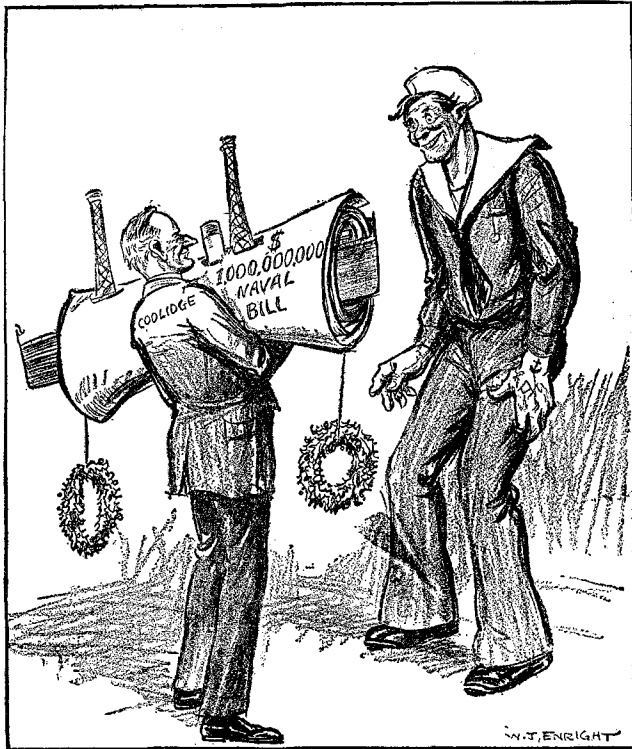


Cartoons of the Week

Enright in the New York World



With the General Board's best wishes

From D. S. Imrie, New York, N. Y.

Hanny in the Philadelphia Inquirer



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She will only have to call him once

From Daniel W. Chase, Philadelphia, Pa.

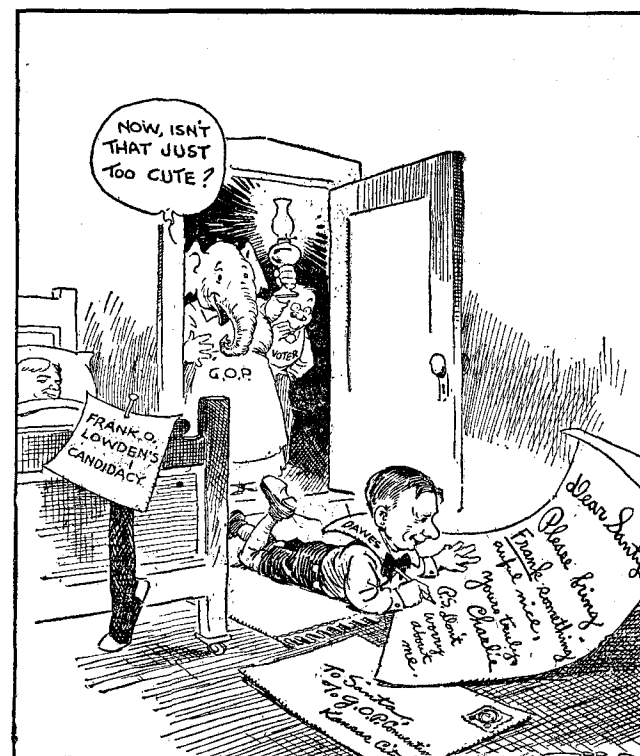
Shoemaker in the Chicago News



Those cold-weather difficulties

From P. P. Udre, Granite City, Ill.

Orr in the Chicago Tribune



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Making a hit with the old folks

From Mrs. Agnes E. Greene, Prophetstown, Ill.

that a fixed sum should be set for German war damages to the Allies.

In a highly significant concluding paragraph in his annual report, just published, he says: "As time goes on and practical experience accumulates, it becomes always clearer that neither the reparation problem nor the other problems depending upon it will be finally solved until Germany has been given a definite task to perform on her own responsibility, without foreign supervision and without transfer protection."

