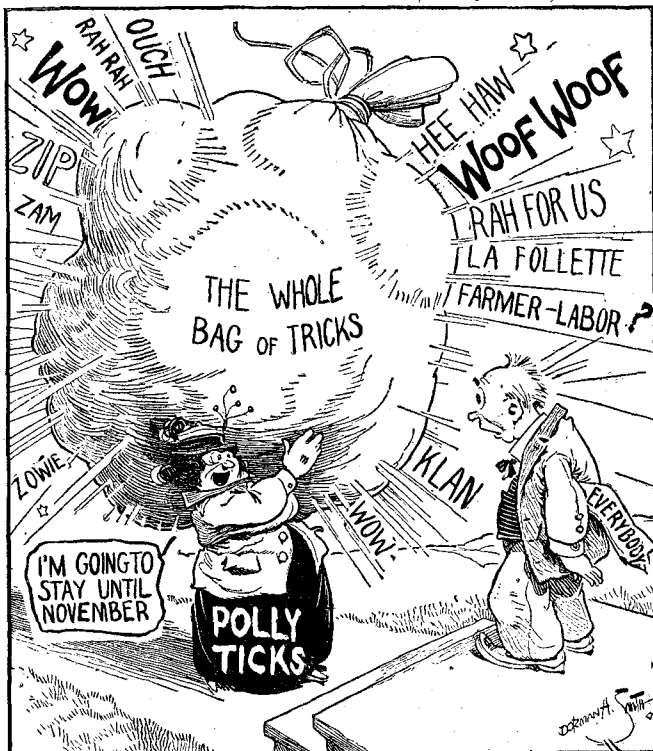
Sykes in the Philadelphia Evening Public Ledger



Pandora

From Emily Robison, Bloomsburg, Pa.

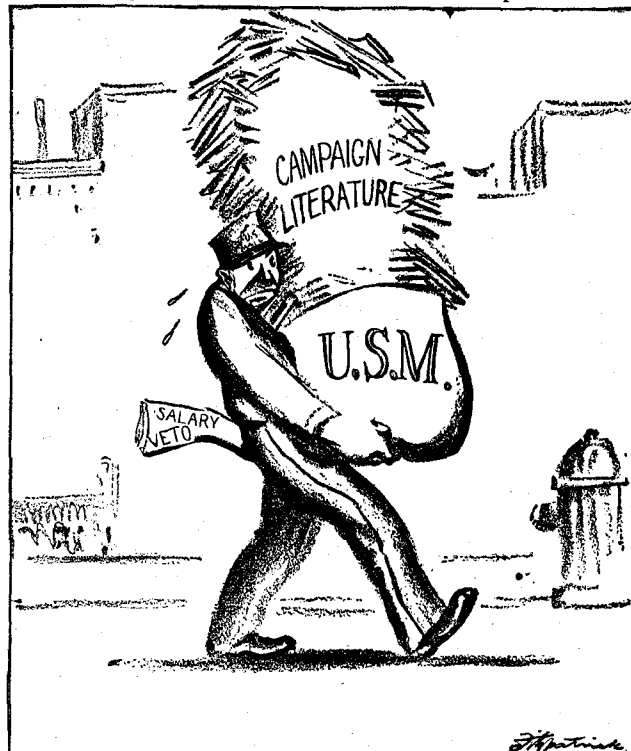
Dorman H. Smith in the Visalia (Cal.) Daily Times



Otherwise it will be a pleasant summer

From Mrs. W. A. West, Visalia, California

Fitzpatrick in the St. Louis Post-Dispatch



How to keep cool with Coolidge?

From John Fleming, St. Louis, Mo.