

Washington Irving in person, but Mrs. William Cumming Story, president of the association which has bought the old house, thinks it quite well established that the old-bachelor author made it his town residence when he was living at Sunnyside, probably in the three years ending in 1856.

It is quite appropriate that the house should be owned and managed by the National Patriotic Builders of America, which has for its aim the fostering of the patriotic ideals of the Fathers of the Republic.

The author of the "Knickerbocker History" cannot be too much honored by the people of New York City. He laughed genially at their Dutch ancestors, but he loved them.

War Dangers in Peace Time

THAT officers and men enlisted in the service of their country often lay down their lives in performing their duty has been illustrated again and again in collisions, submarine disasters, and gun explosions. This element of danger in peace is a part of the needed preparation against war, and lives so sacrificed are truly those of patriots.

In the case of the recent collision in Japanese waters in which a hundred and twenty-nine lives were lost, the two destroyers and two cruisers involved were engaged in war maneuvers on a dark, foggy night and without lights showing. The danger was excessive and overzeal in the endeavor of the destroyers to outflank and pass the cruisers led to the disaster. Within the same month thirty-eight men were killed and forty-seven were wounded by an explosion on a Japanese mine-layer, the Tokiwa.

As was fitting, honors have been paid by the Emperor and people of Japan to all these men who suffered in the nation's service, and Americans who recognize courage and devotion to country will join in sympathy for Japan's disastrous loss.

A French Delegate to the Bar Convention

AMONG the many hundreds of lawyers, including judges, who gathered last week at Buffalo to attend the fiftieth annual meeting of the American Bar Association were not only distinguished Americans but also men of distinction from other lands. Among these were Lord Hewart, Lord Chief Justice of England, and H. Maurice Bokanowski, French Minister of Commerce and Industry. Before going to Buffalo some of these guests from other lands had taken occasion to make visits in this country. M. Bokanowski has undertaken to make



Wide World

The house where Irving worked

the best use of his time by doing some of his traveling by airplane. He went from New York to Toronto by air, and also by air from Toronto to Detroit to visit Henry Ford and to see the automobile and airplane factories there.

In choosing M. Maurice Bokanowski as their representative to the American and Canadian Bar Conventions, French lawyers selected one of the most distinguished members of the present coalition Cabinet. He came, in response to the American barristers' invitation, not only as the delegate of the association to which he brings credit, but also in a sense as the personal representative of two of the foremost French advocates whose duties prevent their attendance, Premier Poincaré, and the *batonnier* Aubépin, president of the French bar.

M. Bokanowski is young as men go in politics in France. He has held his seat as Deputy only since 1914, but in the financial debates that marked the crisis between 1924 and 1926 he won prompt recognition. He was appointed member of the Commission of Commerce and later of the Committee of Finance, where in 1922-4 he occupied the vital post of *rapporteur général*. During the Poincaré Ministry of 1924 M. Bokanowski was Minister of the Navy, and when the present Cabinet was formed a year ago he was called forward again, this time as Minister of Commerce.

In 1925 M. Bokanowski visited Washington as member of the Caillaux mission for the settlement of the French debt to the United States, and he holds progressive views on the question of reciprocal commerce between the two countries.

The Minister will find many things aside from the Bar Convention to study while he is in the United States. Under his direction come not only the mails, telephones, and telegraphs, which are all Government monopolies in France, but radio and aeronautics as well. It was by M. Bokanowski's department that facilities were placed at the disposal of the American transatlantic fliers. Americans, therefore, remembering with pleasure the cordial French reception to our aviators, have special reason for welcoming M. Bokanowski to this country.

Appointments to the Legion of Honor

THE French have always been most gracious in their recognition of American merit, as demonstrated in their bestowal of the Legion of Honor upon leading citizens of this country. The list published by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs on August 17 included five American names, of which one was a promotion, and four appointments. The appointments were Albert N. Connett, Jr., of the Guaranty Trust Company;



Underwood & Underwood

Horatio Bottomley and his wife

Charles F. Goddard, managing director of the United Shoe Machinery Company; Edwin Scott, artist; and H. A. Webster, painter and etcher. The promotion was that of Walter Gay, artist, to the rank of Commander.

Mr. Gay first went to Paris to study art in 1876, having begun his career in 1873 by painting flower subjects. He studied under M. Bonnat, and was a constant exhibitor at the Paris Salon. The large picture "Benedicite," now in the museum in Amiens, and "Las Cigarreras," in the Luxembourg Gallery, are his work, and his pictures have also been purchased for the London, Boston, and Metropolitan Museums. Mr. Gay was made a Chevalier in the Legion of Honor in 1894, and promoted to Officer in 1906.

The French ministries have a happy talent for rewarding home merit with the Legion of Honor in most unexpected places. The Legion is by no means confined to the rich and the great, and social pedigrees are so utterly discounted as to make this organization one of the

most democratic honor societies in the world. Among these summer appointments, two will suffice to illustrate the point. On the list of the Minister of Commerce appears the name of M. Fargeas, a mail carrier who has been in the service for thirty-three years, and who was named for meritorious service. On the list of the Department of Agriculture is the Widow Hamant, mother of nine children, eight of whom are living and still attached to the soil. "For the dignity and the activity of her life," reads the notice of this woman who has been husbandless for twenty years, and who has nobly conducted her farm with the help of her young children, "she deserves to be cited as an example."

All honor to the Legion of Honor for such recognitions.

Bottomley Redivivus

WHEN Horatio Bottomley retired (to jail) five years ago, The Outlook chronicled the event under the headline "Bottomley Passes." The other day he emerged from Maidstone Jail.

When he reached his Sussex home, says a press despatch, "bands played, flags were hung out," and (climax of rural popularity) he "has been asked to present prizes at local fairs and has been cheered wherever he appeared in public."

Bottomley was convicted of a mean fraud—the misuse of money raised by his "bond clubs" in which ex-soldiers, workers, and poor people generally invested. He had ability of a sort; we described him at the time as financial necromancer, orator extraordinary, journalist amazing, and hater of things American. His "John Bull" weekly had an amazing circulation; what he offered his public was, wrote Mr. P. W. Wilson, a fellow-member of Parliament with Bottomley, "the pointed paragraph, the impudent but amusing sneer, the exposure of petty scandal, and great swelling words of discontent, denunciation, and vague aspiration." He made money by his howling patriotism.

Millions of half-educated and excitable people believed in him. It is quite likely that "John Bull" may be revived and Bottomley once more be a rallying-point for hysteria.

Egypt's "Grand Old Man" Dies

ZAGHLUL PASHA is dead, and in British Government offices in London there must have been sighs of relief. At the age of seventy-six years, Zaghlul was the inspiring head of the Egyptian Nationalist movement. Without him, agitation against British suzerainty is likely to subside, as similar agitation did in India after Gandhi was removed from active public life. The Suez Canal is unthreatened for another period.

Always irreconcilable and always energetic, Zaghlul concentrated and organized Egyptian unrest. From 1888, when the British occupied his country, he devoted himself to the cause of freeing Egypt from alien rule. Sometimes at home in Cairo and sometimes in exile, he never relaxed his will and never lost a chance to further his purpose. The period in which he centered international attention upon himself began with the termination of the World War, when he demanded recognition of Egyptian independence. He rose to be Prime Minister after Great Britain granted Egypt autonomy in 1922, and resigned his post rather than accept the penalties laid down by the British Government for the assassination of its representative in Cairo, Sir Lee Stack. Since then, although British recognition has been refused to Ministries formed by him, the Egyptian voters have persistently returned his party with a majority in Parliament. King Fuad, the nominal