

he speaks of the Trinity as "matter-force-motion." He has explicitly declared his acceptance of the whole Bible from beginning to end and the Nicene and Apostles' Creeds. He has "ceased to believe in the existence of a conscious, personal divinity" and doubts whether Jesus as a historical person ever lived.

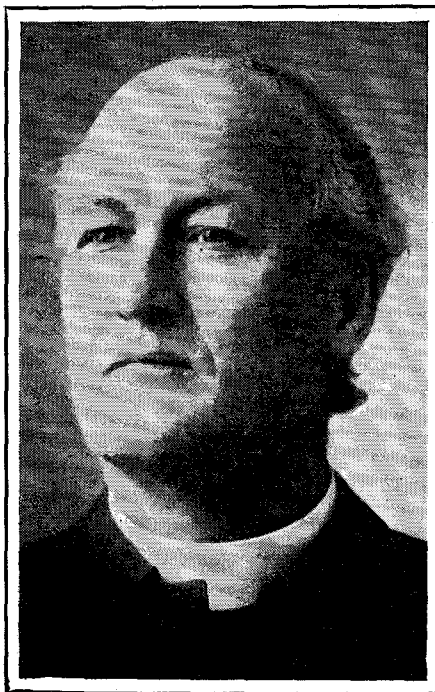
His defense is that everybody interprets the Bible and Creeds in some places symbolically. He claims, however, the right to interpret the Bible and Creeds symbolically throughout. He argues that no one in a literalistic sense is 100 per cent orthodox and that therefore he has the right to be in a literalistic sense 100 per cent unorthodox. In a letter to the President of the Court he points out that not even Judas was deposed from the Episcopate; and adds: "I also have as much right to remain in it and to preach my interpretation of the Christian Gospel to the Bolsheviki and Infidels as Paul had to preach his interpretation of it to the Gentiles."

It was almost a foregone conclusion that he would be declared a heretic.

Nevertheless, what has this heresy trial accomplished? It has given wide currency to theories which otherwise would have passed practically unnoticed. The way to combat such ideas is not to try to suppress the man that holds and teaches them, but to show up their falsity.

The theory of the Roman Catholic that the Pope is vicar of God and what he says concerning doctrine must be accepted as the infallible and final truth is understandable; but it is hard to understand the theory that there is no vicar of God on earth and yet that a group of Bishops can decide what interpretations of the Bible and Creed are true and what are not. It is doubtful whether any one of the Bishops who tried Bishop Brown believes that God has a body with a right hand and a left hand, and yet each one of them recites the Creed that declares that Jesus has ascended and sits on the right hand of God. Even among the most orthodox this statement is interpreted symbolically.

The question before Protestant bodies is whether they shall set up committees, or courts, or assemblies, to play the part of Pope and determine for the faithful what they must accept literally and what symbolically. This is the real issue in the Protestant Church to-day. The alternative to a Protestant papal theory is the belief that the only weapon necessary against error is the truth and that the only moral and spiritual authority that



Wide World Photos

Bishop Montgomery Brown, of the Protestant Episcopal Church, who has been convicted of heresy

man needs is the voice of God in his own conscience.

Canada and the Japanese Question

ANTI-JAPANESE sentiment, more particularly in Western Canada, revived by the example of the American Congress in its Japanese exclusion policy, is manifesting itself in a renewed agitation against the flooding of the Dominion by Asiatics, who, it is alleged, are by their Oriental virtues of superior acuteness, endurance, and adaptation forcing the small Canadian farmer to the wall.

While it is the Opposition in Parliament who are most ardently voicing the protest against Japanese immigration, declaring Japan to have grossly violated her "gentlemen's agreement," anti-Japan propaganda is not confined to this quarter. Both the Government and the Opposition are considering the advantages which would accrue to both countries if the United States and Canada could co-operate for an international immigration law for the barring of Orientals. Such joint legislation would be especially desirable for Canada, it is pointed out by Canadian politicians, because it is feared that if the United States exclusion policy is rigorously enforced an increase in the Japanese immigration to Canada may take place.

It is only in eastern Canada that a quiet tolerance for Japanese immigrants is exhibited. The problem has not resolved itself there into a conflict between

standards of living, as in the West, where the Japanese have invaded the industries of farming and fishing, gradually achieving a monopoly of labor because of their simpler needs and lesser wage demand. To eastern Canada many prudent Japanese have come, generally of artistic bent, encouraged and attracted by the eastern Canadian's apathy with respect to the much-discussed "yellow peril." In consequence there has been a growing tendency for Japanese to land at Montreal in lieu of Vancouver. In the wake of their settlement many little art stores have arisen. The eastern Canadian regards the Japanese curio shop as conferring an added charm to old romantic Quebec. It is only in this section of Canada that the ominous slogan "A white Dominion" is not popular.

It is the great stretch of Canada from Manitoba to the Pacific Ocean (for the Japanese have not remained segregated in British Columbia, but are penetrating ever steadily farther east) which is the stronghold of anti-Japanese sentiment.

The Opposition in a recent statement issued in Parliament relative to the Japanese question insisted that Canada must not permit herself to be influenced by Japan's announcement of herself as "a proud nation." Moreover, the Canadian Opposition regards the protests emanating from Japan as hypocritical in view of the fact that Japan is said to follow an identical exclusion policy with respect to the Orientals from China and Korea.

