

Letters & Life

In which books, plays and people are discussed

Edited by LEON WHIPPLE

Decalogue for Authors

LITERARY ETHICS, by H. M. Paull. Dutton. 358 pp. Price \$3.75
postpaid of Survey Graphic.

AUTHORS enjoy unique opportunities for crime. They can be liars in the grand manner and thieves in sly and delicate ways. Sins against the holy ghost of Truth must perhaps be left to the sieve of Time, but skulduggery in the profession needs constant scrutiny and exposure for the protection of the public and of the honorable members of the guild. In this Age of Print it becomes extremely important that the technique of authorship be kept pure, for we are guided more by mere words than any age in history; the enlarged returns for writing set new temptations in a man's way; and we use print for utilitarian or entertainment purposes where the self-imposed ethics of the priest or artist possess no authority.

Literary Ethics by H. M. Paull is, therefore, more than a delightful collection of curious and amusing lore on literary thieves and misdemeanants and eccentrics. It is a prolegomena for a modern code of the ethics of print offered by a man who is lovingly devoted to literature and admirably aware of the intricacy of his theme. It is important that plain men realize there are rights and wrongs in dealing with words; and Mr. Paull's exegesis of the literary decalogue will help. He is free from esthetic snobbishness, yet never indolently rubber-stamps the customary practice of our times. His appreciation of the rights of all parties to the cause is singularly level-headed. We hear the side of the dedicatory patron against whom Samuel Johnson fulminated; we find a decent status for the potboiler who provides popular reading at a price—provided his pot boils honestly. The evidence is richly documented, but of a fascinating humanness. You meet many a jolly rogue who defends piracy or plagiarism with impudent eloquence. You also face today's problems as in the consideration of what protections an author can invoke against malpractice in adaptations of his work for the cinema (newly important for the nascent talkies) or of the usefulness of the "ghost" for vicarious writing.

The prime crime is plain theft from stealing manuscripts to monumental plagiarism. That is growing rare, thanks to laws on copyright and literary property. But the pirates of the good old days stole other folks' work and abridged it, wrote a sequel, turned it into a play, or delivered it as a new sermon. The clergy were remarkably gifted at taking their good where they found it: one mail-order list offers a quarter's sermons for fifteen shillings with two shillings off for cash and reveals at least a desire for better things. Indeed, even bishops argued that congregations might be more edified by a pirated masterpiece than by an original bore. We regret the author did not consider the modern device of getting permission to reprint an article from each of twelve men, say, and then making of them a book for which the authors get thanks and the compiler collects the royalty. That is a sort of synthetic piracy. We cannot step on plagiarism for, as the author says, "The history

of plagiarism is indeed the history of literature" and proves it from Sophocles through Dryden, Voltaire, and this year of grace. The classic defenses for stolen passages is that a good thing is worth repeating even if you claim to have laid the egg, or that you put crude ore through the refinery of genius. The plagiarists themselves have invented no new excuses: indeed, it seems that the major motifs of human life are few and old, and the brain cells of the race are not infinitely kaleidoscopic, but pre-ordained in standard patterns.

The literary misdemeanors (the author's label) are partly fascinating proof that imagination runs wild and plays pranks, and partly serious evils. It seems false emphasis to list the basic problems of censorship and copyrights along with minor puzzles such as when is a hoax harmful or whether parody is a sin against letters. But perhaps parody has suppressed Longfellow even more sternly than any censor could have done—if Longfellow can be imagined as ever stimulating any censor. The duties of editors and publishers to their contributors are excellently defined . . . and still need definition. So runs one fascinating chapter after another on historical novels and what liberties are allowed with famous souls, on the modesty becoming a man writing his autobiography, and a final sensible recognition of the right of an author to make money provided he does not sell his soul. The volume is vastly readable, various, and full of odd bits on great writers. Mr. Paull concludes that in most of the departments of literature he covers there has been a steady amelioration—even editors have improved. But he points out the evils that still threaten: censorship, the invasion of privacy, the reckless personalia and inaccuracy of memoir writers, and the growing power of the press and its tendency to monopoly. That last phrase, I think, sums up most of the others.

FOR it is in journalism, including books of a certain kind, that the ethical battle rages today. Perhaps in Mr. Paull's England the issues are not so urgent or complex. Certainly he does not face some of them realistically. Take the "ghost," for example, a ghost being the real author of a work signed by someone else. Ghost writing, as he shows, is no new thing. One Dumond was famous in France. He worked for Mirabeau and "saw his compositions universally extolled as masterpieces." Our present ghosts are of lesser breed. Dumas alluded to his 1,200 works: certainly ghosts walked in his *scriptorium*. Paull says: "A writer has no right to owe his reputation to the work of another . . . and to deceive the public is as much a crime in literary matters as in anything else."

But our ghosts are not so easily laid. Unliterary men and women do have experiences that deserve record both as information and as light on human life. Their special adventures or place make them material. Comes the ghost who talks with them and puts what is interesting or important into readable form. Is this a crime? Two rules come to mind. The intervention of the ghosts should be acknowledged in the signature of the composition, even if something of authority and

authenticity be sacrificed. Otherwise, we had better print the original crude human stuff to take or leave, and learn from. But fear of ridicule here may keep my hero silent altogether, or people may not read his prosy and formless outpourings. Second, the ghost should not incarnate himself in the material. He should neither point the moral nor adorn the tale. It is the simple veracity of the original experience we want, not conventional inventions. He is a medium, not a window-dresser.

But admitting the usefulness of the ghost as a reporter of actual experience, we immediately find all sorts of corruptions for commercial ends. Prize-fighters and ball-players write sage observations though they are scarcely literate. The lust of the public for vicarious experience is so great that people set out to have experiences so they can sell the tale. The literary rights of explorers and heroic stunt-doers are regular stipends for which the contracts are let before the expedition starts. We even have the parasite who stows away so he may sell his little burst of fame. There is gold at the Poles and in the skies as there once was for gentlemen adventurers in the Indies. Next comes the invention of experiences that never happened to people who are exploited into characters—young girls before the mast or slave-traders. Last comes the criminal for whom a confession and a philosophy are pounded out by a hack-ghost in an office. So what is certainly a device of value for putting life on record becomes a fake and a corruption. How can we teach the public to tell a good ghost from a bad?

Then there is the amusing case of the famous men who, so to speak, insist on being their own ghosts. Once they submitted more or less graciously to being interviewed for the press. So they got prestige and spread their views. Now they interview themselves, sign the product and sell it. A certain agile-minded prime minister is said to have discovered the possible profits in the self-interview. There remains the nice problem as to when the public is entitled to an interview free gratis. I think there are emergencies when men are bound professionally to talk. The medical man, for example, when a new cure for cancer is proclaimed. But on the whole the prime minister's logic was better than usual. The commercial press wants to sell the man's name and opinions. Why should they not split with the purveyor of the opinions? The question of the use of an official position is beyond the scope of literary ethics. The layman who uses the interview for propaganda is another matter. In this Henry Ford is the greatest master the world has seen. He is too rich to turn interviews into cash: he turns them into propaganda—and perhaps publicity that serves the Ford car. But the fact remains he denies interviews like a king and issues ukases like an emperor.

The fact that Mr. Paull misses is that writing now means considerable money or publicity—and publicity is convertible. There should be no confusion of this sort of thing with literature. Novel temptations have arisen and increased in pre-

cise ratio to the reward. But the temptation is not to steal others people's ideas or words, but to exploit every source of words and sell them at from one cent to a dollar each. There is nothing here of the old idealism of the prophets or the scholar or the artist. Once Mr. Author considered it a disgrace to make money out of his writings. In classic times you had copies made for your friends or students: later, the Church fostered authorship for the glory of God. But with cheap printing and the consequent popular audience writing became profitable and authors men of business. Their works are no longer viewed as gifts of divine inspiration and so free to all, or the products of society and so communal in nature. It is this change in ideal that proposes the new ethical questions in literature as a profession.

There is no easy solution. But certainly we do not want to throw the austere protections and honors of true literature over the offerings of commerce. As Mr. Paull says, "in the house of literature are many mansions." It would be wisdom if we learned to distinguish which are peep-shows (however useful) and which are temples.

LEON WHIPPLE

A World Book

THE ENCYCLOPAEDIA BRITANNICA, *Fourteenth Edition*. Encyclopaedia Britannica, Inc., 342 Madison Avenue, New York. 24 volumes, illustrated.

THE new Encyclopaedia is out . . . if one may refer to such a dynastic event in street terms. The English races again present their view of the present state of human knowledge. They do so with customary imperial scope, for the 3500 contributors represent fifty countries. This is a world book, a new survey of universal knowledge, and from first inspection, we believe it is the most comprehensive, current, and useful reference book ever published, and one of great beauty and convenience. The time is ripe for this complete revision—the first since 1911—for as the editor, J. L. Garvan, points out in his admirable preface the body of our knowledge, nay, our very ways of thought have been changed in these two decades. Revolutions have come to pass in state-craft, discovery, science, art, religion and social science; and the editors starting *de novo*, have planned a chart of our progress. And I may frankly say I am filled with enthusiasm and admiration for their achievement.

I have not read these 24 volumes of 1000 pages each containing 35,000,000 words that require an index of 500,000 entries. One confronts the cosmos with humility. But I trust my impressions do no injustice to the giant labors of the editors. The tests of an encyclopaedia are truth and authority, completeness, modernity, readability for plain men of alert minds, and ease of access to the treasures offered. Certainly errors and omissions will be found—editors are not gods. But until specialists point out the mistakes in the matter on religion, physics, the World War, archaeology (as they surely



West wing of the Bodleian Library at Oxford, in 1675. Books under the galleries were placed with backs to the walls and until 1759 were guarded against theft by iron chains. (Illustration from the new Britannica.)

will) we may accept the authority and integrity of the contributors as guarantees of as much truth as most of us can stand.

The work is new and current, dated practically January 1, 1929, with stop-press additions, such as the accord of Italy and the Catholic Church down to within ninety days. The articles were written mostly in 1928. The carry-over from previous editions is estimated at from twenty-five to fifty percent. The old classic articles that could not be bettered or needed no change have been kept; but not even a great name has preserved in the book material now out-moded or partisan in view.

Completeness, balance, and the avoidance of duplication have been assured by a system of "federal editorship" and inter-checking. Perhaps the key-note of "the Fourteenth" is in exhaustive and brilliant editorial planning. With Mr. Garvan labored some thirty English lieutenant-editors for special fields, and an American co-editor, Franklin Hooper, with a corps of about twenty-four subject editors. Their eminence is attested by the names of John Dewey (philosophy), Vernon Kellogg (science), James Harvey Robinson (civilization), Roscoe Pound (law). So the vast bulk of knowledge was sub-divided and given perspective. To meet the old charge that the Britannica was insular and British, the editors have almost fallen over backward, perhaps out of plumb. The new cry may be that here is one more specimen of "Americanization." Certainly it reflects our journalistic efficiency, sub-division, and specialization: that may mean a loss of personal and literary charm, and those stirring appraisals of a whole field by one great authority. But if these be evils they are the evils of our times—and any encyclopaedia must be a mirror of its times. If we hunger for a new simple unity of knowledge, the Britannica does not offer this. By nature, I presume, it could not. But we may well be proud of the cosmopolitan good-will that presents the moot question of war guilt in 1914 with a symposium by Mr. Garvan for England, Pierre Renouvin for France, Herman Lutz for Germany. The parochial has disappeared.

The ideal has been to humanize knowledge without vulgarization, to make it democratic rather than the prerogative of class learning, yet to preserve a high scholarship. The remarkable indexing, cross-references, display type, preliminary outlines, simple presentation of difficult sciences and almost vernacular style, assure that the work will be comprehensible by, and accessible to all seekers for knowledge. Here we must note the advance in visual education. At a glance the most striking and novel fact about the new Britannica is its truly noble pictorial investiture. There are some 15,000 pictures, charts, and diagrams, including 1200 full page plates, and a museum of art in color pages done by new and gorgeous processes. The very gold of the Gutenberg Bible, or a Cellini cup is reproduced. Here are etchings of great cities; all the sub-divisions of a ray of light; Bobby Jones making golf shots; the carving of a leg of lamb; air routes, auto-trails, campaigns. This "how-to-do" note is constant in text and picture. You learn by doing, and have a compendium and guide-book. Many pictures from the air are shown. Some 500 maps—200 of them grouped with a gazetteer of place names—give an atlas for the new day of international relations. Warren E. Cox and the printers deserve our deep congratulations.

Will you, the SURVEY reader, want this set? I think so. I want it covetously. The format is readable, dignified, and promises durability. The type is large and legible; the paper opaque rag-sulphite, more "handable" than the thin bible paper. We do not need the assurance that this edition has cost some \$2,000,000 in editorial expenses to date, or that it is the equivalent of 500 books that would cost over \$1200 singly. The price is within the scope of any desirous family, about that of a radio, or one-tenth of an automobile. In the standard binding it is slightly over five dollars a volume. I feel that you may discount all possible spots that may be discovered on this sun

of publishing, and, comparing what you get for your usual expenditure, never feel that this is not your money's worth, pressed down and running over. For your children, for your culture, for practical guidance this book will add to your wisdom and your pleasure in belonging to the human race.

One final lesson every encyclopaedia offers. This monument of our knowledge teaches us how little we know. Here we push back the boundaries of our knowing as far as they have ever gone. How vast still is the Unknown! How great the virtues of humility and faith! Since the brave six-penny numbers of the first edition of 1768 how little that is new have we added under the old headings, Death and Love.

LEON WHIPPLE

Labor Leaders' Religion

LABOR SPEAKS FOR ITSELF ON RELIGION, *edited and with an introduction by Jerome Davis. The Macmillan Co. 265 pp. Price \$2.00 postpaid of The Survey.*

"WHAT does labor think of the church?" The answer depends, of course, on whom you ask. Here are twenty-nine witnesses covering nearly the whole world of labor—not counting Professor Davis himself who leads off with a sharp reprimand to organized religion. In general, the "regulars" speak with courtesy and respect, although not without criticism, of the church, while the radicals give it short shrift and use the opportunity offered them to preach their own gospel. In both cases, individuals, not groups, are speaking; and in both cases the great mass of unorganized labor is perforce, left unrepresented. So the question comes down to this: what do certain leaders of various labor movements think of the church?

It is probably true, as this symposium indicates, that the official labor movement in America is friendly to the church, even when critical to its policies, while the radicals are, in general, unsympathetic and more or less contemptuous. A number of the writers in the first group make cordial acknowledgement of the efforts of religious bodies of different faiths during recent years to secure a greater measure of justice for labor. (One is surprised to be sure, to find them overlooking the most striking and dramatically impressive example of such action in our history, namely, the successful attack on the twelve-hour day in steel in 1923, led by the churches, which caused the industry to reverse its policy within two months' time.) But such friendly statements do not tell the whole story. Some of the most respectful of them come from devout Catholic labor leaders who are too deeply and habitually reverent to be alienated from the church by any failure on its part to meet labor issues as they wish it might.

