

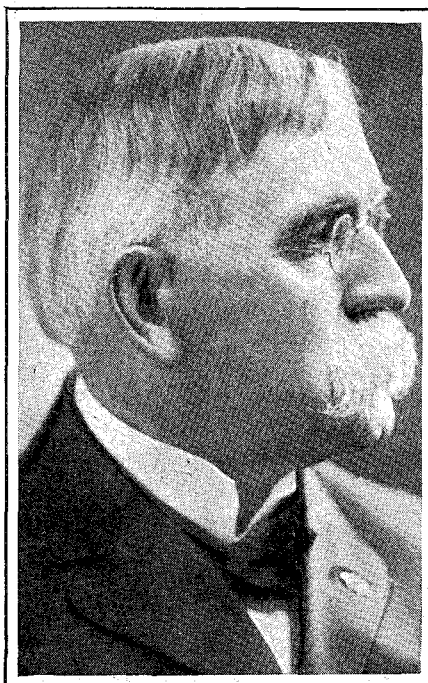
years an Industrial Court supported and obeyed both by workers and employers. Its agreement is not a contract in itself, but is a trade plan for the support of contracts. The Cleveland Plan, as it has generally been called, in the case of the women garment workers as well as in other disputes between unions and manufacturers, has had as its court of resort a board of impartial referees representing the public. The manufacturers guarantee a certain amount of work time, and a fund is established to which both parties contribute, which may be distributed among workers who are given less than forty-one weeks of employment or an equivalent in wages. In the last account we have had of this Cleveland Plan it appeared that the agreement was working fairly and was accepted as satisfactory by all concerned.

Differences are bound to grow up in every industry about wages, time of employment, and conditions. Settlements like these recorded above go far to prove that conciliation and common sense are far more likely to bring justice and peace than bitter class war.

### A Knight of Labor

**T**ERENCE V. POWDERLY, who died on June 25, was an outstanding labor leader thirty years ago and more. Powderly, Mitchell, and Gompers are the three names best known in American labor circles. Powderly did not found the Knights of Labor, but he developed it from a small and weak secret society into an organization of perhaps a million members. The secret society is as bad in the industrial field as it is in the political. This one was bound to lose its power in the end, and it did, in fact, rapidly decline after it wore out the impetus it received in the Missouri Pacific strike. It made the mistake of taking sides in questions that were political rather than industrial, and dissension naturally ensued.

The Knights of Labor idea as expounded by Powderly was co-operation and mutual assistance among workers of all kinds, regardless of trade, sex, or degree of skill. He was opposed (theoretically, at least) to strikes, but was constantly being pushed into strikes by his followers. As the Federation of Labor grew in strength, so the Knights of Labor waned. The I. W. W. partly holds Powderly's theories, for it would unite its members, not on lines of personal employment, but by the general



(C) G. V. Buck

Terence V. Powderly

trade—that is, all railway men in one association, not engineers, switchmen, and so on, in separate unions, as in the Federation. In a sense Powderly's theories were broader than those of Gompers, but they were not so efficient in results.

Powderly was three times elected Mayor of Scranton by the Labor-Greenback Party, was for five years United States Commissioner of Immigration, and later became head of a section in the Immigration Bureau. He wrote several books relating to industrial topics.

### International Amity— Unofficially Propagated

**O**FFICIAL international conferences have their uses in promoting friendship and co-operation, but the value of such meetings is sometimes more than merely rivaled by the beneficent effect of such unofficial international meetings as have been so conspicuous this year. We have already commented on the value of the Olympic Games in promoting international good will and sportsmanship, and the still larger value of the World Power Conference held in London—a co-operative meeting of the great engineers, scientists, and educators of the great nations of the world. And now comes, also in London, another significant convention—that representing the hundreds of advertising clubs and allied interests of the United States, Great Britain, and of the English-speaking world.

This convention of the Advertising

Association will serve two purposes. The meeting of 5,000 representatives of advertising and business interests cannot fail to develop a greater understanding between the business men of the English-speaking nations. Close business friendships mean national friendships. And this convention will do much to forward the basic principle of advertising ethics—a principle cultivated during the eighteen years of the development of this great Association. It is condensed in their slogan—"Truth in Advertising"—a concept which means everything worth while to the advertising man, to the dealer, and to the consumer.

### Hagen Brings the British Golf Title Here Again

**L**AST year Walter Hagen, of New York, lost the British Open Championship by one stroke. On June 27 he won by the same narrow margin. He has therefore won twice in three years, and as Jock Hutchison, of Chicago, won at St. Andrew's in 1921, the title has been brought to the United States three times in four years—an admirable record!

Hagen finished the 72 holes with 301, with E. R. Whitecomb, that able English golfer, but one stroke behind. The third place has been held by Americans for two years, and this year we hold it partially, at any rate, MacDonald Smith, of California, tying with Frank Ball at 304.