French Hyphenism

CLEMENT RUEFF, an importer, and President of the French Democratic Club of New York, has sent a circular letter supporting Governor Smith to the various French societies. In his letter he hopes that all citizens of French descent will "give all their support to the election of the courageous and honest man, the defender of individual liberty, who, if he is elected, . . . will not fail to employ all his efforts in order that the ridiculous and wicked laws about prohibition and the hypocritical limiting of the immigration of people of Latin origin may be repealed."

The French Democratic Club is affiliated with the Central Committee of French Societies in New York, which includes the Alliance Française. As Mr. Frank D. Pavey, President of the Alliance, puts it, "French national interests at the present time would probably be promoted by the importation and sale of French wines and liquors in the United

States. But many American members of the Alliance Française would seriously object to any affiliation of that society with any organization which directly or indirectly supported that cause."

The Alliance is concerned exclusively with social and educational work, and very probably would object seriously to being involved with political matters. In attempting to join all the French societies against prohibition and against immigration restriction Mr. Rueff may succeed only in intensifying the feeling against interference in American politics in the interest of foreign nations as well as giving a wrong impression of the excellent aims and work of valuable French associations.

Politics in France

THEORETICALLY the President of the French Republic is as free of control by Parliament as the President of the United States is free of control by Congress. He is not the creature of Parliamentary action. In fact, however, if he engages in politics he can be called to account and forced to resign.

If President Millerand is forced out of office it is because he identified himself in some respects with the fallen Poincaré's policy, and because he stood for certain constitutional changes repugnant to the victors in the election. According to the French Constitution the President of the Republic appoints the President of the Council of Ministers (commonly called the Premier), who in turn selects the Cabinet. What the leaders of the majority in Parliament have told Millerand is that they will refuse to vote confidence in any man he may appoint for the Premiership, and that the only way the Government can be secure is by his resignation from the Presidency. Thus, although Millerand was elected for a definite term of years, he had to face the alternative of resigning or seeing the government of France paralyzed.

Those who remember the two articles by Raymond Recouly in *The Outlook* of last January 16 and 30, respectively, will understand the situation in which Millerand found himself when the Cartel des Gauches came into power.

The article by Mr. E. E. Hunt and the correspondence from Europe by *The Outlook's* editorial representative, Dr. Baldwin, both in this issue, will, we believe, help our readers to see the domestic issues which have caused the political overturn in France.

"The International Interpreter"

TWO years ago a group of public-spirited men and women founded "The International Interpreter."

It was their belief that a real need existed for a weekly organ which would specialize in presenting clearly and forcefully the great issues of world affairs. The founders of that journal were internationally-minded men and women who believed that the cause of peace could be best served by promoting the cause of justice.

In two years "The Interpreter" gathered together an unusual group of readers. Numbered among this group was a remarkable proportion of people closely associated with the solution of problems of international finance and international politics.

The founders of "The International Interpreter" believe that by establishing a common bond of interest in international affairs within this group of men and women they have achieved perhaps their chief aim. They feel that this group, once organized, can be counted upon as a vital factor in the settlement of international difficulties. International interest once evoked, the need for a special organ for the satisfaction of that interest was no longer vitally essential. It was therefore determined to select a well-established journal to carry on the work of "The International Interpreter" in the field of American journalism. It was felt that *The Outlook* was the best adapted to promote the cause for which "The Interpreter" was founded.

In the last issue of "The International Interpreter," published May 31, appeared a statement from which the following is taken:

The publishers of "The International Interpreter" have regarded themselves as the trustees of a high ideal and they feel strongly that they have chosen wisely in selecting as the future guardian of this ideal the group of men who are in control of *The Outlook*.

"The International Interpreter" has, in the two years of its existence, gathered together perhaps the most influential group of internationally-minded men and women in the world. We believe that these men and women will find in *The Outlook's* traditional policy of peace through justice full satisfaction for the earnest desire which they have manifested for an enlightened and forward-looking weekly journal.

We believe that the same loyalty which their readers have given "The Interpreter" will strengthen *The Outlook* in its growing power to serve mankind.

We extend a cordial welcome to the subscribers to "The International Interpreter" and promise them that we will do everything that we can to make them feel at home in the growing circle of *Outlook* readers. As the Editor-in-Chief of *The Outlook* has said in a personal letter to the new members of the *Outlook* family, "The Outlook has been and will continue to be an international interpreter as well as an interpreter of the life of our own Nation. The Outlook believes that America is true to itself only as it is a good neighbor to the rest of the world. It believes that the way to secure peace is through justice and the way to secure justice from others is to do justice to others." Readers of "The International Interpreter" will not find this an unfamiliar doctrine.

The World Court—Who Are its Enemies?

CERTAIN advocates of American participation in the World Court are hurting their own cause. By insisting that America shall participate in their way they may create a condition under which America may not participate at all. In their desire that America should participate we are with them; in their insistence on the method of participation we part company with them. The essential is not the method of joining, but the joining itself. Those who wish America to take its share in selecting the judges of the Court and in bearing its expense will subordinate the means to the end.

The history of the effort to have the United States join the League of Nations seems at present likely to be repeated in the case of the World Court. America did not join the League of Nations because there were irreconcilables on both sides. On behalf of those who cared more for the preservation of certain features of the League, such as Article X, to American participation in the League without those features, it may be said that they believed those features were essential to the League's integrity. Nothing of the sort, however, can be said on behalf of those who are refusing to consider modifications in the World Court plan. None of those modifications has