

thorized by the National society. We are especially happy that the establishment of this fact was brought about through Mrs. Bailie's own admission."

Mr. George W. Alger, attorney for Mrs. Bailie, retorts that the President-General's interpretation "is quite erroneous."

"The National Board of Management studiously avoided making the black-list question and the use of the black list an issue at Mrs. Bailie's trial. . . . Only one charge made originally against Mrs. Bailie placed this black list in issue. The charge itself was withdrawn. . . . The main charge against Mrs. Bailie was that while a member of the organization she had no right truthfully to criticize its officers, State and National, and that to do so in any way was to disturb the peace and harmony of the organization."

As for that famous "black list," which named such dangerous persons as William Allen White and Professor Irving Fisher, of Yale, Mrs. Bailie's lawyer says that, while she admitted at the trial that she had no personal knowledge of the issuance of them, except in Massachusetts, her testimony showed that similar lists had been used in Michigan, Kansas, and elsewhere.

"The testimony also showed the aid and encouragement afforded by the National officers . . . to the extension of the black-list system of doubtful speakers and doubtful organizations through the various States, by the aid and encouragement which they gave, particularly to Fred Marvin, whose Key Men of America and Daily Data Service Mrs. Bailie criticised."

The fight, Mr. Alger promises, will continue.

Colonel Callahan to Mr. Raskob

IN a rejoinder to Mr. John J. Raskob, Chairman of the Finance Committee of General Motors, Colonel P. H. Callahan, President of the Louisville Varnish Company and former President of the National Paint, Oil & Varnish Association, denies that he took Mr. Raskob to task for his connection with the National Association opposed to Prohibition. He says that he simply asked Mr. Raskob what substitute for prohibition he had in mind, and he complains that Mr. Raskob has ignored his request.

An outline of Mr. Raskob's arguments against prohibition was reported in The Outlook for June 13. In his letter in rejoinder, Colonel Callahan counters with arguments for prohibition. In contrast to Mr. Raskob's experience, he cites Henry Ford, John D. Rockefeller, and

the late Judge Gary as witnesses to the economic benefits prohibition has produced, and declares that purchasing power has increased because "our people have to save, spend, or invest at least \$4,000,000,000 which would otherwise be wasted on intoxicating liquors."

As to constitutionality, he notes that "we are very fortunate in having an institution that eliminates the private interpretation of our Constitution and laws, and the Supreme Court has fully considered the legality of prohibition." He denies that prohibition infringes personal liberty, declaring that "the 'right of the individual' to do what he pleases regardless of the common good is both immoral and illegal." He recognizes an increasing disrespect for law, but, he inquires, "paraphrasing Shakespeare, 'Why shake your gory locks at us prohibitionists?'" It is, he says, those who are against, not for, prohibition who are disregarding the law. And he does not regard the majority, who he believes favor prohibition, of being guilty of the intolerance of which they have been accused.

It is not prohibition, he thinks, but liquor that is the paramount question. For "centuries," he says, "almost every civilized nation has suffered from the evils of liquor and in one after another liquor has been now a home problem, now a social problem, now an industrial problem, now a political problem, and always more or less of a moral problem taking toll of the character and the manhood of our race." He cites statistics of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, of the New York "World" and the New York "Times," and the Methodist Board of Temperance, Prohibition, and Public Morals to buttress his view that enforcement has improved. He agrees that prohibition has not brought about the full results desired and "has occasioned some evils which we did not expect." He desires, therefore, to know what substitute for prohibition can be suggested that has not already been proved fruitless.

Shifting Scenes in Germany

THE new Chancellor of the next German coalition Government is to be Hermann Mueller, leader of the Social Democrats and a former Cabinet head. He is finding trouble in forming a Ministry that will command in the Reichstag the majority he desires, made up also of the Catholic Center Party, the Democrats, and the Bavarian People's Party. These groups, with the Social Democrats, formed the "Weimar Coalition" that put through the Republican Constitution. Differences between the Social

Democrats and the People's Party, representing conservative and industrial interests, have blocked efforts to include this influential faction. But the Chancellor plans to keep its leader, Dr. Gustav Stresemann, as Foreign Minister.

At the same time the German Government has been engaged in a controversy with S. Parker Gilbert, the American Agent-General for Reparation Payments. In his latest report Mr. Gilbert has declared that Germany is able to meet the full schedule of payments required by the Dawes Plan; and he has also suggested that the railroads raise freight and passenger rates to provide larger revenues. Germany still argues that the burden is too heavy to carry, with trade declining, and the retiring Cabinet refused to raise railroad rates. The whole issue will have to come up again before the new Cabinet.