Behind all that is said lies the significant fact that while labor has not, as many people contend, "deserted" the church, the Protestant churches by and large, have little hold on that portion of labor which has taken a serious and intelligent interest in the improvement of its own status. This does not mean that the Catholic church holds its membership by manifesting its sympathy with the labor movement, although it has a much more impressive body of teaching on industrial ethics than the Protestant churches; it means, rather, that the Catholic church maintains a religious hold on labor regardless of economic questions.

Are we not dealing here with something even more fundamental than economics? Much of the discussion of religion in Protestant circles in America seems to rest on the assumption that labor's attitude toward the church is a mere matter of reciprocal interest, an acknowledgment of service rendered to labor, as such. In refreshing contrast to this tendency is the authentic spiritual note which characterizes the paper by Arthur Henderson of the British Labor Party. Henderson does not spare criticism of the church, but he adds: "The

churches, whatever may be said regarding their old-time imperfect presentation of Christianity, are the greatest and most powerful moral and spiritual schools that the world has known, whose first and chief object is to produce Christian character; and the problem of character must always be of deep concern to the leaders of democracy."

The criticisms of radically-minded labor men (it is a man's book) are chiefly significant not as showing what labor thinks of the church but as the reflection of keen-witted men. If Mr. Hardman, who recently produced that stimulating volume, *Labor Dynamics*, is right the labor movement is headed away from all religion in the traditional sense: "The religion of labor is godless for it seeks to restore the divinity of man." A. J. Muste of Brookwood Labor College sets aside the testimony of the official labor movement, calls for a show-down on the attitude of the church toward extremists and asks Christians to concentrate their efforts on making "the holders of power and privilege abdicate rather than preaching to revolutionists to postpone their violence." The articles by Otto Bauer, Emile Vandervelde, Toyohiko Hagawa and Gideon Chen are among the most rewarding. The symposium as a whole undoubtedly makes a contribution to an understanding of the relation between the labor movement and organized religion.

F. ERNEST JOHNSON

Federal Council of Churches, New York

Why We Lynch

ROPE AND FAGGOT. by Walter White. Knopf. 272 pp. Price \$3.00 postpaid of Survey Graphic.

NO man knows more about lynching than Walter White. A Negro, he has made unique investigations of scores of lynchings. He is also a man of letters. His broad and earnest presentation of the facts and sociology of this national crime deserves therefore thoughtful welcome. His principal contribution is an attitude: to search for the complex psychological causes of lynching in the southern mind. Here is an excursion among the folkways of the South that at times borders on a tract against the South. He returns with a profoundly important thought: that the prime evil is the effect of mob violence on southern people and the warping of the minds even of children. The beatings and general intimidation of Negroes is, he thinks, probably more dangerous to democracy than the crises of lynching.

This does not, however, discount the cruel truth that we have had a century of lynching and nearly 5000 mob murders. The chapter on the extent of the industry with revelatory case studies and the admirable tables and comparative statistics of the appendix, prove the extent of our shame. Of equal value are the discussions of the basic economic causes of lynchings, of the possible cure through state or federal laws, and of the grounds for hope that a new conscience is being born in the South itself that promises the condemnation and disappearance of the crime. Since Mr. White believes that ignorance and emotionalism fostered by fundamentalist southern churches has contributed to the mood of lynching, he rejoices that better men are being trained for the ministry and that seminaries offer instruction in race problems. The efforts at racial reconciliation promoted by the Federal Council of Churches, the Commission on Inter-Racial Cooperation and others are bearing slow fruit, for it is the encouraging truth that lynching has decreased in the last few years. The southern press is contributing by its braver stand.

The improved Negro press and the northern journals as well as the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People have turned the light on actual cases. Industrial progress is breaking up the isolation and ignorance in the South. Young men in the South and certain universities are studying the Negro with a new courage and sympathy. The Negro contri-



The Law is Too Slow. This reproduction of a lithograph by George Bellows decorates the jacket of *Rope and Faggot*.

bution to our culture is being acknowledged and new evidence of Negro capacity in art, music, letters being offered. But the vital sources of change, Mr. White believes, are the increased solidarity and resistance of the Negro, and the economic effect of his migration from the South. To keep him, the South finds cooperation better than violence. The changed attitude produced by all these causes is a surer ground of hope than either political action or punitive laws.

The author finds the root in economic rivalry which is rationalized by ignorance and crowd-mindedness and defence mechanisms invented to justify slavery into a general savage race fear. The old bogey of sex crimes as an excuse for lynching is disposed of by the plain figures. Rape is involved in but a small percentage of lynchings. More important he thinks is the general anti-black philosophy that has been generated by a world-wide imperialism with its need to prove white superiority over exploited races. This interesting suggestion shows how far the author ranges into the religious, social and recreational conditions that produce this sadistic perversion compounded of fear, jealousy and antique traditions. He intimates that mere dullness of life under the evangelical churches may produce a sort of explosive hysteria.

I must confess that many of Mr. White's ideas seem to me speculative, ingenious, and not finally convincing. His analysis does not go deep enough to become unitary; and his generalizations are not buttressed with enough of satisfying evidence. The proofs are not always either scientific or complete. There is a residual propagandism that intrudes on a generally dispassionate study and though inevitable and humanly comprehensible (for what Negro—or sincere white—can be dispassionate on this theme?) is a disservice. This controversial bent leads Mr. White to make too much of beating down the straw men of exploded or eccentric doctrines of Negrophobes about Nordic race stuff, brain weights, and the white man's sex jealousy of the virile Negro. This book is so useful, courageous, full of factual material and wise in its search for roots, that we do not want its impact lessened by descents to futile controversy or the exacerbation of minor prejudices.

It is small thanks for Mr. White's labors to ask him to do more. But he is the one man to apply his *schema* of motives in a few actual cases. He will do a great service to his people, the South and us all by applying the technique of Middletown to a lynching and the community (Continued on page 44)

***the standard of
hotel service is***

STATLER SERVICE

***and the last
word in hotel
equipment is***

RADIO IN EVERY ROOM

You get better values at a Statler: private bath, morning paper, bed-head reading lamp, excellent library, variety of restaurants (from lunch-counter or cafeteria to formal service)—all the Statler comforts plus Statler Service. And fixed rates are posted in every Statler room.

HOTELS STATLER

Boston

Buffalo

Cleveland

Detroit

St. Louis

New York
[Hotel Pennsylvania]

(Continued from page 43)

where it happened. Let him examine the literacy, religious affiliations, racial stock, political control, journalistic influences, sex psychology, and economic forces at work behind the lynching. Let him seek out the facts and spirits of the neighborhood. Only the actual tragedy and its concrete antecedents have ever been revealed in lynchings. Deeper study might reveal the actual causes and possibly the cure. And it is the cure that must be the sad concern of this nation.

LEON WHIPPLE

The Literary Crime Wave

THE ELEMENTS OF CRIME (*Psycho-Social Interpretation*), by Boris Brasol. Oxford University Press. 433 pp. Price \$5.00 postpaid of Survey Graphic.

THE CRIMINAL AND HIS ALLIES, by Marcus Kavanagh. Bobbs-Merrill. 432 pp. Price \$3.00 postpaid of Survey Graphic.

BORIS BRASOL was once prosecuting attorney of the St. Petersburg Supreme Court, but those who seek in this book the fruits of his undoubtedly interesting experience expressed in terms of anecdotal reminiscence will be disappointed. The book is almost wholly a philosophical and at times scientific attempt to explain the phenomenon of crime. The approach in the first half of the book is sociological; in the second half the "psycho-physical nature of crime" is considered. The background of the author as a lawyer and administrator is constantly in evidence, however, and one is conscious of a sound and practical touch in those aspects of the subject where the vexing reconciliation of law and psychiatry are considered. His devotion to a scientific style however grows at times somewhat wearisome, especially when long and involved passages are used to express what are really most commonplace utterances.

When Mr. Brasol leaves the first part of his theme, the chief defect of which seems to be a propensity to take modern sociological terminology too seriously, he moves with a more certain sense of direction. His discussion of Crime and Responsibility is a well organized summary of the medical and legal aspects of this question with a very interesting discussion of the imperial Russian practices in this aspect of criminal procedure.

Judge Kavanagh is a practical man, too. He has for many years been a member of the Superior Court of Chicago and has presided at countless criminal trials. He was a member of the Committee on Law Enforcement of the American Bar Association which after a trip to England and France prepared a report upon law enforcement some years ago.

Perhaps we should not quarrel with this book which after all is valuable only as it adds to the literature of criminology the opinions of a veteran of the criminal courts. There is however, even in a book that is properly a part of the literature of opinion rather than of fact, good and sufficient reason to require a more careful use of factual material. For example, in commenting upon what he deems the "tragic abuse" of parole and probation, Judge Kavanagh says that "taking the country over, about 28 per cent of the more serious paroles prove failures." In the first place, what are "the more serious" paroles? No explanation is made. For his figure of 28 per cent failures he offers no authority. This is unfortunate, because if such a determination has been accurately made it is not yet in the literature of criminology. Nor in the opinion of the reviewer can it be made with the present statistics and records available throughout the United States. This is a serious charge and a judicial mind should not make it on the basis of facts which are not cited. Throughout the chapter devoted to this subject the attack is principally upon the basis of parole abuses, although there is a general sweeping condemnation of probation as well. To substantiate this attack upon probation Judge Kavanagh offers not one item of evidence, except to say that in the Criminal Court of Chicago "613 felons, or 15.34 per cent of the felons arraigned in the criminal court, were put on probation."

The implication is that this use of probation has something to do with Chicago's crime wave. This may be true. It would be as hard to prove a denial as an affirmation. If the judge had only extended his research to the neighboring city of Milwaukee he would have found that in 1926 probation was used in 41 per cent of felony convictions

(Continued on page 48)

(In answering advertisements please mention THE SURVEY)



Traveler's Notebook



In Italy with Henry James

TRAVELERS no less than book lovers need to read between the lines. If they just get surface impressions, like words in a string, they lose half the meaning. Before going on a journey yourself it's a good thing to dip into a book by someone who has the gift of such discovery, and so take their fresh eyes along with you, like magic spectacles. If you are going to Italy, for example, turn to *Traveling Companions* by Henry James, which has just been reissued by Boni & Liveright. There's a romance bound up in it. But this is what he reads between the marred pigments of a great painting:

The most strictly impressive picture in Italy is incontestably the Last Supper of Leonardo at Milan. A part of its immense solemnity is doubtless due to its being one of the first of the great Italian masterworks that you encounter in coming down from the North. Another secondary source of interest resides in the very completeness of its decay. The mind finds a rare delight in filling each of its vacant spaces, effacing its rank defilement, and repairing, as far as possible, its sad disorder. Of the essential power and beauty of the work there can be no better evidence than this fact that, having lost so much, it has yet retained so much. An unquenchable elegance lingers in those vague outlines and incurable scars; enough remains to place you in sympathy with the unfathomable wisdom of the painter.

And here is what the northern Italian towns project upon his sympathetic retina:

They are shabby, deserted, dreary, decayed, unclean. In those August days the southern sun poured into them with a fierceness which might have seemed fatal to any lurking shadow of picturesque mystery. But taking them as cruel time had made them and left them, I found in them an immeasurable instruction and charm. My perception seemed for the first time to live a sturdy creative life of its own. How it fed upon the mouldy crumbs of the festal past! I have always thought the observant faculty a windy impostor, so long as it refuses to pocket pride and doff its bravery and crawl on all-fours, if need be, into the unilluminated corners and crannies of life. In these dead cities of Verona, Mantua, Padua, how life had revelled and postured in its strength! How sentiment and passion had blossomed and flowered! How much of history had been performed! What a wealth of mortality had ripened and decayed! I have never elsewhere got so deep an impression of the social secrets of mankind.

In Japan

THE Institute of Pacific Relations meets in Kyoto this fall (October 28-November 9) and has set up no easy program of problems to consider; namely, food, population and land utilization; China's revision of treaties and her financial reconstruction; tariffs, foreign investments, diplomatic relations, the League of Nation's part in the Pacific, war prevention policies, immigration exclusion, and pre-eminently Manchuria.

Conferences come altogether too thick and fast, and succeed too seldom, to be held in high regard. But the Institute is rather in a class by itself in that its members, men and women of note in their various fields, attend as individuals, for the distinct purpose of contributing their expert knowledge in the interest of better understanding, sympathy and cooperation among the countries of the Pacific. Surely it is not idle to be optimistic when, to mention but a handful of the American delegates, such minds meet as C. F. Adams, president of the

First National Bank, and Judge Charles H. Carey, both of Portland, Oregon; Mrs. Alfred McLaughlin of San Francisco (a long time member of Survey Associates) and Dr. Carl L. Alsberg, director, Food Research Institute of Stanford University; Roland W. Boyden, formerly unofficial representative of United States with Reparations Commission; Prof. Joseph P. Chamberlain of Columbia, Ada L. Comstock, president of Radcliffe College; and Sidney Hillman, president of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America. Chester H. Rowell attends as head of the Information Section of the International Secretariat of the Institute in Honolulu, and Prof. James T. Shotwell as chairman of the International Research Committee.

Social workers are especially gratified in the selection, as one of the four women to go, of Mrs. Ethel Richardson Allen of Los Angeles, associate state superintendent of education. Mrs. Allen has been up to her elbows in one of the most constructive undertakings in inter-racial relations within our borders—the remarkable spread of adult education in California, first with the immigrants and now with the native born. Her article in the *Survey Graphic* on the first ten years of the demonstration will be remembered. Two years ago she was the recipient of the Harmon award for distinguished achievement which went to Mr. Hillman last year. Mrs. Allen opened a school for teachers in adult education at the summer session of the University of California.

India

NEW YORK CITY is to be the scene of yet another cultural project—India Center. The India Society of America was founded some five years ago by Hari G. Govil, and sponsored by such well known people as Professor Edwin R. A. Seligman, Oswald Garrison Villard, Professor John Dewey, Dr. John Haynes Holmes, "to promote a broader and more intelligent understanding between the peoples of India and America through the study and appreciation of India's art, literature, philosophy and culture; to disseminate a more accurate knowledge of the Hindu people, their life, ideals and aspirations."



At the first three weeks conference last fall, they decided they could function most fruitfully by opening a house where people can come for any and all information pertaining to India—library, lectures, art exhibitions, films, drama, dinners and other social get-togethers. They have taken the six-story building at 334 Riverside Drive (near 106th Street) and plan to christen it with a second conference this fall.

In addition, Mr. Govil, the director, will, this fall, personally conduct a six to eight months tour around the world, going by way of Europe and returning through the Pacific. The special object of the trip of course is to give those who are interested a chance to see India pretty thoroughly, through the eyes of one of her native sons, who not only knows the Orient, but also the Occident. Mr. Govil is a distinguished looking young Hindu, was educated at the Benares Hindu University, and bore an active part in the Young India Movement.

