

through New York Harbor two liners bound in from South America passed her. What were the thoughts of their passengers, lined up along the rail, when they saw the rotor ship, many of them doubtless never having heard of the new invention? When the Clermont sailed up the Hudson in 1807, what did those who had not yet heard of her think? Will there be a parallel?

### New National Parks

**T**HE popular movement to create two National Parks in the East has just been handsomely indorsed by Congress.

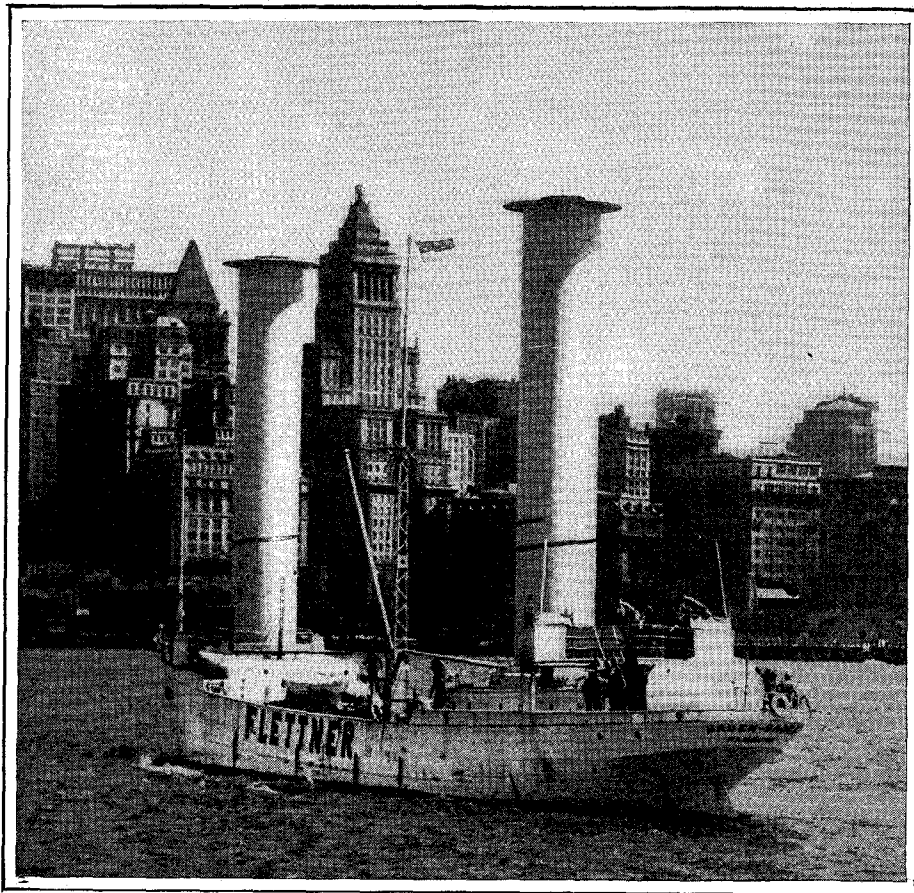
The proposed Shenandoah National Park is located in Virginia, and the Great Smoky Mountain National Park lies half in North Carolina and half in Tennessee.

The plan first proposed by Secretary Work of the Interior Department suggested that, as the Government had never bought any land for a National Park (the National Parks of the West have been created out of the public domain), it would be well to offer areas for Eastern Parks free to Congress, so that an economy Administration would not be irritated by requests for appropriations nor blamed for alleged real estate profiteering.

The people most interested in the two great projects fell in with the idea in a very practical way. Virginia has succeeded in raising about \$1,300,000 and North Carolina and Tennessee a little less, and they are still at it. Bills were prepared and have just been passed unanimously by both houses of Congress declaring these two areas to be National Parks when and if certain-sized tracts are deeded to Uncle Sam free of cost.