A Poem Is "Writ"

ROBERT UNDERWOOD JOHNSON, B.S., A.M., Ph.D., L.H.D., Commander of the Order of the Crown of Italy, Officer of the Order of Leopold (Belgium), Commander of the Order of St. Sava (Serbian), Grand Cordon of the Order of SS. Maurice and Lazarus (Italian), Grand Officer of the Legion of Honor (France), and Director of the Hall of Fame in New York City, has indited a poem to Miss Amelia Earhart upon the text of her remark that she was only baggage during her transatlantic flight. We republish it here as it appeared in the New York "Evening Post:"

"ONLY BAGGAGE"

By ROBERT UNDERWOOD JOHNSON

Only baggage? If we grant it,
Ah, what precious freight was there!
Mother-courage, child-eyed wonder,
Maiden spirit pure and fair,
With the whole world as her suitor—
Atalanta of the Air!

Not a sordid thought went with her,
Just the new pride of the West—
She a letter writ to Europe,
Though it bore not crown or crest,
With nobility envisaged
As the best of all our best.

Take her, England, to your hearthstone!
Harbor, France, her flying feet!
'Tis a woman's soul we send you,
Stronger than a friendly fleet;
And remember, in your welcome,
'Tis America you greet.

Did Miss Earhart, as she took off from Trepassey, have any true realization of some of the perils that she faced?

The Outlook

Windows on the World

By Malcolm W. Davis

SHOTS fired in the Yugoslav National Assembly have echoed all over Europe more loudly than any since those at Serajevo in 1914 that killed the Austrian Archduke and brought on the World War. No international conflict threatens now in consequence of this outbreak within the walls of the Belgrade Parliament, but it has shown how tense and perilous is the feeling over relations between Yugoslavia and Italy.

The tragedy arose out of the debates on Government policies, and particularly the ratification of the Nettuno conventions with Italy, permitting Italians to acquire land within thirty miles of the Yugoslav frontiers and coast-line. Stephan Raditch, the Croatian peasant leader, and his followers were violently opposing the agreements, on the ground that they would lay the country open to Italian penetration and subjugation. Infuriated by the insults that he and his supporters shouted at the Government benches, Punica Ratchitch, a Deputy of the Radical Government party, drew a revolver and rushed firing at the peasant spokesman. Paul Raditch, nephew of the leader, threw himself between his already wounded uncle and his assailant, and fell dead from a second shot. Other peasant Deputies tried to intervene, and before the assassin had emptied his gun four of them were down with serious wounds. In the confusion, Ratchitch escaped, and later gave himself up to the police.

Stephan Raditch suffered a serious wound near the heart, and the hospital where he was taken reported him in a dangerous condition.

Rioting followed in Zagreb, the center of his influence in Croatia, in which three persons lost their lives and some two-score civilians and policemen were injured. Raditch is the idol of the great majority of former Austrian South Slavs, reunited to Serbia as a result of the war, but far from being at rest in their changed allegiance. They have felt that they did not receive a just share in the Government with the dominant Serb element, and they are particularly antagonistic toward Italy.

What the effect on the situation of the Government and the Nettuno conventions with Italy may be is not yet clear. Immediately after the shooting the



Wide World

SOUTH POLE, AHOY!

Commander Richard E. Byrd at the wheel of the Samson, the ice-breaker, which is to be used as a supply base for the Byrd Antarctic Expedition in the South Polar region

Democrats resigned from the coalition Cabinet, as a sign of protest. The settlement of the crisis, it was felt, would depend largely upon the action of King Alexander and upon the recovery or death of Stephan Raditch.

JAPAN has declared herself mistress of Manchuria. The significance of that fact overshadows for the moment every other development in the Far East.

True, Chang Hsueh-liang—a youth still in his twenties but reputed to be capable—has followed his father, Chang Tso-lin, as Manchurian dictator. The former war lord, who rose to power from banditry, died from injuries received when his train was blown up—as a result of a plot still unexplained—when he was returning to Mukden from Peking, where he had ruled for two years. But he succeeded in passing on the title of authority to his son. Yet the real rulers are the Japanese. They have said that, while they do not oppose a peaceful agreement between the Chinese Nationalists and the Manchurians, they will prevent hostilities from spreading into Manchuria—by force, if necessary. They have massed troops at border points to emphasize their determination.

"Call it a protectorate if you like,"

says Mr. Matsuoka, Vice-President of the Japanese-controlled South Manchurian Railway.

True also, Japan has withdrawn her flotilla from the Yangtze River, because of improved conditions in central China, and has denied a reported intention to demand foreign administration of Tsingtao and Tsinanfu, in Shantung Province, where her protection of Japanese residents and their considerable interests brought her into conflict with the Nationalists. But her declaration of a practical protectorate in Manchuria puts her in the dubious position of separating territory from China, actually if not in theory.

Chang Hsueh-liang has declared for an end of all civil war, negotiations with the Nationalists for a peaceful settlement of differences, and abolition of the "unequal treaties" and equal treatment for China. A long-headed and well-advised young man who evidently wishes to keep Manchuria Chinese. And undoubtedly the Nationalists will not seek to push the issue to an open clash with Japan in their present situation, and will come to some understanding with Chang. But the action of Japan will fan the smothered fire of Chinese resentment against her expansion on the Asiatic mainland.