EDUCATIONAL DIRECTORY

SCHOOLS AND COLLEGES

Smith College School for Social Work

Courses in
SOCIAL PSYCHIATRY, MEDICINE,
SOCIOLOGY, PSYCHOLOGY,
GOVERNMENT, CASE WORK

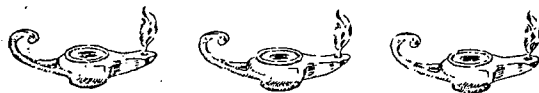
Leading to the degree of
MASTER OF SOCIAL SCIENCE

Students enrolled for the full course
are assigned to a social agency for
a period of nine months' supervised
intensive field work.

Write for catalog B

Address

THE DIRECTOR
College Hall 8, Northampton, Mass.



HIGHER standards in social
work wait upon a better
qualified personnel. In the pres-
ent day urge for higher standards,
nothing seems more indispensable
than professional education
for social work.



The New York School of Social Work
107 East Twenty-Second Street
New York

School of Social Work SIMMONS COLLEGE

OFFERS FOR 1929 — 1930
PROFESSIONAL TRAINING IN

Psychiatric Social Work
Medical Social Work
Community Work
Family Welfare
Child Welfare
Rural Work

Special attention given to Field Work

Address

THE DIRECTOR
18 Somerset Street, Boston, Massachusetts



Western Reserve University

School of Applied Social Sciences

Graduate Professional Training in

FAMILY CASE WORK	PSYCHIATRIC SOCIAL WORK
CHILD WELFARE	GROUP WORK
MEDICAL SOCIAL WORK	PUBLIC HEALTH NURSING
ADMINISTRATION OF INSTITUTIONS FOR CHILDREN	

Field Instruction provided for in
Cleveland Social Agencies

MAIN OFFICE OF THE SCHOOL
2117 Adelbert Road, Cleveland, Ohio

NURSERY SCHOOL

Limited Group

DAY AND BOARDING PUPILS
Penthouse

235 West 76th Street

Manhattan

COLLEGE COURSES

at Home



Carry on your education. Develop power to
initiate and achieve. Earn credit toward a
Bachelor degree or Teaching Certificate
by correspondence. Select from 450 courses
in 45 subjects, including English, Mathe-
matics, History, Education, Psychology, Eco-
nomics, the Languages, etc. Write for catalog.

The University of Chicago

445 ELLIS HALL

CHICAGO, ILL.

(In answering advertisements please mention THE SURVEY)

The New School for Social Research

announces the opening of its eleventh year September 30

at 465 West 23rd Street, New York City

At the outset the New School was regarded as an experiment. Were there really enough people in New York with adult minds and open minds (not the same thing, if you have not attended courses at the New School) to make it worth while to build up an institution exclusively to meet their educational needs?

There are. Ten years of steadily increasing attendance prove it.

Another question asked at the outset was: Were there really people who would contribute material sums of money to maintain an institution which undertakes to educate, not the adolescent, the handicapped, the defective, but a select body of the unusually mature and intelligent?

There are. The New School is just completing successfully a campaign for a pledged income of \$75,000 a year for five years. This is more than twice the pledged income for any period except the first two years of the School.

A third question: What would become of the New School when its title to the property on West Twenty-Third Street lapsed, at the end of ten years? For the current year the New School will remain exactly where it has always been. The progress of "improvement", which is turning the rest of the London Terrace into a desolation and a waste—later, we trust, a cosmos—has stopped reverently short of the New School buildings—for a year.

The New School has acquired a generous frontage on Twelfth Street, between Fifth and Sixth Avenues, where it will erect a building which will house its expanding activities far more commodiously and conveniently than they have ever been housed. This will be the first building erected in America to house higher adult education.

The architecture of the new building will be modern as the New School is modern. It will be built around the idea and functions of the New School. You will come to see it, as it will be one of the most interesting examples of the clothing of a living function in a living form.

The new building will open October 1, 1930. In the meantime at 465 West Twenty-third Street, the New School offers you a wide range of courses.

In Psychology and Mental Hygiene, courses by

Dr. Joseph Jastrow

Dr. Fritz Wittels

Dr. Frankwood E. Williams

Dr. David M. Levy

Miss Edith F. Symmes

Mr. Simon H. Tulchin

Mr. E. K. Wickman

In Philosophy and the Social Sciences, courses by

Dr. Walton Hamilton

Dr. Horace M. Kallen

Dr. Elisha M. Friedman

Dr. Benjamin Ginzburg

In Literature and the Arts, courses by

Henry Wadsworth Longfellow Dana

Gorham B. Munson

Gilbert Seldes

Ralph M. Pearson

Aaron Copland

All courses are given at convenient hours in the late afternoon and evenings. There are no entrance requirements, except a genuine interest in ideas; no examinations, except by special request of the student. No formalities: one may, if he chooses, register for courses by mail.

Write or telephone for Catalogue

465 WEST 23rd STREET

CHELSEA 1386

EXTENSION COURSES IN SOCIAL SERVICE for PROFESSIONAL WORKERS

SEASON
1929 - 1930

THE KINGDOM of GOD

A comparative study of the utopias and social ideals of different peoples.

SEX EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WORK

A seminar in the material, methods and problems of sex education in the different age groups: childhood, adolescence and adults.

MEDICAL SOCIAL CASE WORK

A study of the methods of social diagnosis, principles of social treatment and special problems that arise in social care of the sick.

FREE SYNAGOGUE SOCIAL SERVICE DEPARTMENT

For bulletins and information address Dr. Sidney E. Goldstein, 40 West 68th Street, New York.

the social worker's LIBRARY

A Series of authoritative volumes edited by JOHN LEWIS GILLIN, Ph.D., intended to provide social workers and students of social work with reliable and helpful information regarding the most recent findings and experience of social scientists and professional social workers.

Community Recreation

By J. C. Elsom
8vo, 278 pages, illustrated . . . Price, \$2.25

Community Organization

By Jesse F. Steiner
8vo, 395 pages . . . Price, \$2.25

Case Studies in Community Organization

By Walter W. Pettit
8vo, 345 pages, illustrated . . . Price, \$2.25

Social Work Publicity

By Charles C. Stillman
8vo, 254 pages, illustrated . . . Price, \$2.25

Probation for Juveniles and Adults

By Fred R. Johnson
8vo, 242 pages . . . Price, \$2.25

the Century co.

353 Fourth Avenue, New York City
2126 Prairie Avenue, Chicago.

(Continued from page 44) while the percentage in Chicago for the same year was 20. He would have also found that in Milwaukee the amount of crime is relatively smaller. He would have also found that in Milwaukee the prosecution were able to convict in 63 per cent of all the felony cases, while in Chicago the percentage was 19. (The report of the Illinois Association for Criminal Justice.)

These figures lead us to the central point. In spite of the weakness of probation and parole administration in Chicago, it pales into insignificance before the weakness of a state's attorney's office such as that maintained by Robert Crowe. And yet among all the causes of crime which Judge Kavanagh is able to list in his four hundred pages of denunciation of reformers, humanitarian measures and "leniency," he gives practically no attention whatsoever to the scandalous and fortunately discredited conditions under which the state's cases are tried and eliminated before trial by the office which tries cases in his own court. It cannot be assumed that Judge Kavanagh is ignorant of the evils of a political prosecutor. Mr. Ellis in his colorful introduction to the book assures us that Judge Kavanagh has written a "philosophical study of crime . . . drawn from the pathological and metaphysical literature of the subject." It may be that Judge Kavanagh has leaned more heavily upon the metaphysical than upon the pathological, and ethics in these latter days has perhaps come to be a division of the vast and ancient discipline of metaphysics.

RAYMOND MOLEY

Columbia University

The Meaning of Mexico

MEXICO AND ITS HERITAGE, by Ernest Gruening. Century. 728 pp. Price \$6.00 postpaid of Survey Graphic.

MEXICO to most people is a tropical land where bandits and graft flourish as luxuriantly as bananas and orchids, a moving-picture land where revolutions inexplicably appear on the horizon and just as inexplicably shoot themselves up into nothingness. Somehow, Lindbergh's landing there made the country seem somewhat safer, while Ambassador Morrow's successful negotiations aroused a faint suspicion that a few Mexicans might be practical business men after all. But international peace requires more than slight feelings of good will. Knowledge is necessary, and understanding.

To supply both, Dr. Ernest Gruening has written Mexico and its Heritage. With a perhaps too generously shared erudition, he plies the reader with past history and present facts and builds up a picture of a country, socially volcanic it is true, but erupting according to laws—the laws of its Spanish and Indian heredity.

"The conquering Hispanic minority superimposed its political structure, religion and language on the natives." The social ideals of 15th century medieval Spain (where feudalism was rotting into degenerate absolutism instead of evolving into bourgeois democracy) played and still play their part in Mexican affairs. And this, not because the conquering Spaniards remain the victors, but because in enslaving the natives, in implanting the Spanish Catholic Church so firmly that at last it had earthly possession of half the land, it twisted and suppressed the Indian culture.

In government and in business the descendant Spaniard today still forms the majority. But his spurned *Mestizo* relative has one foot in the saddle and his eyes are turned away from his white ancestors and directed to the neglected, down-trodden native with whom he has cast his lot. The glow of the present government derives from this fact—its reforms are based upon a desire to build on Indian culture, Indian values of life and property which have persisted remarkably unchanged through all the surface revolutions.

Dr. Gruening pictures a land arrested in its growth by the submergence of its people into peonage and the rotting of their masters by the luxury which came to them so easily. He shows that the problem of today, no matter what the phase, is the quick emergence of this medieval-minded Mexico into the modern world in such a way that (Continued on page 50)

(In answering advertisements please mention THE SURVEY)



Like a Conquering Army THESE BOOKS

have marched triumphant through the centuries

THE LIBRARIES of the old world and the new are crammed with volumes, shelf on shelf, which a thousand men in a thousand lifetimes could never find time to read. And millions more volumes have passed forever into oblivion, not even to find shelter in the archives of public libraries.

Yet these books have come thundering down through the centuries, influencing, teaching and delighting mankind with their indomitable power. They are as new and invigorating as when their immortal authors instilled in them the breath of eternal life.

Emerson once said: "Would that some charitable soul, after losing a great deal of time among the false books, and alighting upon the few true ones which made him happy and wise, would name those which have been bridges or ships to carry him over the dark morasses and barren oceans, into sacred cities, into palaces and temples."

It was one of the monumental achievements of America's greatest educator, Dr. Charles W. Eliot, to bring together the truly great books, to sift the pure gold from the mass of writings the ages have produced. For forty years President of Harvard University, Dr. Eliot realized the need of a library offering everyone the culture which a university strives to give.

The Five-Foot Shelf (Harvard Classics) is the magnificent result of his inspiration and knowledge. These books are the criterion of all literary selection. Through them people have found that the classics are not dull—but intensely stirring; not beautiful antiques, but lively, stimulating modern thought with vital application to everyday life.

In this wonderful library are the writings of 302 immortal authors.

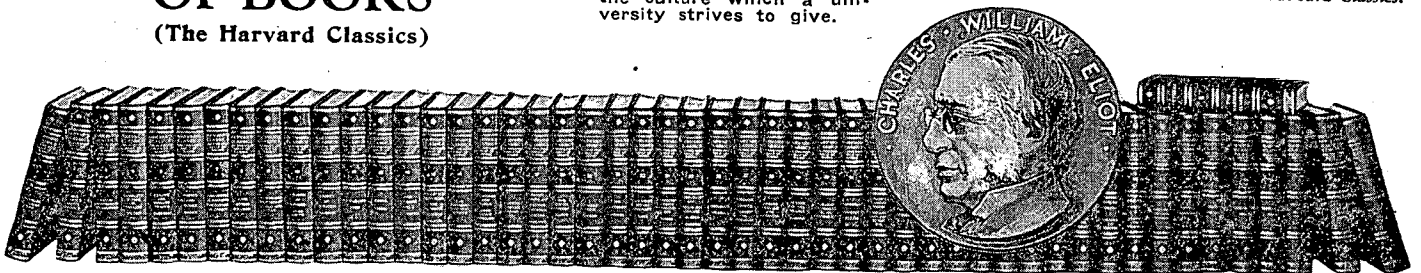
The busy man and woman of today need not stumble through hopeless masses of reading matter, for in the Harvard Classics are the books that live forever, the books that have as proud possessors more than a quarter of a million intelligent, ambitious families.

These books stand for stimulation of thought, and above all, endless enjoyment. They are the books which have won for themselves the well-deserved tribute, "A liberal education in fifteen minutes a day."

P. F. Collier and Son Company has published good books since 1875. By the famous Collier plan, you can pay for these books while you are reading and enjoying them.

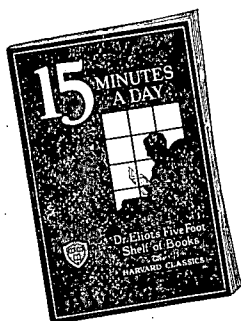
CHARLES W. ELIOT, forty years President of Harvard University, Editor of the famous Harvard Classics.

DR. ELIOT'S FIVE-FOOT SHELF OF BOOKS (The Harvard Classics)



This FREE booklet

This certificate is for your convenience. Before you spend another penny for books, get a copy of "Fifteen Minutes a Day"—the famous booklet that tells how to turn wasted minutes into growth and increased power. It's ready and waiting for you. Sending for it does not obligate you in any way.



P. F. COLLIER & SON COMPANY
250 Park Avenue, New York City

7176-HCA

By MAIL, free, send me the booklet that tells all about the most famous library in the world, Dr. Eliot's Five-Foot Shelf of Books (The Harvard Classics), and contains Dr. Eliot's own plan of reading. Also, please advise how I may secure the books by small monthly payments.

NAME Mr. _____
Mrs. _____
Miss _____

ADDRESS _____

THIS IS YOUR CERTIFICATE FOR THE FREE BOOKLET

(In answering advertisements please mention THE SURVEY)

INCENTIVES TO STUDY

By
ALBERT BEECHER CRAWFORD
Director, Department of Personnel Study
and Bureau of Appointments, Yale University

A thorough and accurate compilation of data secured by means of a questionnaire sent out to the student body at Yale, this volume is an enlightening epitome of undergraduate thoughts and problems in both curricular and extra-curricular activities. Such topics as individual differences of ability, family backgrounds, influence of occupational purpose, requirements and electives, the motivating effect of student activities and hosts of others are a mute evidence of the importance of its purpose. The mere scope of its contents is sufficient to indicate to the reader its tremendous value as an independent and exhaustive study in education.

Illustrated with charts and tables
Price \$5.00

YALE UNIVERSITY PRESS

New Haven

Connecticut



*The Best
Abridged
Dictionary*

Best because it is based upon WEBSTER'S NEW INTERNATIONAL—the "Supreme Authority." When you need a handy book for quick reference in home or office, you can rely confidently upon the convenience and accuracy of

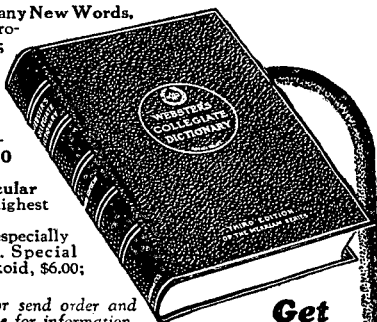
WEBSTER'S COLLEGIATE DICTIONARY

106,000 entries, including many New Words, with definitions, spellings, pronunciations, and use of words; a dictionary of Biography; a Gazetteer; rules of punctuation, use of capitals, abbreviations, etc.; a dictionary of Foreign words and phrases. Many other features of practical value. 1,256 pages; 1,700 illustrations.

