

Andrews is correctly quoted in the newspapers, he still favors a combination of distillers, with Government sanction. Mr. Haynes presumably favors continuance of the present system of warehousing and distribution.

Some Forgotten Facts

POST hoc, ergo propter hoc.

That is prohibition. Those who believe in it credit it with everything good that has come about since the ratification of the Eighteenth Amendment. Those who do not believe in it condemn it for everything bad that has come about since that event.

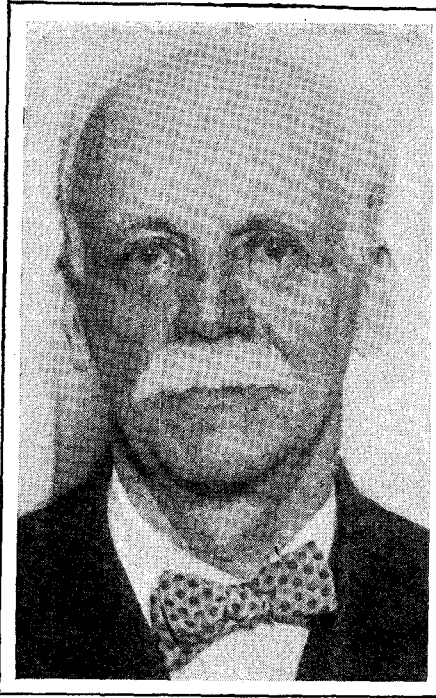
Mrs. Martha Bensley Bruère states this situation as the result of eight months of investigation by the National Federation of Settlements. A series of articles by Mrs. Bruère was recently published in the New York "Herald Tribune."

Neither the friends nor the foes of prohibition are wholly right, of course, as Mrs. Bruère points out. Not all of the increase in savings accounts is due wholly to prohibition. A greater measure of general prosperity has had some effect. On the other hand, the reputed prevalence of "wild parties" of boys and girls is not wholly due to prohibition. The automobile, giving them a larger latitude; the lauding by the press of notorious offenders, giving youth an adventurous impulse to imitation—these and many other things aside from prohibition have played a part.

But the investigation did not show these drinking parties to be so prevalent as they have been reported. It did not, indeed, show any of the reputed evils to be as great as they have been reported. It showed that in every section of the country there is much less apparent drunkenness than in pre-prohibition days. This showing is based, not merely on the smaller number of drunken persons seen on the streets and in other public places, but also in the greater efficiency of workmen and the almost total disappearance of drunkenness as the cause of poverty in charity cases.

The investigation confirmed what might have been logically deduced beforehand—that prohibition was measurably effective for a time; that violators effected close organization and conditions became worse; that now enforcement organization is catching up with lawless organization and conditions are becoming better again. That improvement is shown to be universal—in the large cities, in smaller cities, in the rural districts.

That improvement is not to be, of course, dramatically swift. Mrs. Bruère



Wide World

Caleb H. Baumes

The President of The Outlook Company once ran against him for a seat in the New York Legislature. We put this in as a piece of news that Mr. Baumes may never have heard of

speaks of the next twenty-five years as a period of trial. No one should be disappointed if a longer period than that should elapse before the law is so thoroughly observed that everybody will admit that it works.

Perhaps the greatest good to be accomplished by Mrs. Bruère's articles comes from the fact that they show certain evils now complained of to have



Wide World

This picture of Bobby Jones is an evidence both of his skill and of the continual improvement in the process of transmitting pictures by wire. The picture shows the redoubtable golfer clasping his latest trophy, emblematic of his sweeping victory in the Southern Open Championship. The picture was telegraphed from Atlanta to New York

existed before the Eighteenth Amendment was in force. There are bootleggers and "speakeasies" now, but there were bootleggers and "speakeasies" under the régime of the saloon—directly supported by the brewers and the distillers, according to the statements of competent witnesses quoted by Mrs. Bruère. Some minors drink now, but it was no uncommon thing for minors to get drunk in saloons. Some boys and girls drink together now, but some boys and girls always did drink together.

Those are facts that all who are old enough once knew, but many appear to have forgotten them. To have them recalled in a manner so authoritative should be helpful.

Fostering Crime

THE New York State Legislature has seen fit in its closing hours to kill all but seven of the forty-one well-considered laws drafted by the Baumes Commission as a part of its efforts to curb crime.