Many athletes require the stimulus of a really important contest to bring out their game at its best. Hagen has frequently shown that, in addition to the stimulus of reward, he likes also the stimulus of an up-hill fight. A bad start this year was the prelude to his striking victory.

### The Italian Agitation

**F**OLLOWING the usual method of the leaders of Governments under attack, Mussolini has announced his intention of reorganizing his Ministry. The process is going on as we write, and it seems to be taking the line of eliminating the younger and more impetuous ministers and under-secretaries who may be supposed to sympathize with "direct action." The new Cabinet will, it is reported, include new members who are not Fascist leaders, and will be a coalition pledged to restore order and to carry out Mussolini's promise of a return to legal methods of procedure and a policy of



"normalization." In a speech before the Senate Mussolini is reported as saying that he would "suppress all illegal action on the part of those on the fringe of the Fascisti party," and as having publicly declared: "The object of my general governmental policy will be to reach at any cost a respect for law and national pacification, to practice selection and purge, with tireless daily vigilance, the Fascisti party, and disperse the last vestiges of its illegal conceptions." He has received a vote of confidence both from the Chamber of Deputies and the Senate.

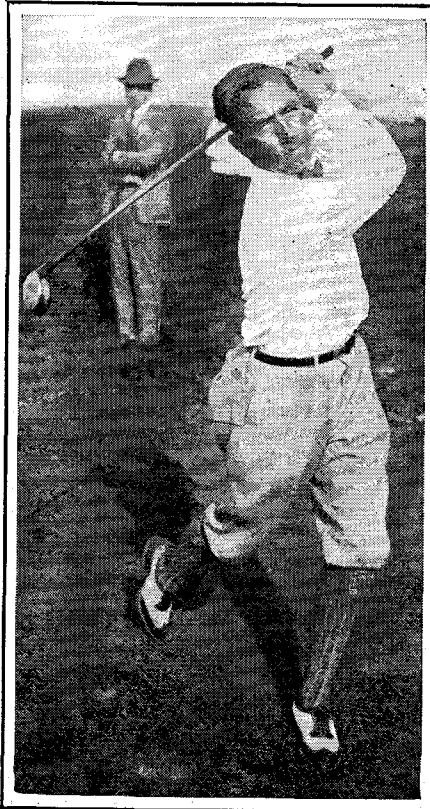
An authorized statement by Mussolini as to his agricultural policy will be found elsewhere in this issue of *The Outlook*.

How bitter are the accusations against the Fascisti is indicated by the fact that the distinguished Italian historian, Guglielmo Ferrero, in a "postscript," published by the New York "World," to his forthcoming book "Four Years of Fascism," says of the recent elections which indorsed Mussolini by a huge majority:

None but the Government party could speak or move, print manifestoes, hold public meetings, make use of the posts and telegraphs, or show itself to the sovereign people.

In some places, and even in one or two of the large cities (as Genoa), attempts were made to prevent the Opposition from carrying out the necessary preliminary formalities; there were actually instances of the offices of the returning officers being invaded. The beatings, expulsions, threats, kidnappings of Opposition candidates and of their friends and supporters were beyond counting.

The Matteotti mystery remains unsolved and its situation is as it was here reported last week. It is noted that there has been no public expression by



(C) Keystone

Walter Hagen, winner of the British Open Golf Championship

Fascisti of disbelief in the claim that he was murdered, and that the reason was his activity against Fascism. It ought to be remembered also that the violence and threats of Red Socialists or Communists in Italy caused the Fascist revolution.

If Italian Communists in Italy are more excitable than Italian Communists in America, we can easily understand how they brought on the Fascist direct action. At a meeting in New York such Communists held a meeting described as "a near-riot" and unanimously passed a resolution calling upon President Coolidge to dismiss the Italian Ambassador

at Washington and averring that "whatever argument there may be for the non-recognition of Russia applies with far greater force to the Fascist régime of assassination in Italy." This is hyphenism run mad. If these people are Italian citizens, let them address their own Government; if they are Americans by adoption or intention, let them be Americans and not Italo-Americans.

### The Cradle of the Winds

THE Mississippi watershed is maintaining its reputation as an area likely to develop destructive wind storms of various sorts. The tornado that seemed to center about Lorain, Ohio, and caused the death of at least 109 persons and an enormous destruction of property over a wide surrounding area, is but the latest of a long and terrible series. Such emergencies test the sturdiness of a great population to the utmost. It is hard to tell which one admires the more—the steadiness of stricken people in calamity or the speed and efficiency of organized rescue and reconstruction. Perhaps these inland sufferers from the forces of nature may some day evolve a method of construction capable of defying the best efforts of the wind gods.

### Dryopithecus—Probable Ancestor of Man and Gorilla

THE careful study of fossil jaw-bones of a forest ape called Dryopithecus, found in India about a year ago, has convinced scientists of the American Museum of Natural History, in New York, that the common ancestor—or a very close relative of that common ancestor—of man and the gorilla has been found.



F. & A. Photos

Lorain, Ohio, after the recent destructive tornado