Look for the Merriam Circular Trade-Mark—the sign of highest scholarship and accuracy.

The thin-paper edition is especially handsome and convenient. Special Merriam Cloth, \$5.00; Fabrikoid, \$6.00; Leather, \$7.50.

Purchase of your bookseller; or send order and remittance direct to us; or write for information. Free specimen pages if you mention this paper.



**Get
The Best**

G. & C. MERRIAM CO., Springfield, Mass.

(Continued from page 48) the Indian and *Mestizo*, forming 92 per cent of the population, may become the economic as well as the political masters of their country.

That dream is far, far from realization. Dr. Gruening is a careful impartial reporter of facts as he has found them and no visionary to judge them by his hopes. He sets forth in great detail the special problems which confront Mexico today—land, church, army and labor. He shows that progress has been slight and fitful, dependent on administrators.

Probably the unique contribution of Mexico and its Heritage is the great number of original documents, letters, newspaper articles and laws it presents. When both sides set forth their "good reasons" in their own words, the observant reader may be able to extract the "real reasons." However, by letting other people speak so freely, Dr. Gruening has slowed up his book, put greater demands upon the intelligence of the reader than is usual, and broken the unity of impression.

Perhaps this is why, despite his direct evoking of Mexico's past and present, the spirit of Mexico itself, the tempo of the Indian peoples conquered, earthly persisting and now again tentatively coming into their own, fails to rise completely before the reader. The author does not lack the emotional drive or the vision, but his scientific sense of the impartial, the tremendous necessity he feels for balancing "on the one hand" with "on the other" make Mexico and its Heritage a most valuable compendium of information for the student rather than that "discovery of the meaning of Mexico" which Dr. Gruening had hoped to decipher.

EVA A. FRANK

Sacco and Vanzetti Live

THIRTEEN DAYS, by Jeannette Marks. Albert and Charles Boni. 132 pp. Price \$2.00 postpaid of Survey Graphic.

MY current Survey Graphic, for August, starts its book reviews by discussing Ephemeridae. I should like to think that this little book by Jeannette Marks will not fall into that sad category. It is at least not a book of the month but of the decade, and may possibly prove more. This is partly due to its subject, for even the side-issues in the story of Sacco and Vanzetti can not be forgotten; it is also due to the effective way in which one phase of the story is told. Great tragedies in the sphere of fact do not always inspire literature. Sometimes they stun the spectators, sometimes no one cognizant of them is capable of recording them vividly; the tragedies unsung are probably more in number than those passing into our imaginative heritage. Sacco and Vanzetti are fortunate; their martyrdom will apparently leave records that can not die. Their own letters first of all, letters which in their poignant dignity, their unspeakable pathos, their frequent quaint beauty of expression, have a quality absolutely unique. Some of the verses in the anthology *America Arraigned* edited by Lucia Trent and Ralph Cheyney, and elsewhere, rise into literature; Upton Sinclair's novel *Boston* is producing keen impression in Europe. For a long time, the records of the case, now open, will be studied by people eager to analyze the miscarriages of law and the extraordinary control of class prejudice over supposedly educated minds. Miss Marks' book belongs to the most genuine literature of the event. It is the plain story, gravely told, of the group of watchers of the Defense Committee who during the last days before the execution waited tense and breathless for the climax of Massachusetts' shame. They live for us individually—university men and women, poets, artists, working people, women of wealth and status, all united not by any artificial effort at *rapprochement*, still less by any relation of benefactor to benefitted, but by an intense common anguish. Sharing a great experience is surely the most effective way to obliterate the foolish thing that we call class-distinctions.

Miss Marks has described that waiting with a restraint through which burns a steady flame of indignant sorrow. It is of course only an obscure episode in the drama that she gives. The characters in the main action do not appear—Judge Thayer, lawyers Katzman and Thompson, the witnesses, the members of the Commission. Here are only friends and helpless spectators; but reading of their sufferings during those days, one knows afresh that no man liveth or dieth to himself. The account of the March of Sorrow to the burial has not

(In answering advertisements please mention THE SURVEY)

before been so impressively told. The subsequent chapters, in which Miss Marks aligns this story with the whole post-war policy and psychology in our country, are well done. For of course the tragedy of those two Italians was only the most salient evidence of the state of mind and the sort of behavior that still persist.

Miss Marks, who left her summer home at Lake Champlain and came to Boston in response to the appeal of the Defense Committee to people of her kind, is head of the Department of English Literature at Mt. Holyoke. Any one reading this book could surmise her profession, and the book is none the worse for the fact. The pertinent allusions, quotations and parallels increase one's consciousness of the continuity and the grandeur in the agelong struggle for justice and freedom. The value of her book is in its simplicity, its sincerity, and also in its sense of long perspective and its vivid presentation of a subordinate but moving phase in a most moving drama.

Mount Holyoke College

VIDA D. SCUDDER

Marriage Under the Microscope

A RESEARCH IN MARRIAGE, by Dr. G. V. Hamilton. Albert & Charles Boni. 570 pp. Price \$10.00 postpaid of The Survey.
WHAT IS WRONG WITH MARRIAGE, by Dr. G. V. Hamilton and Kenneth MacGowan. Albert & Charles Boni. 319 pp. Price \$3.00 postpaid of The Survey.

If a questionnaire were submitted to 200 selected American citizens as to the details of the technique of their morning bath, the result might be a fair indication of the way in which American people take-a-bath, the minor difficulties incident to taking a bath, and perhaps some remedy for the present deplorable state of the bath business.

But to apply the same method to the problems of marriage is an entirely different proposition. It is exceedingly unlikely that the questionnaire method can ever be expected to reveal the hidden mysteries of marital happiness and unhappiness. This is partly because it is much too complicated an affair; it is also dependent upon the fact that the questionnaire method depends entirely upon the evaluation of conscious material. If psychoanalysis has done anything, it has shown that the vast majority of our wishes, our likes, our dislikes, our satisfactions and our dissatisfactions exist without our having any conscious notion of why they exist. In other words, the average person doesn't know what he wants and doesn't even know why he wants what he thinks he does want. Therefore it is quite impossible for that average individual to give a very good account of his state of happiness to a second party by the aid of a questionnaire, even though that questionnaire be supplemented by personal interviews and checked up with 20 or 200 or 2,000 similar questionnaires and interviews.

Statistical inquiries of this sort have their value. It is an interesting and valuable thing to know what 200 people think is wrong with their marriages, but it should not for a minute persuade us that what people think is wrong with their marriages is what is wrong with marriage in general.

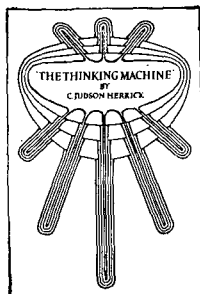
To illustrate the radical variance which psychiatrists have with the entire spirit of this sort of thing, I open at random to read on page 39 of the Hamilton-MacGowan book, "My wife bores me a great deal." Now what does such a comment mean? An automobile mechanic may be intensely bored at a symphony concert and a poet might be bored at a baseball game. But in both cases the automobile mechanic and the poet are obliged to account for the fact that it was they who elected to go to the symphony concert or the baseball game. The real problem is why an individual will elect something from which he derives pain, or to put it more mildly, boredom? Of course the usual assumption is that these individuals elect what later bores them through ignorance of what is coming, and this idea of ignorance-must-be-enlightened pervades the entire study of these authors. But psychiatrists can scarcely concur that ignorance is the chief factor in the production of unhappiness. It is a matter of common knowledge that the ignorant people of the earth are not by any means the least happy and the assumption that people are unhappy in marriage because they are ignorant of marriage is open to grave doubts.

To give another illustration, I open again at random to page 208 in the same book on which a table is presented stating that 62 per cent of the husbands were inexperienced with any woman before they became intimate with (Continued on page 52)

(In answering advertisements please mention THE SURVEY)

You can change your mind

. . . you can improve and control this machine of yours that thinks if you know how it works. If you know the laws of this mechanism called mind you can direct it intelligently instead of blindly . . .



The Thinking Machine

By C. JUDSON HERRICK

\$3.00

Life as it is lived behind the counter

The Saleslady

By FRANCES R. DONOVAN

\$3.00



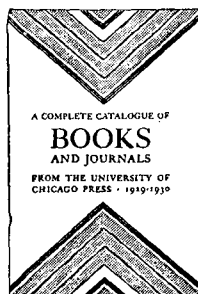
Do you know how to relax

to combat fatigue? Most people don't. Dr. Jacobson teaches a method for securing complete mental relaxation and lower nerve tension.

Progressive Relaxation

By EDMUND JACOBSON

\$5.00



Write for our new complete catalogue of books

THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO PRESS

Three Regional Conferences In Greater New York

on

PARENT EDUCATION

under the auspices of the
CHILD STUDY ASSOCIATION OF AMERICA

Wednesday, October 16th

Bronx Conference

*Hotel Concourse Plaza, Grand Concourse and
161st Street*

Tuesday, October 22nd

Brooklyn Conference

Leverich Towers, Clark and Willow Streets

Tuesday, October 29th

Manhattan Conference

*Hotel Pennsylvania, Seventh Avenue and 33rd
Street*

The following will be among the topics discussed: The Mental Hygiene of Family Relationships, Health and Physical Development, The Child Study Association and the Parent Education Movement, and Research in Child Development.

For Detailed Program Write

CHILD STUDY ASSOCIATION OF AMERICA
54 West 74th Street
New York City

(Continued from page 51) their wives, and that a larger per cent of the wives of this 62 per cent were sexually ungratified than the wives of the more experienced. Now the authors imply that this ignorance accounts for the ineptitude which in turn accounts for the physical dissatisfaction. To the psychiatrist this is all bunk. He would be much more likely to turn the thing around and say that the 62 per cent of the husbands whose inhibitions had prevented them from pre-marital promiscuity had psychological make-ups of a sort which selected wives with inhibitions corresponding to their own, with the result that a considerable number of such wives were never able to dislodge themselves from such inhibitions.

This sort of criticism could be continued indefinitely in regard to specific instances throughout the book and in regard to the attitude of the book as a whole. The authors deserve credit for their courage and their patience in collecting and analyzing these data and in braving the ridicule and criticism which they are sure to invite. Such a study is much more valuable than arm-chair theorizing about marriage. The authors do not attempt to draw sweeping conclusions. Probably much to their own surprise the general outcome of the study indicates that about half of the people they selected to investigate were reasonably happy and the other fifty per cent who were not so happy in the marriage state give considerable evidence in their interviews that they probably would have been no happier had they been married to some one else, or had remained single.

The book should have a wide circulation because it is a good thing for such matters to be ventilated by public discussion. Many individuals will read the book because they want to know what other people think about matters which are not generally discussed with any degree of honesty. They will want to know what other people say in confidence to doctors. As a matter of fact, doctors hear this sort of thing so much that they are apt to forget that people don't tell one another the things they do tell the doctors. It would be a good thing if they did. Dr. Hamilton and Mr. MacGowan have done the public a favor in debunking some of the mysteries of marriage.

KARL A. MENNINGER, M.D.

The Menninger Clinic, Topeka, Kansas

Keeping Up with the Neighbors

ECONOMIC HISTORY OF THE UNITED STATES, by Harold U. Faulkner. 301 pp. Price \$1.50 postpaid of *The Survey*.
AMERICAN ECONOMIC HISTORY, by Walter W. Jennings, Ph.D. Thomas Y. Crowell. 546 pp. Price \$3.00 postpaid of *The Survey*.
ECONOMIC INSTITUTIONS, by Willard L. Thorp. Macmillan. 306 pp. Price \$1.50 postpaid of *The Survey*.
THIS ECONOMIC WORLD AND HOW IT MAY BE IMPROVED, by Thomas Nixon Carver and Hugh W. Lester. A. W. Shaw. 432 pp. Price \$4.00 postpaid of *The Survey*.

THE complacency with which Homo Americanus regards the material achievements of his country has become a notorious commonplace. Surveying all about him the "mountains of material things springing in myriads from the machines" he has given himself over unquestioningly to the scramble for the labeled milk and honey of God's own country. Why look before or after; today it is good to have all that so many others have—bathtubs and autos and radios and books-of-the-month and even a college degree. Need one pine for what is not when installment buying can bring so much to his door?

One need not, of course; but even America is finding it increasingly hard to live by mechanism alone. It may well be that only the triumph of mechanism could give us that leisure from the press of immediate wants necessary for looking within as well as about. In America the looking carries peculiar excitement. For underneath the ugly fruit which is first blooming in our growth toward civilization lie the roots of as remarkable an epic as any the world has ever seen. Let our artists and critics cry out against the ugliness of movement without direction, body without soul; our economists and historians can in the meanwhile accumulate the materials of a saga some poet one day will sing.

They can accumulate these materials, if they have the will to see true—and whole. The great rewards promised to such insight can be glimpsed even from so summary a little volume as Professor Faulkner's *Economic History of the United States*. Apparently a distillation of Professor Faulkner's larger work, this book in the pioneering tradition of Turner and Beard constitutes a real contribution to the admirable purposes of the

(In answering advertisements please mention THE SURVEY)

World Today Bookshelf. Only a profound knowledge of American economic history could enable anyone to compress within so short a space the whole outline of American development. The tremendous panorama this volume unrolls before its readers is a tribute both to Professor Faulkner and the World Today editors.

Professor Jennings recounts another aspect of the same thrilling story. Because he tells it topically, however, it is difficult to absorb the same excitement from his more voluminous pages as from Professor Faulkner's functional account. To break down American development into transportation, agriculture, industry, mining and all the rest, is naturally to forfeit the absorption of a linked, cohesive tale. It has, however, its undoubted uses, too. Professor Jennings' work offers a most valuable arsenal of reference facts on the development and present status of the sources from which our Midas-touch has drawn its gold-transforming qualities. It reveals us for what we are—a nation of stupendous natural resources and continental size, still sparsely populated, with a protected home market, in an era of material harvesting for which untold generations of men the world over have prepared the ground.

Professor Thorp presents Part II in the serial of which Professors Faulkner and Jennings unfold the opening. His Economic Institutions gives a cross-section view of the organization by which modern America satisfies its wants. It constitutes another serviceable addition to the useful series collecting on the World Today Bookshelf, offering its material in the handy format and with the simplicity, succinctness and modernity that has thus far characterized all these volumes. Professor Thorp, too, achieves the real goal of the Bookshelf. He gives more than a valuable summary of the facts of agriculture, mining, transportation, industry, money, banking, prices; he suggests something of the wonder and power of the intricate mechanism which has been precipitated out of our past. His chapter reading-lists mix novels and science in an interesting and suggestive series of "follow-ups."