The effectiveness of the acts fostered by this body, now in effect, is undeniable. That all the amendments proposed were vital need not be assumed; that those which have now passed will help society against the lawless is likely; but some of the defeated bills were important, notably one dealing effectively with the "fence," as the person dealing in stolen goods is best known.

Without a market theft would not thrive, and large operations, such as silk and fur robberies, would probably be much reduced. The law has had small success in dealing with the receiver, even though he is rated as bad as the thief. Tammany Assemblymen are credited with the demise of this and other measures offered. There are enough up-State Republicans to have carried them had they been as concerned about crime as they are about politics.

The work of the Baumes Commission cannot be considered lost, however. It has made the sanest study of criminality the State has known, and its conclusions are sound and workable. Behind the defeat, however, stands that curious sentiment of sympathy for rogues that lies deep in the human heart, and which all too often justifies the bitter lines of Sophocles:

Evil survives—the gods protect it
ever;
Villain and knave, they respite from
the tomb;
To save the gentle, just, they ne'er
endeavor;
But such to death are readiest to
doom.

Yet the seven measures passed by the Legislature mark another step in

advance. Perhaps in another session the real profiteers in professional crime may not fare so well as they have fared so far.

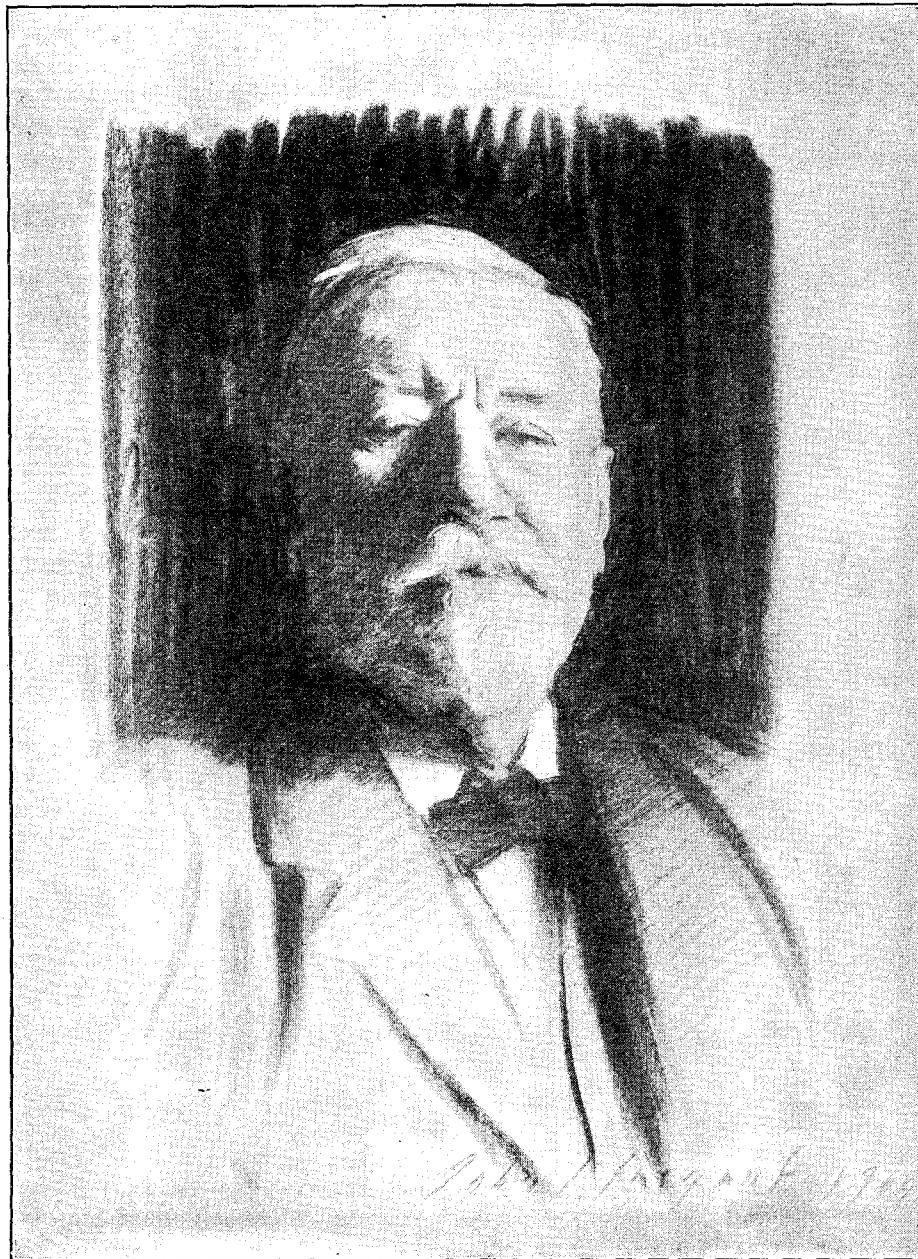
Power from Sea Water

SCIENTISTS and engineers have heard a great deal of late about an ambitious plan announced by the French scientist Georges Claude, who proposes to generate immense amounts of energy by taking advantage of the fact that in the tropics the surface water of the sea is warm and the bottom water is practically ice water. The plan has received considerable newspaper publicity, and the response of the average reader seems to vary all the way from serious acceptance to smiling dismissal. Yet it is, in our opinion, neither economical, on the one hand, nor chimerical, on the other.

What Dr. Claude proposes to do is to erect an immense power plant on some tropical shore and extend large conduits to the bottom of the sea, reaching cold water at a few thousand feet depth. Through these conduits he would draw up water and use it to chill a mammoth steam condenser. This condensation of the contained steam would constantly create a vacuum, and in a vacuum water boils at ordinary room temperatures. Warm surface water would therefore be turned to steam or vapor. The steam produced would drive large turbines, and would then be condensed to maintain the vacuum as mentioned above. Thus the cycle would go on continuously. In theory the plan is utterly simple, and any physicist knows it would work. Claude himself is a distinguished physicist and already has to his credit several highly important industrial inventions.