This, says Mr. Gilbert, is the principal lesson to be drawn from the past three years. It is one to which Americans will need to give thought. For Mr. Gilbert's contention on this point outweighs in practical concern to the United States everything that he says regarding Germany's punctual fulfillment of the Dawes Plan, as well as his denial of the thesis of certain American banks that foreign loans for German private enterprises take precedence over the German Government's obligations abroad.

France has already indicated a willingness to see German reparations set at a fixed amount, if it should come to be accepted that all international indebtedness left by the World War forms a hindrance to good economic and political relations among the nations and that a general readjustment is necessary. What is meant, obviously, is the war debts. Other allies would undoubtedly fall into line.

It is impossible here to comment on this whole question; but it is important now to record this statement by the most important American financial figure in Europe, which is certain to be the basis of widespread discussion in the new year.

Writs Replace Bayonets

COMPARATIVE calm fell upon the turbulent sea of Oklahoma's civil war between Governor and Legislature when Governor Johnston ceased to rely upon troops and put his lawyers to the van.

The legislators insist on their right to call themselves into extra session; the Governor and the State Supreme Court (*his* court, say his enemies) declare the law (it was not an amendment to the Constitution, as we stated last week) unconstitutional, chiefly because the Court held that only an amendment could take away from the Governor his sole right to convene extra sessions of the Legislature.

The Senators, allowed to sit by suffrance, and not as of right in the Capi-

tol, and thus freed from what it termed "the embarrassing position of being barred by bayonets from our meeting-place," assembled for the trial of the Governor on charges of various alleged illegal and more or less nefarious acts. The Governor has issued a spirited



Keystone

Governor Johnston, of Oklahoma

counter-attack, from which we quote three cogent sentences:

Not a single chamber of commerce, not a single civic organization, not a single body of churchmen, not a single political organization, not a single business institution in Oklahoma, not a single bar association urged any session of the Legislature. But with the voice of a united people, these organizations have asked me to refuse the demand. There is not a single plausible reason for a special session of the Legislature.

The Owens case has played an important part in this controversy. Owens, an oil operator, was elected to the Legislature after a campaign consisting chiefly of attacks on the Supreme Court and charging the Court with fraud and favoritism. In the Legislature Owens continued his attacks. He was convicted of contempt of the Supreme Court and was sentenced to one year in jail. He was released by the Court of Appeals, on the ground that the members of the Supreme Court were disqualified because of prejudice. This case has now been appealed to the Federal District Court. Meanwhile Justice Riley, of the Supreme Court, sued Owens and

the Tulsa "World" for libel, with the result that the jury brought in a verdict giving Justice Riley the small sum of \$100.

Under all this attack and counter-attack the political air in the State nicknamed "Sooner" is too hot for calm judgment. But the people of Oklahoma refuse to be stampeded.

Even the charge that the Governor's lady secretary is a Rosicrucian has not led to gun-play.

The S-4

As this issue of The Outlook goes to press it seems all but impossible that the six then living members of the crew of the submarine S-4 should be rescued. In Provincetown Bay a strong gale is running, the cold is severe, communication with the boats near the S-4 is suspended. If they die, the grimness of the tragedy is deepened by the fact that these men perished after they had made their plight known by spelling out their plea for help with hammer blows.

Yet the story of S-5, which crashed in a nose-dive in 1920, might make any rescue seem possible. Her sailors crept to the top of the projecting stern, drilled a small hole and put out a sailor's shirt as a flag. It was seen, and eventually the engineer of a steamship bored with his own hands (he dared not use a flame) a circle of fifty small holes, patiently cut the spaces between with a cold-chisel, lifted the metal out with a crowbar (like the top of a tin can) and the men got out alive after two days' imprisonment.

The S-4, with forty-five men and officers, sank outside Provincetown Harbor on December 17 after a collision with the Coast Guard destroyer the Paulding. Where was the tender which is supposed to guard the submarine when it rises, as in this case, to the surface? The only answer given is that "for some reason today she remained in Provincetown Harbor." Another question has been asked: Why have not submarines been provided with exterior iron hooks or loops to aid the raising by chains, as urged by the officer who was most active in raising the S-51 two years ago?

These and all other problems involved will doubtless be scrutinized by the naval court of inquiry. No one should be accused recklessly, but the country will demand searching and convincing answers.

The lost members of the crew of S-4