The American serial, of course, flashes its "to be continued" and no observing student of what has so far transpired can forego the joy of speculating on the coming installments. Professor Carver has thus speculated. But it is almost impossible for me, at least, to share the beatific visions with which contemplation of the present scene seems to have inspired him. The rhapsodic flight of his thought to a future of general well-being through spreading stock-ownership, beneficent employers, high wages and advancing mechanism passes over too many realities. It has landed him on the heights where once dwelled both Polyanna and Micawber; his accounts of what he sees from there ring with the determined optimism of the one and the grandiose rosiness of the other.

In this latest book, Professor Carver and his co-author picture the ascent of man from the toilsome, brutal scarcity of primitive life to American abundance where "mountains of material things spring in myriads from the machines." They sketch it in a style of conscious simplicity and popularized special pleading that is indeed far removed from the accents of convincing scholarship. They admit that there is room for improvement even in the economic field to which they limit themselves. But they find no reason apparently for doubting that we are on the way. Let us only apply more doses of the remedies already tried (in America, of course, with all its welcome distance from Bolshevik error and even European radicalism), and all the Smiths in time will be enabled to keep up with all the Joneses. Nor a worried glance toward the rapid saturation of our home market even for automobiles, the social wastes of haphazard production, the spottiness of our prosperity, the insecurity of our workers, the problems of Negro and immigrant, the conflict between company unions and trade unions, the inroads of technology upon the worker's status and working life, the international dangers of a growing imperialism.

Yet America's present holds these things as well as the mountains of machine-made goods. As her material past was a struggle against wilderness and tangible foe, her future will emerge out of an honest grappling with these far more complex and challenging problems. The outlook on such a future may not be as comfortable as Professor Carver's promised Utopia; it is, however, as exciting as America's past.

New York City

SYLVIA KOPALD SELEKMAN

(In answering advertisements please mention THE SURVEY)

Just Published

A Selection of Cases and Other Readings on THE LAW of NATIONS Chiefly As It Is Interpreted and Applied By British and American Courts

By

EDWIN DEWITT DICKINSON

Professor of Law, University of Michigan

1133 pages, 6½x9½, \$6.00

Here is a book of cases and other readings dealing with the normal international law observed by nations in time of peace. It combines in a coherent, systematic way the decisions of both national and international tribunals.

This book—Dickinson's Law of Nations—presents a carefully edited and annotated collection of original sources. It is notable for its use of selections from treatises and for its use of foot note annotations to make the presentation of the subject more complete than is possible from cases alone. It is notable further for its use of foreign cases, treaties, incidents and arbitral awards.

In addition to classical cases and incidents, familiar to all teachers of international law, this book includes a great many of the most significant and interesting of recent decisions, both national and international.

While it is intended to present international law "chiefly as it is interpreted and applied by British and American courts," it probably gives a more complete and adequate presentation of international law in general than any other available casebook.

Send for a copy on approval

McGraw-Hill Book Company, Inc.

PENN TERMINAL BUILDING

370 Seventh Avenue

New York

How New York City is Bringing Up a Million Heirs

NEW YORK AT SCHOOL

by JOSEPHINE CHASE

"a book that ought to be valuable for educators everywhere and interesting and important for all citizens of New York."

New York Times
"not merely a factual description and analysis of the functions and activities of the New York City educational system, but a very human and penetrating account of its accomplishments."

Mental Hygiene
"a remarkably clear and well-proportioned exposition."
New York Herald Tribune

Public Education Association

8 West 40th Street Tel. Longacre
New York City 8485
Price \$1.50

Just off the Press

THIRD REVISED EDITION

of the

Chicago Standard Budget for Dependent Families

Helpful to case workers through the country in planning family budgets

CHICAGO COUNCIL OF SOCIAL AGENCIES

203 NORTH WABASH AVENUE CHICAGO, ILLINOIS

PRICE, 25c

\$

IF

\$

MONEY TALKS

What does it say—

To the social worker who gives relief
To the client who receives it?

Grace Marcus agrees in her new book—

"Some Aspects of Relief in Family Case Work"

that money does talk and that it influences the behaviour of social workers and clients in ways we have never analyzed before.

Order your copy today from 105 E. 22ND STREET, N. Y.
CHARITY ORGANIZATION SOCIETY

\$

Price \$1.00 (postage prepaid).

\$

DIRECTORY OF SOCIAL AGENCIES NEW YORK

37th edition

1929

Consolidated in one *Encyclopedic List* and
Classified in 30 Sections under 4 main Divisions:

Family Welfare. Child Welfare. Health.
Recreation, Education and Neighborhood Activities.

Special Lists under

Information Services Federations and Common Services
Directories of Use to Social Workers and Social Agencies
Available Publications of Laws Relating to Social Work
National Agencies

Subject Index Classified Index. Personnel Index.
750 pages, cloth, \$3.00, postpaid. Limited edition.

CHARITY ORGANIZATION SOCIETY, 105 East, 22nd St., New York

SURVEY GRAPHIC Advertising
Department presents seventeen
and a half pages of advertise-
ments in this issue—a definite
market especially addressed to a
high-grade clientele :: :: ::

Cooperation in patronizing these
advertisers will be appreciated.



(In answering advertisements please mention THE SURVEY)

A DECADE OF PROHIBITION

(Continued from page 10)

was a most dramatic incident in the long warfare. But there were many lesser ones. This earlier interference of government with personal liberty in regard to the liquor traffic is so seldom referred to that I venture to quote here a description by a well known historian:

To aid in meeting the increased charges caused by the assumption of state debts, Congress in 1791 after a savage debate passed an excise law laying, among other things, a tax on spirits distilled from grain—an act especially irritating to farmers of the interior already marshalling under opposition banners. Largely owing to the bad roads, which made it hard for them to carry bulky crops to markets, they had adopted the practice of turning their corn and rye into whiskey—a concentrated product that could be taken to town on horseback over the worst trails and through the deepest mud. So extensive was the practice in the western regions of Pennsylvania, Virginia, and North Carolina, that nearly every farmer was manufacturing liquor on a small scale; the first of these states alone according to the reckoning had five thousand distilleries. The excise law, therefore, provided in effect that government officers should enter private homes, measure the produce of the stills, and take taxes for it directly from the pockets of the farmers.

As soon as the news of this excise bill reached the interior, an uprising followed—an outbreak of such proportions that Congress, frightened by the extent of popular dissatisfaction, removed the tax from the smallest stills and quieted the farmers of Virginia and North Carolina. In Pennsylvania, however, the resistance stiffened. Some of the distillers in that state positively refused to pay the tax; while rioters sacked and burned the houses of the collectors just as Revolutionists thirty years earlier had vented their wrath upon King George's agents for trying to sell stamps. When at length a United States marshal attempted to arrest certain offenders in the summer of 1794, a revolt known as the Whiskey Rebellion flared up, resulting in wounds and death.

—The Rise of American Civilization, Beard, Vol. 1, 357-8.

The defiance of the internal revenue tax is still carried on in remote mountain fastnesses and in other such hidden places, the two types of bootlegging running concurrently, as it were. The internal revenue service has developed a staff of fine men devoted to their duty, and while it has been most unfortunate that the federal officers charged with the enforcement of the Volstead Act were exempt from civil service examination, it is hoped that the prohibition reorganization act, which became effective April 1st, 1927, giving the commissioners power to reorganize the field forces under classified civil service rules will yet mark the beginning of a more reasonable and effective enforcement.

TO come back to the city of Chicago, it is safe to assume that the actual situation in regard to the police administration in relation to the prohibition alcohol is like that which formerly obtained in Chicago and other large cities in regard to the police in relation to open gambling or the illicit sale of narcotics. This latter situation was not permanently changed, although sharply pulled up by the public opinion resulting from the publication of the vice commission report in which it was stated that the commissioners had full proof that "A criminal conspiracy existed between certain commanding officers and certain gamblers, whereby money had been paid to secure protection for illegal games of chance." And yet we were informed later that 999 arrests and 248 convictions virtually wiped out public gambling in Chicago.

In one month's time, at a cost not exceeding \$1,000, the commission's investigators broke up a large part of the sale of cocaine, opium and other drugs, in violation of the law. It was incidentally discovered that one illicit dealer paid \$3,000 a year for protection. If such a situation could be changed through an aroused public opinion, certainly the present one, connected with the illicit sale of liquor, can also be changed. To give up now, or even to modify seriously, the 18th Amendment, would be to obtain not even a negative result, and would mean that we never could be clear as to the real effect of national prohibition.

Whatever the final decision one thing I am quite clear about,

that what the prohibition situation needs, first of all, is disarmament. If this necessitates federal control of the sale of firearms, so much the better; but whatever is necessary for the final results, the federal agents should promptly be taught some other methods than those of gunmen. It is their business to bring lawbreakers into court and not to punish on the spot. That the police of the Irish Free State, established immediately after the evacuation of the English troops, and after Ireland's civil war, could go unarmed in the midst of a population still carrying concealed weapons, encourages me to believe that brave and conscientious men may be found to make arrests without firearms, as the English police have done for so many years. There is an obvious need for a tireless intellectual effort, as well as for a sympathetic interpretation of the situation.

I am setting down these experiences for what empirical value they may have, and the reflections they have evoked, while sometimes disconcerting, are at least genuine.

Out of my own experience I am convinced that our experiment in the United States is being watched all over the world, both by the few people who believe that the governmental prohibition of the indiscriminate use of alcohol marks an upward trend in civilization, and by those who crave for their own country the economic advantages which prohibition entails, believing that the increased speed and mechanization of life, not only in transportation but in our daily living, requires the protection it affords.

Lillian D. Wald and myself were once given an interview with Calles, then the newly elected President of Mexico. He wished to talk only of prohibition—how well was it operating in the United States; what were the difficulties encountered; what were the substitutes which the working men were finding to give them the joy of life and the relief from deadly monotony which liquor had afforded them for so many generations. He himself had been governor of one of the northern Mexican states which had tried the experiment of prohibition, and felt that dry legislation had added one more to the many advantages which the United States possessed. He believed that with the reforms which the Mexican labor government was then planning, nothing could be more important and useful than the abolition of the use of *pulque*, which would be less needed as an anodyne as the standard of life was raised.

I once held a similar conversation with several members of the government of the Irish Free State in 1926, one of its early years. They too were full of plans for reforms and social experiments. I had been invited to see the great engineering work which would so canalize the River Shannon as to secure enough power to so electrify the industries throughout Ireland that the Irish people, through this distribution of electric power from a central source, could keep to their old village organizations in industry as in other affairs. I had been taken to see the new houses, which were being erected not only in the towns but in the smallest hamlets as well, and was invited to inspect the government efforts to increase the efficiency of the cooperative dairies. But every single member of the Government with whom I had a chance really to converse asked at once, sometimes wistfully, about the working of prohibition in America. How did the Irish-American take it? What difference did it make in the politicians and in their attitude towards life; did the abstainers seem puritanical and insufferable, or were they the same old boys? These officials always closed the conversation with the pious reflection that if they could utilize the full man power of Ireland as they hoped to utilize her full material resources, all would be well.

THAT BLAMED OLD FOOL

(Continued from page 23)

Mother ate nothing. Food choked her. Sounds made her jump. Her glasses dimmed constantly. Mother was coddled and put to bed, and the worker left, carrying next her compact that note of Father's—unread.

The following morning, who should virtually dust the referee's desk and open the door but Father!

"Nice morning."

(Continued on page 56)

(In answering advertisements please mention THE SURVEY)

EAST-WEST MAGAZINE

A beautiful, inspiring, illustrated magazine devoted to Oriental subjects. Many famous writers of East and West. Articles on the non-sectarian spiritual message of India, and the three-fold development of man's body, mind and soul. Practical metaphysics and psychology simply presented.

A free sample copy of EAST-WEST will be mailed if 10c is sent to cover postage and handling

"YOGODA"

a 70-page descriptive booklet outlining the system and practical technique for physical development, health, concentration and spiritual growth, taught by Swami Yogananda of India, and endorsed by Amelia Galli-Curci, Luther Burbank, Vladimir Rosing, Clara Clemens Gabrilowitsch, Countess Ilya Tolstoy, Louis E. Van Norman and thousands of other American students.

Send 10c for descriptive booklet "Yogoda"

EAST-WEST, Dept. F
3880 SAN RAFAEL AVE., LOS ANGELES, CALIF.

A Complete Service—

PRINTING
ENGRAVING
LITHOGRAPHING
MULTIGRAPHING
LETTER - WRITING
ADDRESSING & MAILING

MARTIN PRINTING COMPANY

129 LAFAYETTE ST., NEW YORK

Telephone Canal 4409

FOR ABSOLUTE DEPENDABILITY

MULTIGRAPHING
MIMEOGRAPHING

ALGONQUIN 2553-4

ADDRESSING
MAILING

BETTER LETTER SHOP, INC.

106 EAST 19TH ST.

DRAMA

"FIESTA"

A ROMANTIC COMEDY

by

MICHAEL GOLD

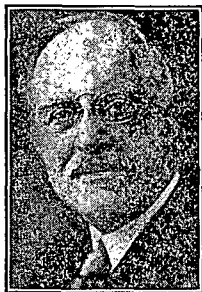
now playing

PROVINCETOWN PLAYHOUSE
IN THE GARRICK THEATRE

65 West 35th Street

Wisconsin 3430

They have something to say to you—



Oswald Garrison Villard, Editor of *The Nation* and author of "Some Newspapers and Newspapermen", about Russia which he toured with the American delegation under the auspices of the American-Russian Chamber of Commerce . . . and about some phases of journalistic development in the United States. . .



Stuart Chase, author of "Men and Machines", about prosperity—"How prosperous are you?" he asks and writes a series of articles to tell you. Among the titles are: *The Meaning of Prosperity—The Share of the Laborer, the White Collar Workers, the Farmer, the Owner and the Merchant—How Prosperity Might Collapse.*



Paul Y. Anderson, awarded the 1928 Pulitzer prize for reportorial service, about what is going on in Washington. His articles appear every other week in *The Nation* while Congress is in session, and contain inside information of the sort which liberals want but which they can not find in the average daily.

NOW \$1 will put you in a position to hear what they have to say by bringing you *The Nation* every week for twelve weeks.

THEN we will, if you wish, credit this dollar on an annual subscription which can be paid by sending \$1 a month for four months.

THE NATION	20 Vesey Street	NEW YORK
\$1	enclosed. Please send <i>The Nation</i> for	12 ^{Wks}
Name	
Address	
.....		
\$5 a year	Canadian \$5.50	Foreign \$6
Payable \$1 down and \$1 a month for 4 months		
S.G.-10-29		

(Continued from page 55) "Yes, fine."

"Thought I'd run up to see you. Did you—did you, ah, did Ma get her note?"

"Yes, I took it to her yesterday afternoon."

Furtive glances, uneasy shifting of gloves and hat.

"Did she—was she, ah—I mean did Ma take it hard?"

"Take it hard? Heavens, no! She seemed—well—I don't want to hurt your feelings, Father, but she seemed kind of relieved. She laughed."