The Outlook heartily approves the way these projects for National recreation and education have been handled so far. Each of these Parks will contain approximately seven hundred square miles of rough and rugged mountains, deep forested valleys with cascading streams wending their downward courses through the greatest growth and variety of virgin plant life to be found in America.

After they are accepted by the Government these two great Parks will require some Federal appropriations, to be sure, but principally to build roads for the American people—roads through these Parks to connect with State valley roads already in existence.



Keystone

The Rotor Ship Baden-Baden

Forty million people live within a twelve-hour automobile ride to the Shenandoah Park, and almost as many will be as close to the Great Smoky Park.

### The Negro in the North

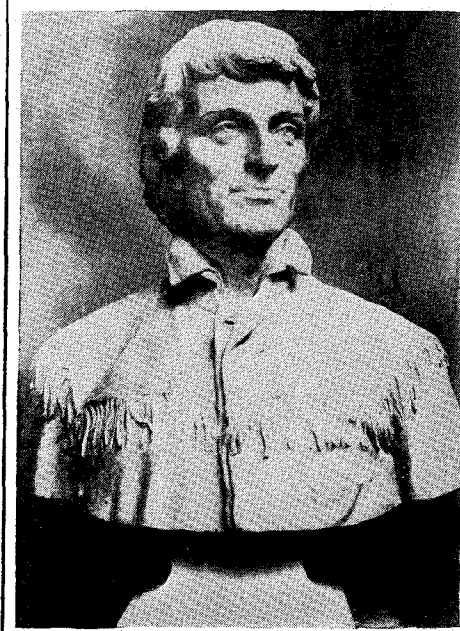
**U**NDER the title "A Trial of Two Races" David E. Lilienthal told last December in The Outlook of a murder trial in Detroit which he described as one of the most remarkable in our annals, because it was the outcome of "two races forced by fate to live together but making a sorry, disorderly, and often bloody mess of it all." Ossian Sweet, a colored doctor, and ten others of his race were indicted for killing a white man. The case then tried was that of Dr. Sweet; the jury was discharged after forty-eight hours of vain attempt to reach a verdict, and that case has not been retried. This month Ossian's brother, Henry Sweet, has been tried and acquitted on the same charges and same evidence. Clarence Darrow, the well-known Chicago criminal lawyer, was counsel for the defense in both cases.

What makes this significant is that the trouble grew out of a state of things existing in many places in the North, always productive of uncomfortable feeling

between the races and sometimes resulting in hatred and bloodshed. Thus in Detroit the colored population, Mr. Lilienthal told us, jumped from 5,000 to 80,000 in fifteen years. The colored section became crammed, but there was no outlet for the overcrowding because white people did not want Negroes in their residential section. In small places this condition usually adjusts itself, although not without friction. But in a big city, where all the workmen want to be near their jobs, there is apt to be serious trouble. In Detroit one colored doctor's house had been mobbed; Dr. Sweet, unwisely but lawfully, bought a house in a white neighborhood. He was warned, his house and family were disturbed, and the house was stoned; the police gave no protection; finally shots were fired from the house, and a white man, Louis Breiner, was killed on the steps of a house near by.

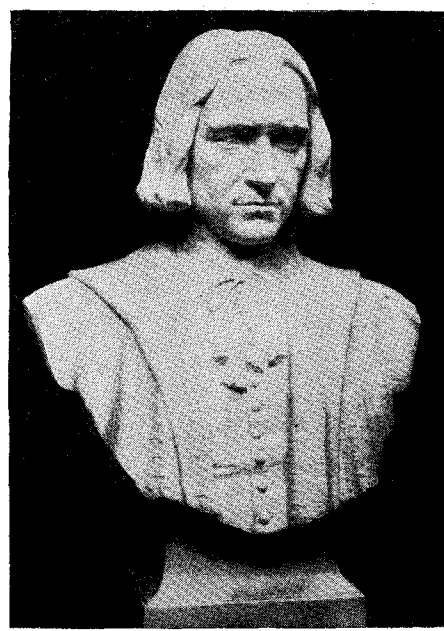
What, if any, degree of crime was committed by these Negroes was a hard question for any jury to decide. But a harder question is how may the state of hostility leading to such quarrels be warded off. Perhaps, after all, Northern cities may learn from Southern cities how to deal with troublesome race questions, for more and more in the South