But Would It Pay?

SOME of us may find it hard to believe that water can be boiled at such a low temperature (80° to 85° as an average for surface water in the tropics). This difficulty, however, exists only because we are so accustomed to think of water boiling in teakettles at 212° (at ordinary sea-level atmospheric pressure). Yet on a mountain water boils at a considerably lower temperature, which explains why cooking takes place so slowly there. Carry the reduction of atmospheric pressure much further, and we reach Dr. Claude's figures: steam at eighty-odd degrees. This steam would, however, have a pressure of only one-half pound per square inch, compared with, say, 250 pounds in modern locomotive boilers. Therefore, to make up for this low pressure, a correspondingly greater volume of water must be converted to steam; and there, if anywhere,



From original drawing by John Singer Sargent

Professor Charles Sprague Sargent, internationally famed for his horticultural achievements

is the rub—the required installation would have to be very many times greater than those we now have, and the investment would be equally increased. Every second, in order to produce half a million horse-power—the capacity of a great steam power plant at the present day—about 30,000 cubic feet of water would have to be boiled away into steam. Any engineer would consider that a staggering volume of water to evaporate each second; any engineer would whistle when told of it.

Yet, given the money, there is nothing to prevent its being accomplished. But would it pay? Many are doubtful whether it would pay so long as we have coal. Yet Dr. Claude, who is now in this country, has never been the kind of man to propose half-baked ideas. Certain it is, at any rate, that the energy stored in sea water in the form of heat is almost unbelievably stupendous. To give a rough idea of the order of magnitude involved, it is known that the sun

while it shines sheds more than 2,000,000 horse-power on each square mile of the earth and sea. Only a fraction is absorbed by the water; yet when we begin to multiply this by the available areas in square miles the potentialities mount up into rows of ciphers like those that are handled only by astronomers and modern ministers of finance. Perhaps our grandchildren will hear more of the Claude plan.

Charles Sprague Sargent

CHARLES SPRAGUE SARGENT, for fifty-six years director of the Arnold Arboretum of Harvard, is dead. Some time soon a movement will be launched to erect to him a suitable monument. It will be a movement futile except in so far as it may enable those who loved him to feel that they have done something to honor the memory of a great man. His monuments are builded, numerous and enduring.

The Arnold Arboretum is his monu-