"Laughed? Now ain't that just like a woman?"

The question remained unanswered.

"Well, I guess I'll be goin'. I was just thinkin' about Ma gettin' her groceries. She can't carry anything—never could since Davey was a baby. I wonder—and the furnace—do you think, Miss, I'd better go home and do the chores?"

"Oh no, that isn't possible. Besides you would nullify your petition. Anyway, your neighbor, (the widower in the second house) handsome man, isn't he? Well, he came right over and offered his services—fixed the furnace while I was there. Mother's all right. Don't worry a minute about her."

"By gum!" In Pa's emotional moments he was always blasphemous.

"Well, I guess I'll be goin'. One more question, Miss. Suppose a person changes his mind, can he go back without gettin' the court's permission?"

"Oh no, it's always necessary to have a hearing first. Then of course—"

"Yes, yes, I see."

"Oh, by the way, Father, you didn't tell me the name of your second wife to be."

Hesitation. Then, jerking the words out, "Goldie Bishop."

"Goldie Bishop!" This was too good! Goldie's record already reposed in our juvenile court-files.

"I'm going out to see Mother this afternoon. Naturally, she will be a little bit lonely at first."

A twitching of the muscles, and a tendency to weep.

"Of course, as charming a woman as your wife won't be lonely long." The social worker giggled, and Pa walked out, hating her.

That afternoon Ma was waiting. Had even baked apple cake for tea. She was told about Pa's visit—the widower—the coal furnace—and suddenly, what did Mother do? She laughed—with the tears streaming down her cheeks. "O, that blamed old fool—that blamed old fool," the last spoken like a caress.

It was only a matter of routine to send an officer for Goldie, who was furious, hating our detention home and complaining of its lack of refinements and service. We proceeded to forget Goldie, temporarily. Occasionally one must forget the Goldies of the world and remember women like Mother.

The day set for the hearing arrived. Pa came first, rather shamefaced, fussing over his galoshes and muffler, clearing his throat often and loud. Assuring him of our interest in his future, we outlined briefly our knowledge of Goldie, our former ward, asking him to read her record so that he could protect her from similar temptations after their marriage. He adjusted his glasses tremblingly, read slowly, following each line with his highly-polished finger, (for Goldie had seen to that). When he had finished the last paragraph of this startling record, he made a queer kind of groan, for disillusionment is always tragic.

Then the attorney bustled in, swinging an empty brief case, alert and keenly interested. Even he seemed shocked by the appearance of the plaintiff. "Self-serve" meals, movies every night, no sleep until ten, had made Father look rather sick and dejected. This time he really needed his cane.

Mother, flushed and unhappy, was sitting in an adjoining room awaiting her call.

In physical form our blond angel remained in the detention room, cracking her gum and reading "True Stories." In history-record form she lay on the referee's desk, a mute denial, in this case, of the sophistication of men and the innocence of women.

We began our case. We explained to the plaintiff that it was customary to hold a hearing in the referee's office to consider all evidence in the case, and also to summon the defendant to hear same.

(In answering advertisements please mention THE SURVEY)

At this point Father looked rather wild-eyed, and interrupted peevishly, "Miss, I told you not to let Mother come. Court's no place for her. It's bad enough for me—a man of sixty-five. (Note the chronological improvement). "I wish I'd never set foot in that barber shop. Always did cut my own nails anyway. Oh, I wish I was dead, I do, Miss, I do."

And then Mother walked in, dressed in black with lace at her throat and wrists, her cheeks pink, outwardly serene, but with a rather ominous look in her eye. Some way, some time, Father would pay for this lapse.

After her entrance her life partner sat motionless, eyes on his own straying feet. Silence, electrifying to us spectators, but terrifying to Pa. Mother took a chair on the opposite side of the table. Physically only three feet of distance separated these two, but mentally fifty years kept them apart, a conflict between Pa's adolescent urge and Ma's maternal tolerance. Mother's eyes sought mine, rather helplessly.

Then we began, in true formal fashion, to interrogate Father. He answered so quaveringly that we strained to hear his words. When we asked him the leading question, usually so relished by the plaintiff, "What have you to say against this woman, your wife?" he seemed unable to utter a sound. His head dropped forward, he turned white, the muscles of his face twitched, his cane banged to the floor. For once a plaintiff was speechless.

Before we had time to think, Mother rushed from her chair to his, holding his head in her hands, and crying out, "Pa, Pa, are you sick? Answer me, Pa, are you sick? Pa—you're bilious again!" The long service of years had asserted itself.

At that instant the court decided that Pa had not yet suffered enough. (So much for the sex-antagonism of old-maid social workers.) He had enjoyed an eight-day vacation from Mother, without the inconvenience of leaving town, and almost providentially an honest-to-God bilious attack had gripped him at the psychological moment. Too, Ma seemed on the verge of forgiveness. Yes, Pa had had it entirely, entirely too easy.

So we summoned Goldie to the court-room. Blond, very young, eyes challenging and very blue, no spring crocus could have looked lovelier. But in reality Goldie was a thirty-minute egg (bragged about it, too.) Sophisticated, with fingers that caressed and reached out almost simultaneously. An orphan, living in a sordid home with foster parents, making no distinction between affection and passion. Going on her way, satisfied if life gave her men to supply fragrant bath salts, slinky underthings, and occasionally an imitation fur coat. A synthetic little soul.

Goldie flounced down beside Father with a "to-hell" attitude, crossing her slender legs expressively, and looking us over with the interest of a first-nighter. Pa, smarting under the humiliation of that court record of promiscuity, kept his eyes glued to the floor.

Then Goldie caught sight of Mother. Jaws arrested, she forgot to chew. Mother smiled right back into the girl's eyes.

"You see, my dear," she said, "Pa is too old for you. Some young man your own age will come along and make you happy. You know, Pa's a real care sometimes—with his rheumatism and asthma in winter, and always bein' afraid of a sunstroke in summer—he's real troublesome." Mother reached out and patted Goldie on her beautifully kept hand.

And the thing that happened astonished even social workers, accustomed to queer human reactions. Our little delinquent rushed around the table and was gathered into Mother's lap, expansively, lovingly. She lay there crying hysterically, all her bravado gone. A lonely sick child wanting a mother. And Pa—into his eyes shone the worship a woman is lucky to glimpse once in a lifetime.

But all this emotion began to tell on Ma. Eight days of loneliness and worry had left her tired. With a touch of finality she got up, kissed the little girl's cheeks, all streaked with rouge and tears, shook hands with the attorney, and walked over to where Pa stood, trembling and inadequate. After all, he wasn't so young as he used to be. Resting her hand on his arm as confidently as the day they walked to the altar forty-nine years ago, she leaned across the table, eyes shining, tears close by, and whispered, "After all, Miss Christie, one slip in forty-nine years ain't bad."

Changing the TRADE-MARK on the SOLASKI Children

WITH

monotonous regularity, the four small school-going Solaskis get marks of "D" for personal neatness—or, in their case, for the lack of it. These "D's" have become rather a Solaski trade-mark... Yet Mrs. Solaski does a labored best, in the only ways she knows.

Show her a better way! Fels-Naptha Soap will give Mrs. Solaski *extra* help with her household cleaning, and with the whole family wash. She'll be glad to know that she can get clean white clothes without hard rubbing—in water of any temperature. By using Fels-Naptha's *extra* help,—good golden soap and plenty of naptha, working together!

Write Fels & Company, Philadelphia, for a sample of Fels-Naptha, mentioning the Survey Graphic.



FELS-NAPTHA

THE GOLDEN BAR WITH THE CLEAN NAPTHA ODOR

© 1929, Fels & Co.

"MODERN HOME EQUIPMENT"

Our new booklet is a carefully selected list of the practical equipment needed in an average-sized home. It is invaluable, alike to new and to experienced housekeepers—already in its fourth edition. It considers in turn the kitchen, pantry, dining room, general cleaning equipment and the laundry, and give the price of each article mentioned.

Ask for Booklet S—it will be sent postpaid.

LEWIS & CONGER

45th Street and Sixth Avenue, New York City

HOUSES SUPPLYING INSTITUTIONAL TRADE

Dry Goods

FREDERICK LOESER & CO.

484 Fulton Street

Brooklyn, N. Y.

Groceries

SEEMAN BROS.

Hudson and North Moore Streets

New York

SPEAKERS:

We assist in preparing special articles, papers, speeches, debates. Expert scholarly service. AUTHOR'S RESEARCH BUREAU. 500 Fifth Avenue, New York.

SUBSCRIBE HERE

The Survey—Twice a Month—\$5.00 (including the Graphic)
Survey Graphic—Monthly—\$3.00

Survey Associates, Inc., 112 East 19th St., New York

Name..... Address..... 9-1-29

(In answering advertisements please mention THE SURVEY)

industrial society is symbolized by each glowing domestic bulb. It is a curious fact that the amount of money spent by the average householder for light in the last century has remained fairly constant at about \$20 annually, even allowing for the depreciation of the dollar. Luckeish has estimated that in 1800, \$20 bought three hours of candle light each night for a year. By 1900 it bought five hours, but the light was equivalent to that of 154 candles. To provide light for his home the average American unskilled laborer works less than ten minutes a day. Take away his electric lights and he would be compelled to work twenty-four hours a day to provide tallow candles of equal power, an estimate based on an earning capacity of seventy cents an hour. The electric equivalent of 154 candles for five hours each night at less than the cost of an ice cream soda! What duke burned 154 candles a century ago?

THE LIGHT OF EDISON'S LAMP

(Continued from page 16)

become one of the classics of latterday science. High temperature is still inseparable from light. White-hot iron blazes more fiercely than

red-hot iron. What metal will stand the highest heat and therefore give the brightest glow in a vacuum? Tungsten, science answered long ago. But tungsten is brittle. A wire of it in the ordinary state is scarcely more durable than the proverbial rope of sand. Commanding twenty assistants, Coolidge determined to alter the state—a task which scientists at the beginning of the century declared was as absurdly impossible of fulfillment as “the subdivision of the electric light” was supposed to be fifty years ago. Coolidge melted the molecules of tungsten together by a swaging method of his own. And the result? A thread tougher and stronger than piano wire, although it can be finer than a human hair—something that can be hammered like copper or iron and drawn through diamond dies. Out of this epoch-making discovery came the modern X-ray tube with its target of tungsten against which high-speed electrons impinge, driven by hundreds of thousands of volts. X-rays glance from the target. They are so powerful that the physician must sometimes armor his body in lead and always station himself behind a screen of lead-glass and watch his patient at a safe distance of twenty feet. Cancer is still the deadliest of human diseases; yet it sometimes falters before X-ray bombardment with a Coolidge tube. What advance has thus been made might conceivably have been achieved without the tungsten X-ray tube but not without the terrific energy that Edison was the first to generate in abundance.

EDISON himself would be the first to disclaim undue credit for an economic and social result so extraordinary. The lamp of today bears only an external resemblance to his lamp of 1879. It was research—organized, industrial research that led to the development of the modern lamp and to the cheapening of artificial light. Edison ceased to interest himself in the lamp during the late nineties, and it was not until the scientist entered the lamp factory that forward strides were made. The truth is that Edison developed the carbon lamp as far as it could be developed by his purely empirical methods. He tested metal filaments, and gave them up because in his hands they yielded poorer results than fragile carbon. He filled bulbs with nitrogen, a flash of genius having told him that bulb-blackening might thus be prevented, and abandoned that procedure after having spent over \$100,000 in vain experimenting. Yet the filaments of today are of metal (tungsten), and a goodly proportion of the bulbs are filled with nitrogen or argon. Organized science succeeded where Edison fell short.

The success of the first incandescent lamp was bound to stimulate research which would reveal new sources of light. Current was passed through gases in tubes. They were “ionized” in scientific parlance, meaning that they were electrified so that they flared like auroral gleams in the arctic sky. Next the current was passed through mercury vapor. The tube glowed hideously. Veins stood out on the green hand and face like purple rivers. Beneath that uncanny glow human beings became ghastly living corpses. But the glow was rich in ultra-violet rays. Then began a long series of investigations which led to new medical triumphs. Vitamins and ultra-violet radiation were found to be interdependent. Rickets, as prevalent on Park Avenue as in Hester Street, is the indirect consequence of a lack of ultra-violet rays. Twenty years hence, perhaps sooner, rickets will be classed with typhoid as one of the definitely preventable diseases—a problem for the community and not for the individual family. Even now food is exposed to ultra-violet radiation so that its vitamin content may be enriched. Cod-liver oil may be relegated to a nauseating past. Children need merely its vitamins, and ultra-violet rays can impart them to ordinary foods. Again Edison deserves no direct credit, and yet he gave us the energy without which the relation of ultra-violet rays of life might not have been discovered in our day.

Every inventor is of necessity a researcher, and Edison is probably the greatest of the purely empirical type that ever lived. But the problems of the lamp could be solved only with the combined aid of the physicist, the chemist and the metallurgist. Hence the necessity of organized research clearly recognized by the lamp manufacturers who eventually threw in their lot with the General Electric Company. Not the least important social and economic effect of Edison's invention may therefore be the deeper and wider recognition that the day of the lone, heroic inventor is over and that discoveries of industrial consequence are more likely to be made in the corporation or government laboratory by team workers than by the lone genius slaving in his garret.

Out of this organized scientific research, conducted in magnificently equipped industrial laboratories, came a multitude of scientific applications of light. Lamps so small have been developed for diagnosis that they can be swallowed or even thrust into the nostrils. The laryngoscope has become a more powerful instrument in the treatment of diseased mucous membranes. Only old-fashioned dentists are now without glass rods at the ends of which are fitted electric lamps scarcely larger than raindrops—lamps with which the mouth is explored and teeth are examined with a thoroughness undreamed of when the gas flame was in its prime. Edison unwittingly played his part in making artificial light a therapeutic agent. No sanitarium is without its battery of healing lights. We sit beneath a ruddy glow when long heat waves are prescribed, or beneath ultra-violet radiation when germicidal effects are wanted.

It would be too much to credit Edison with having brought about the now widespread use of X-rays in medicine and surgery, and yet, without the means of generating energy to illuminate his incandescent lamps it may be doubted if the X-rays would now be employed in anything but the most superficial diagnostic and therapeutic fashion. The X-ray tube of today, through which 300,000 volts can be passed with the result that the deepest organs can be photographed and subjected to treatment that lasts more than an hour, is certainly an outcome of research conducted by Edison's scientific successors. That never-ending quest of the perfect filament led Coolidge of the General Electric Laboratories to conduct an inquiry which has

OUT of abundant electric energy came also the trolley-car and electric cross-country transportation. To be sure inventors had driven cars electrically while Edison was still selling newspapers on trains in Michigan—puny vehicles which were driven by what are called electromagnetic engines deriving their power from batteries. A Niagara of energy was needed—not a mere trickle if millions were to be transported twice a day to and from their homes. In the thousands of years which elapsed between the settling of the valley of the Euphrates and the election of Grant to the presidency men traveled in cities chiefly by animal power. Edison had a direct hand in bringing about the transformation of urban transportation. Even while he was experimenting with his lamp he built a small road near his laboratory in Menlo Park and proved the feasibility of operating a train electrically. Then followed the Pearl Street power house. The central station gave electric traction its great impetus. Frank Sprague, an aggressive naval officer, was the first of the new generation of engineers to feel it. Despite the necessity of sweeping icicles from the overhead wire with a broom and of occasionally invoking the aid of four long-eared mules to haul a crippled car back to the barn, Sprague managed to establish the first trolley system in Richmond, Virginia, in 1888. Now some 80,000 electrically propelled passenger cars carry

seventeen times as many people as the steam railways each year.