Keystone

Daniel Boone



Roger Williams



Jonathan Edwards

These busts were unveiled at the Hall of Fame of New York University on May 12

reasonable mutual concession and agreement not to overstep fixed conventions, together with interracial local conferences, have bettered relations.

### The Hall of Fame

IT must not be thought because busts of Jonathan Edwards, Daniel Boone, and Roger Williams were only the other day unveiled in the Hall of Fame that they have but recently been admitted as "American immortals." In this academic scheme the choice or election to the honor is followed in due season by a memorial tablet, and the final honor of a bust is dependent as to time upon the promptitude of admirers or descendants in providing the bust.

For the ceremony by which men of lasting fame are honored the eulogies are fitly assigned, and in many cases descendants unveil the busts. Thus, the other day, Dan Beard for the Boy Scouts laid a wreath beside the bust of Daniel Boone, John Drew presented the bust of Edwin Booth, Roger Williams's bust was unveiled by a descendant, Mrs. John D. Rockefeller, Jr. The late Judge Alton B. Parker was to have spoken about Chancellor Kent and the late Oscar Straus about Roger Williams; Justice Ordway and Rabbi Wise took their places.

In all, nine busts were presented to view: Daniel Boone, Edwin Booth, Jonathan Edwards, James Kent, George Peabody, Augustus Saint-Gaudens, Daniel Webster, Roger Williams, and Eli Whitney—an odd but interesting com-

bination of the old and the recent in American genius.

### Joseph Pennell's Bequest

ALL too frequently judged as crabbed, carping, and hypercritical, Joseph Pennell, who did so much for art, has added to the debt due his work and memory by the bequest of his books, pictures, and drawings to the Library of Congress. He has done much more than most such benefactors, for he has provided a liberal fund for the maintenance of the collection, which, it may be assumed, will go far to make it useful. Some years since he gave to the Government his Whistler library, one of the most complete in existence, which complements admirably the Charles L. Freer store of Whistler paintings and drawings, also the property of the United States. So future generations of lovers of art and the unique in literature can recall one who thought of them to their advantage.

### Girl Scouts

CRITICS of the younger generation are particularly severe in their comments on the modern girl. In the first of ten articles on the problems of the younger generation by Ishbel Ross, in the New York "Herald Tribune," Dr. Charles W. Eliot, President Emeritus of Harvard, is quoted as saying:

I also notice that young women expect to encounter rudeness from young men and that they don't much resent it. Here I touch upon what seems to me the worst condition in

contemporaneous manners between young men and young women. Young women do not seem to resent gross misconduct toward them by their male associates.

A remedy commonly advocated for what to many besides Mr. Eliot seems ominous in the manners, if not the morals, of these girls is suppression. Critics of the flapper would like to see her liberties restricted, her habits and her clothes cut along more conservative lines, her craving for exciting diversion denied. There is, however, another way of treating the symptoms. This is the way followed, on the whole, by the Girl Scout movement.

Delegates from various parts of the United States and from a number of other nations have recently been discussing the problem of the modern girl. They were women interested in the Girl Scout movement in all parts of the world. That they discussed their subject with sympathy for it—or rather her—is indicated by the fact that one of the topics of discussion was whether the modern girl was in fact a problem. These delegates visited Boston and Washington, spent five days at Camp Edith Macy at Briarcliff, New York, then visited Buffalo and Montreal. At the international camp, where most of their discussion took place, the delegates followed the routine of the average Girl Scouts while in camp.

The object, of course, of the Girl Scout movement is to provide a normal and wholesome outlet for the modern girl's desire for activity and a means of