From street railways to trunk lines is but a step. Had the railroads been managed more sanely, had more attention been paid to engineering improvements than to the stock market, steam locomotives would probably now be obsolescent, if not relics of the past. When the Pearl Street station began to shoot energy through downtown New York and hundreds of similar stations throughout the country followed its example the handwriting on the wall was legible enough. Fifty years ago engineers could not have predicted that on such and such a day steam could be economically abolished. For one thing, the steam engine on which we must always be dependent for electric energy despite our abundant water power, was still wasteful. When the steam-turbine was invented, which made the central station so efficient that current could be generated in a good city station as cheaply as by any Rocky Mountain waterfall, technical prediction became possible.

Then came the war and with it interconnection of central stations—the possibility of creating a vast, nation-wide pool of energy which could be tapped by a farm house or a city factory. Only the other day Boston lights gleamed with current sent from Chicago. Long after Edison designed his Pearl Street power station steam was used individualistically. At last the use of energy is becoming collectivistic. Instead of generating it in 250,000 separate factory steam engines we are beginning to draw it from over-head wires. In the lifetime of this generation we shall pass into an era in which comparatively few central stations, erected at the coal mine, will flash energy over whole groups of states. Already 4,000 towns and hamlets in the Middle West thus tap an invisible pool, and as many as fifteen states are electrically interconnected.

THE old transportation system is doomed. It was built on coal-burning locomotives which are still with us. Here we are in this alleged twentieth century, this supposedly electrical age, hauling ourselves and our goods with the aid of 63,000 steam locomotives, 63,000 self-supporting plants on wheels, often crippled by cold, tied up for hours to the coal-bunker the water tank, the roundhouse, the ashpit and the repair shop, so that only eight hours of the twenty-four in a day are spent in useful work; 63,000 technical anachronisms, wasteful in man-power, especially in mountain regions, consuming in so-called "stand-by losses" fully one-third of the coal that they burn, and incurably inefficient because of the limitations of track-gauges, wheel-bases, and axle weights. Add to all this the fact that not only does coal constitute one-third of the present freight-load of the railroads, but that they themselves consume about one-third of the coal annually mined—and this so wretchedly that they waste all but fifteen per cent of the energy in each black lump of it—and it becomes evident that only over-capitalization has stood in the way of electrification for the last fifteen years. The pooling of power must inevitably result in the abolition of this grotesqueness. Even during the high-cost year of 1919 the electric locomotives of the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Railroad, weighing nearly 300 tons and traveling some 60,000 miles in a year, were maintained at less than one-third the cost of heavy Mallet steam-engines of equal power.

The railroads of the future will haul more freight with one electric locomotive than they now haul with two steam engines, with the result that the annual agricultural clamor for cars will no longer be heard at harvesting time, and farm produce will not so often rot away while cities pay exorbitant prices for foodstuffs. An electric locomotive will easily run from New York to Boston and back in a day, a total distance of more than 450 miles, and the passenger and income-producing freight tonnage of the country will be hauled with a consumption of coal in the central stations not more than one-third as great as that now required. These are not mere dreams. Frank Baum, W. S. Murray and other electrical engineers have made technical and economic studies that show what is attainable even now. With the steam-locomotive the individualistically operated factory engine will disappear and the technical structure of our civilization will be radically transformed.

The steam-engine is the symbol of the paleotechnic nineteenth century; the electric motor is destined to be the symbol of the neotechnic twentieth century. And that, rather than the invention of the electric incandescent lamp, is the most startling outcome of Edison's prolific experimenting.

(In answering advertisements please mention THE SURVEY)

How much tribute do you pay racketeers?

More than you think, if you live in Chicago, New York, or many other large cities. Indirectly, they exact tribute when you buy taxi rides, pounds of candy, meat for your table. They have, in fact, as complete a taxation system as has the Federal government itself!



IN THE SAME ISSUE

IN THE NEXT SIX MONTHS

Special introductory offer

6 MONTHS for only

\$1.10

(Just ½ the regular price)

John Gunther tells

how they work in "The High Cost of Hoodlums" appearing in October Harpers. He also gives quotations on all the different kinds of high explosives; and tells you how much your murder would cost—whether you are Angelo the tailor (\$50), or a great merchant (\$50,000).

You will also find, among other features, "Scientific Calvinism" a fascinating article on predestination by J. B. S. Haldane of whom Bruce Gould in the *New York Evening Post* said: "To share his mind is worth a year of the life of all but perhaps a thousand people in this country!"; and a number of exciting short stories, including "The Meeting" by Don Marquis.

Coming is a continued story "A Buried Treasure" by Elizabeth Madox Roberts who wrote "The Time of Man"; and authoritative, stimulating articles by such men as Bertrand Russell, Aldous Huxley, Walter Lippmann, Stuart Chase, James Harvey Robinson.

A dollar pinned to the coupon will bring you the Magazine which the *Buffalo Times* said "has shown more editorial vitality and enthusiasm than any other periodical in its class!"—the only one of its sort to more than double its circulation in four years.

Use this coupon now

HARPERS MAGAZINE s.g.
49 East 33rd Street
New York City

I wish to subscribe to Harper's Magazine for six months, beginning with October. I am enclosing one dollar—your special introductory rate for new readers.

Name

Address

DIRECTORY OF SOCIAL AGENCIES

AMERICAN BIRTH CONTROL LEAGUE, INC.—Mrs. F. Roberston Jones, President, 104 Fifth Avenue, New York City. Purpose: To teach the need for birth control to prevent destitution, disease and social deterioration; to amend laws adverse to birth control; to render safe, reliable contraceptive information accessible to all married persons. Annual membership, \$2.00 to \$500.00. Birth Control Review (monthly), \$2.00 per year.

AMERICAN CHILD HEALTH ASSOCIATION—370 Seventh Ave., New York. Herbert Hoover, President; Philip Van Ingen, M.D., Secretary; S. J. Crumbine, M.D., General Executive. Objects: Sound promotion of child health, especially in co-operation with the official health and education agencies.

AMERICAN FEDERATION OF ORGANIZATIONS FOR THE HARD OF HEARING, INC.—Promotes the cause of the hard of hearing; assists in forming organizations. Pres., Harvey Fletcher, Ph.D., New York City; Secretary, Betty C. Wright, 1601—35th St., N.W., Washington, D. C.

AMERICAN FOUNDATION FOR THE BLIND, INC.—125 East 46th Street, New York. Promotes the creation of new agencies for the blind and assists established organizations to expand their activities. Conducts studies in such fields as education, employment and relief of the blind. Supported by voluntary contribution. M. C. Migel, President; Charles B. Hayes, Director of Information; Robert B. Irwin, Director of Research.

AMERICAN HOME ECONOMICS ASSOCIATION—Alice L. Edwards, executive secretary, 617 Mills Bldg., Washington, D. C. Organized for betterment of conditions in home, school, institution and community. Publishes monthly Journal of Home Economics; office of editor, 617 Mills Bldg., Washington, D. C.; of business manager, 101 East 20th St., Baltimore, Md.

AMERICAN SOCIAL HYGIENE ASSOCIATION—370 Seventh Ave., New York. To provide a better understanding of the social hygiene movement; to advance sound sex education; to combat prostitution and sex delinquency; to aid public authorities in the campaign against the venereal diseases; to advise in organization of state and local social-hygiene programs. Annual membership dues \$2.00 including monthly journal.

ASSOCIATED GUIDANCE BUREAU, INC.—16 East 53rd Street, New York. Telephone: Plaza 9512. A non-sectarian, non-philanthropic child guidance bureau, employing highest social work standards. Supplies, trains, and supervises carefully selected governesses, tutors, companions, and play leaders. For information address Jess Perlman, Director.

ASSOCIATION OF VOLUNTEERS IN SOCIAL SERVICE—151 Fifth Avenue Volunteer Placement, Education, Publications. Mrs. Geer, Pres., Alfreda Page, Sec'y.

THE BOY CONSERVATION BUREAU—90 West Broadway. Suggests all-the-year-round Home Schools for needy boys. Tel. Walker 0313. E. W. Watkins, Exec. Sec'y.

COUNCIL ON ADULT EDUCATION FOR THE FOREIGN-BORN—112 East 19th Street, Room 1101, New York. Community organization and clearing-house for education and citizenship among the foreign-born. Publishes bulletins and serves as counselling agency. Chairman, John H. Finley; Treasurer, William H. Woodin; Secretary, Robert T. Hill.

COUNCIL OF WOMEN FOR HOME MISSIONS—105 East 22d St., New York. Composed of the national women's home mission boards of the United States and Canada. Purpose: To unify effort by consultation and cooperation in action and to represent Protestant church women in such national movements as they desire to promote interdenominational.

Florence E. Quinlan, Executive Secretary. Religious Work for Indian Schools, Helen M. Brickman, Director. Migrant Work, Edith E. Lowry, Secretary. Adela J. Ballard, Western Supervisor. Womens interdenominational groups—state and local—are promoted.

FEDERAL COUNCIL OF THE CHURCHES OF CHRIST IN AMERICA—Constituted by 28 Protestant communions. Rev. C. S. Macfarland and Rev. S. M. Cavert, Gen Sec's; 105 E. 22nd Street, New York City. Dept. of Research and Education, Rev. F. E. Johnson, Sec'y. Commissions: Church and Social Service, Rev. W. M. Tippy, Sec'y; International Justice and Goodwill: Rev. S. L. Gullick, Sec'y; Church and Race Relations: Dr. G. E. Haynes, Sec'y.

NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF TRAVELERS AID SOCIETIES—25 West 43rd Street, New York. Marcus L. Bell, President; Sherrard Ewing, General Director; Miss Harriet E. Anderson, Director of Field Work. Represents co-operative efforts of member Societies in extending chain of service points and in improving standards of work. Supported by Societies, supplemented by gifts from interested individuals.

NATIONAL BOARD OF THE YOUNG WOMEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATIONS—Mrs. Robert E. Speer, president; Miss Anna V. Rice, General Secretary; Miss Emma Hirth, Miss Helen A. Davis, Associate Secretaries; 600 Lexington Avenue, New York City. This organization maintains a staff of executive and traveling secretaries for advisory work in the United States in 1,034 local Y. W. W. A.'s on behalf of the industrial, business, student, foreign born, Indian, colored and younger girls. It has 103 American secretaries at work in 16 centers in the Orient, Latin America and Europe.

NATIONAL CHILD LABOR COMMITTEE—Wiley H. Swift, acting general secretary, 215 Fourth Avenue, New York. To improve child labor legislation; to conduct investigation in local communities; to advise on administration; to furnish information. Annual membership, \$2, \$5, \$10, \$25 and \$100 includes monthly publication. "The American Child."

NATIONAL CHILD WELFARE ASSOCIATION, INC. (est. 1912, incorp. 1914), 70 Fifth Ave., N.Y.C. (tel. Algonquin 9690). Promotes as its chief object the building of character in the children of America through the harmonious development of their bodies, minds, and spirits. Its method is, in co-operation with other organizations, to originate and disseminate educational material in the form of posters, books, bulletins, charts, slides, and insignia. Through its "Knighthood of Youth" it provides homes, schools and church schools with a method of character training through actual practice. Officers: Dr. John H. Finley, Pres.; Charles F. Fowlson, Gen. Sec'y.

THE NATIONAL CHILDREN'S HOME AND WELFARE ASSOCIATION is a federation of pioneer state wide children's home finding organizations. C. V. Williams, Sec., 203 N. Wabash Ave., Chicago.

NATIONAL COMMITTEE ON VISITING TEACHERS—8 West 40th St., New York. H. W. Nudd, Chairman; Jane F. Culbert, Sec'y. Maintains field staff for advisory service. Recommends candidates for positions and awards fellowships.

THE NATIONAL COMMITTEE FOR MENTAL HYGIENE, INC.—Dr. William H. Welch, honorary president; Dr. Charles P. Emerson, president; Dr. Frankwood E. Williams, medical director; Dr. Clarence J. D'Alton, executive assistant; Clifford W. Beers, secretary; 370 Seventh Avenue, New York City. Pamphlets on mental hygiene, mental and nervous disorders, feeble-mindedness, epilepsy, inebriety, delinquency, and other mental problems in human behavior, education, industry, psychiatric social service, etc. "Mental Hygiene," quarterly, \$3.00 a year; "Mental Hygiene Bulletin" monthly, \$1.00 a year.

NATIONAL CONFERENCE OF SOCIAL WORK—Porter R. Lee, president, New York, N. Y.; Howard R. Knight, sec'y, 277 E. Long St., Columbus, Ohio. The Conference is an organization to discuss the principles of humanitarian effort and to increase the efficiency of social service agencies. Each year it holds an annual meeting, publishes in permanent form the Proceedings of the meeting, and issues a quarterly Bulletin. The fifty-seventh annual convention of the Conference will be held in Boston (Hotel Statler) in June 1930. Proceedings are sent free of charge to all members upon payment of a membership fee of five dollars.

NATIONAL CONGRESS OF PARENTS AND TEACHERS—Mrs. S.M.N. Marrs, President. Mrs. A. C. Watkins, Executive Secretary, 1201 Sixteenth Street, N. W., Washington, D. C. To develop cooperation between home and school, and an informed public opinion which will secure highest advantages for all children.

NATIONAL HEALTH CIRCLE FOR COLORED PEOPLE, Inc.—370 Seventh Avenue, New York City. Col. Theodore Roosevelt, Honorary President; Dr. Jesse E. Moreland, Pres.; Dr. George C. Booth, Treasurer; Miss Belle Davis, Executive Secretary.

To organize public opinion and support for health work among colored people. To create and stimulate health consciousness and responsibility among the colored people in their own health problems. To recruit, help educate and place young colored women in public health work. Work supported by membership and voluntary contributions.

NATIONAL SOCIETY FOR THE PREVENTION OF BLINDNESS—Lewis H. Carris, Managing Director; Mrs. Winifred Hathaway, Associate Director; B. Franklin Royer, M.D., Medical Director; Eleanor P. Brown, Secretary, 370 Seventh Avenue, New York. Studies scientific advances in medical and pedagogical knowledge and disseminates practical information as to ways of preventing blindness and conserving sight. Literature, exhibits, lantern slide, lecturers, charts and co-operation in sight saving projects available on request.

NATIONAL FEDERATION OF DAY NURSERIES—Mrs. Hermann Biggs, President. Purpose to disseminate knowledge to all nurseries. Office, 105 East 22nd St., New York City.

Start Right

this Fall by listing your organization in the Surveys Directory of Social Agencies.

A representative will gladly call and talk over rates.

Write

ADVERTISING DEPARTMENT
112 East 19 St.

or call

ALGonquin 7490

(In answering advertisements please mention THE SURVEY)

DIRECTORY OF SOCIAL AGENCIES

NATIONAL URBAN LEAGUE—For social service among Negroes. L. Hollingsworth Wood, pres.; Eugene Kinckle Jones, exec. sec'y; 17 Madison Ave., New York. Establishes committees of white and colored people to work out community problems. Trains Negro social workers. Publishes "Opportunity"—a "journal of Negro life."

PLAYGROUND AND RECREATION ASSOCIATION OF AMERICA—315 Fourth Ave., New York City. Joseph Lee, president; H. S. Braucher, secretary. To bring to every boy and girl and citizen of America an adequate opportunity for

wholesome, happy play and recreation. Playgrounds, community centers, swimming pools, athletics, music, drama, camping, home play, are all means to this end.

RUSSELL SAGE FOUNDATION—For the Improvement of Living Conditions—John M. Glenn, dir.; 130 E. 22nd St., New York. Departments: Charity Organization. Delinquency and Penology, Industrial Studies, Library, Recreation, Remedial Loans, Statistics, Surveys and Exhibits. The publications of the Russell Sage Foundation offer to the public in practical and inexpensive form some of the most important results of its work. Catalogue sent upon request.

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE—An institution for the training of Negro Youth; an experiment in race adjustment in the Black Belt of the South; furnishes information on all phases of the race problem and of the Tuskegee idea and methods; Robert R. Moton, principal; W. H. Carter, treasurer; A. L. Holsey, secretary, Tuskegee Institute, Ala.

WORKER'S EDUCATION BUREAU OF AMERICA—A cooperative Educational Agency for the promotion of Adult Education among Industrial Workers. 476 West 24th Street, New York City, Spencer Miller, Jr., Secretary.

NEW CAPTAINS AND OLD DREAMS

(Continued from page 35)

lic utility operators, and by the guardians of other special interests, are called "radicals"!

It is true that the social scientists disagree with each other over their theories and definitions and principles and such "laws" as may be tentatively discussed. But such conflicts of opinion are inevitable in intelligent analysis of any forces in a world composed of, and bounded by, the unknown. I have sought to learn from Michelson something of his agreement and disagreement with Einstein; and developed a headache as the principal proof of cerebration. But though Einstein question Newton and Michelson question Einstein, do we reject them all or, if we need to know the speed of light, are we apt to rely upon Michelson's latest measurement?

It is probable that if an epidemic of menacing proportions should begin the destruction of thousands of lives in Chicago, some of my old friends in the medical faculties and research laboratories would be asked to aid a politics-cursed health department; and for a time several million people would take orders from obscure Dr. Alpha and humble Professor Omega. But when (even now, as I am writing) crime and corruption have destroyed the security of life and property and rotted the moral fibre of the community, there is no loud demand that men like Merriam and women like Jane Addams analyze this social disease and prescribe a remedy. Instead, a civic committee is formed of the business executives, bankers and lawyers whose short-sighted methods of making money, whose self-interested uses of public power for private profit, have created and maintained the political system which they are now assembled to reform.

My thoughts go back to a solemn farce enacted by the Public Utilities Commission after the close of the war. In order to determine to what extent larger earnings should be allowed to the public utilities, because of prevailing high interest rates, an impressive group of bankers had been summoned before the commission. One by one they testified that higher rates were necessary, that money could not be obtained except at higher rates.

Then, being given the privilege of making a statement as an official representative of the City Council (the Bill Thompson-Samuel Insull administration being discreetly silent) I suggested that, since the profits of bankers came out of lending money, it might be well to call in a few less biased witnesses. Undoubtedly these men knew what they were talking about; but it was strange that the rates they paid for savings deposits had not been advanced from the long standing three per cent., in view of their testimony that money could not be obtained for even safe investment for less than eight or nine per cent. It was my thought that perhaps professors of political economy, authorities on finance in the universities, might be called to testify as to whether public policy should encourage higher or lower interest rates. Again, I suggested, that labor leaders might be brought in to testify concerning wages and cost of living and unemployment; that social workers might also advise whether the low-income groups could afford to pay increased charges for public service out of current wages.

Members of the commission displayed considerable interest in these remarks. Newspaper men demanded complete copies of my prepared statement and assured me it was "hot stuff." Then

(In answering advertisements please mention THE SURVEY)

the descendant of Paul Revere's companion galloped into the scene to warn the country that the red-coats were on the march again. General Dawes hurried over from his bank and read the riot act to the tremulous guardians of public interests. And as he roared his admonitions and lashed all mischievous politicians who tried to interfere with the divinely ordained exploitation of the foolish many by the wise few, a friendly reporter slipped over to me and whispered: "There goes your story. This Dawes stuff will take all the space and kill the other. That's what it's for." So it happened that no further evidence was received and the commission was able to raise rates without the impediment of any impartial, scientific testimony whatsoever in the record.

No community is so stupid that it would select a merchant, banker, clergyman, or plasterer—a butcher, baker or candlestick-maker—and authorize him to go into the community power-house and push buttons and throw switches according to his "common sense," or according to the "divine revelation" of a book on light and heat written a thousand years before the discovery of electricity. If anyone of these persons, not having even a rudimentary knowledge of electrical phenomena or machinery, should proclaim to an ordinarily dull audience that he could operate the power-house more efficiently than the engineer in charge, he would probably be laughed at. In an alert community he might even be put under observation in a psychopathic hospital. As men come to realize more and more the individual and social danger that lies in permitting the ignorant to meddle with scientific problems, they must come to rely more and more upon scientific advice and to insist more and more vehemently upon receiving the advice of incorruptible searchers for truth—and upon declining the advice either of the untrained, or of the dishonorable who sell their scientific training in the service of dull-minded greed.

The men who know must run the show. Already we recognize that the physical mechanisms of the modern world must be constructed and operated by men who know how to construct and operate them. To some extent even the decisions as to where, how and when to utilize these physical mechanisms are being made by men of special competence. And so in every field of industrial, political or social activity, there is developing a managing class which stands between money and muscle. This managing class of scientifically trained workers is largely the product of a smaller class of pure scientists who have instructed them and whose authority they respect. Many of the scientifically trained money-makers enjoy playing the game more than making money. Some are men of real intelligence. Together with the master scientists they are capable of creating, and inevitably must create, new social ideas. To protect the interests of their class they must create a moral code that will have behind it the substantial authority that underlies any generally accepted moral code, the authority of a group that possesses the knowledge upon which men without knowledge, but needing guidance, must rely; and that has the vision upon which men without vision, but needing inspiration, must rely. This moral code must contain the principle of *noblesse oblige*—that forbids men really inspired by noble purposes to descend to ignoble means. (Continued on page 64)

CLASSIFIED ADVERTISEMENTS

Rates: Display: 30 cents a line. 14 agate lines to the inch. Want advertisements eight cents per word or initial, including address or box number. Minimum charge, first insertion, \$1.50. Cash with orders. Discounts: 5% on three insertions; 10% on six insertions. Address Advertising Department

TEL: ALGONQUIN 7490

THE SURVEY

112 EAST 19th STREET
NEW YORK CITY

WORKERS WANTED

WANTED: Case Supervisor for medical social service organization in New York City. Jewess or able to speak Yiddish. Interesting work and good salary for experienced worker. Please write stating training and experience. 6423 SURVEY.

GRADUATE NURSES, dietitians, laboratory technicians for excellent hospital positions everywhere. Write for free book now. Aznoe's Central Registry for Nurses, 30 N. Michigan Ave., Chicago, Illinois.

WANTED: Social worker for the staff of a specialized hospital about thirty miles from Boston. Position residential. Good case work of some kind required. Apply to Miss Curtis, Social Workers Bureau of New England, 270 Boylston Street, Boston.

SUCCESSFUL woman campaigner will organize and direct campaigns and undertake promotion work for social service agencies, colleges, etc. Broad cultural background in promotion, publicity, speaking. Salary and commission. 6467 SURVEY.

WANTED: Family Case Worker for Jewish Relief Organization; New York City; college graduate; married woman preferred. 6470 SURVEY.

A COTTAGE INSTITUTION serving a number of states is seeking a worker trained in the various branches of child care including foster home and institution service with especial experience in case work. The position includes possibility of consultation with agencies in different communities with a view to standardizing admissions to the Home and where possible to arrange for local care. Write Box 6475 SURVEY, giving age, education, experience, references, and salary expected.

WANTED—Man case worker with psychiatric training to work with problem boys in connection with Psychiatric Clinic at The Children's Village, Dobbs Ferry, New York. Address: Leon C. Faulkner, Managing Director.

WORKERS WANTED

WANTED—Supervisor. Must have proven ability for growth and experience on a generalized visiting nurse staff. Only letters giving full particulars regarding preliminary and professional education and experience will be considered. Northern New Jersey. 6468 SURVEY.

WANTED—Girls' Supervisor for small Jewish Childrens' Home, in New Jersey. State Qualifications and salary expected. SURVEY 6481.

WANTED: Trained social worker to make demonstration, child caring agency, rural county, eastern state. Salary \$2400. 6483 SURVEY.

Successful Community Chest Executive

Open for appointment November first. Thoroughly experienced in budgeting of agencies, community welfare programs, Council of Social Agencies, collections, office detail, publicity, campaigns. Would consider Directorship in city 100,000 to 200,000, Associate Directorship in larger city.

Address 6488 SURVEY

Please Remit

cash with order
in sending *Classified Advertisements* to *Survey Graphic* or *Survey* Monthly.



Address

CLASSIFIED ADVERTISING DEPT.
112 East 19th St. New York City

INSTITUTIONAL AND WELFARE SERVICE

Patronage of this Department of

THE WILLIS HAWLEY EXCHANGE

respectfully solicited to supply the needs of Hospitals, Settlements, Clubs, Ministers and Doctors Assistants, Executive Secretaries, Case Workers, Supervisors and Assistants.

Applications and Correspondence to OLIVE P. HAWLEY, Director
32 Court St., Brooklyn, N. Y. Phones: Triangle 0447-8

Would Any of These Positions Interest You?

Social Welfare Organization: Executive Secretary, (Pennsylvania), \$2000; Arts and Crafts Supervisor, \$2000; Family Case Workers, \$1200-\$1800; Medical Social Workers, R.N., \$1500.

Hospital: Dietitian, \$1800; Laboratory Technician, \$1500; Housekeeper, \$1140; Nurses, R.N., Operating Room Supervisor, \$1380; Charge and General Duty.

Institution: Nurse, R.N., \$1200; Commercial Teacher, (Gregg) \$1200; Recreational Director, \$1200; Housekeeper-Officer, Home Delinquent Girls, \$1080; Home Economics Assistant, \$840; Secretary to Superintendent, \$900.

GERTRUDE D. HOLMES, Director, Professional Division

EXECUTIVE SERVICE CORPORATION

WILLIAM D. CAMP, President

100 East Forty-second Street
New York, N. Y.

Agency Telephone
Ashland 6000

Registration blank mailed upon request

(In answering advertisements please mention THE SURVEY)

The

Collegiate Service Inc.

Occupational Bureau for College Women

11 East 44th Street
New York City

Social Work Dept. in charge of Pauline R. Strode, Ph.B. University of Chicago and graduate of Chicago School of Civics and Philanthropy

GERTRUDE R. STEIN, Inc. VOCATIONAL SERVICE AGENCY

18 EAST 41ST STREET, NEW YORK
Lexington 2593

We are interested in placing those who have a professional attitude towards their work. Executive secretaries, stenographers, case workers, hospital social service workers, settlement directors; research, immigration, psychiatric, personnel workers and others.

SITUATIONS WANTED

STEWART desires position school, hospital, institution. Thorough practical knowledge purchasing, disbursing and storeroom. Satisfactory references. Would arrange interview. 6473 SURVEY.

FRIENDS, two young women, well educated, experienced, nurse, and teacher of Physical Education, desire position in school or institution. Location immaterial. 6474 SURVEY.

TEACHER, ten years experience as head of dormitory, camp executive, dramatic coach, English, desires position in school or as governess. Prefers vicinity of New York or Boston. 6476 SURVEY.

SINGLE MAN, 30, socially minded, college training, experienced among dependent, delinquent, and psychopathic boys; settlement experience, seeks change. Institution or allied field. References. 6477 SURVEY.

BOYS' WORKER and Club Director, or Recreational Worker, 33, desires position in Settlement or Community Center, eight years experience. Can organize and direct all departments of boys' work. 6478 SURVEY.

GIRLS' WORKER: experienced in settlement and camp work. Expert dramatic director. Non-sectarian or Jewish settlement or recreational center. 6479 SURVEY.

EXECUTIVE: 12 years experience in family welfare and hospital social service. College graduate, desires to make change—in the East. SURVEY 6480.

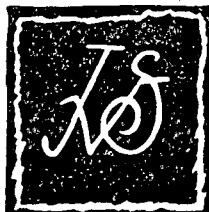
WANTED: By woman with twelve years experience, position as matron or superintendent, or equally responsible executive position. Am at present employed, but anxious to make a change. Can furnish best of references. 6485 SURVEY.

YOUNG WOMAN (35) wishes position with maintenance outside New York City, at any kind of work where duties are not heavy. 6486 SURVEY.

HOME-MAKING

"Home-Making as a Profession"

Is a 30-pp. ill. handbook—it's FREE. Home-study Domestic Science courses, for teaching, institution management, etc., and for home making efficiency. Am. School of Home Economics, 649 E. 58th St., Chicago



This is
the placement
service
organized
and
sponsored by

The American Association of
Social Workers

and

The National Organization for
Public Health Nursing

Seventeen years of continuous
advisory and placement work.

Joint Vocational Service

(Agency)
130 EAST 22ND STREET
NEW YORK

SITUATIONS WANTED

YOUNG MAN, college graduate, business experience, desires position where knowledge of economics and sociology would be valuable. Address John F. Rube, Western Union, Allentown, Penn.

MAN AND WIFE, fifteen years experience social work, desire position in community where experience and ability will find expression. Husband thorough musician, band master, etc. Teach printing, supervise industrial education. Wife school teacher (kindergarten to seventh grade), can also assist at piano. Finest references. Prefer small community. 6472 SURVEY.

WANTED—Position as executive secretary, twelve years' experience in children's, family and girl welfare work. Address 6438 SURVEY.

CAPABLE, registered nurse, middle-aged, companionable, wants work. Companion to woman on equal plane or resident job. South preferred. 6462 SURVEY.

FORMER COLLEGE INSTRUCTOR desires worthwhile opportunity in social work field, in or near New York City. Executive ability, highly recommended. 6484 SURVEY.



is a peppy month—a good time to try your wings in a new job.

An ad in the Survey Mid-monthly may supply the opportunity.
Try one.

Copy is due September 28th.

Address

SURVEY MIDMONTHLY
112 E. 19th St., New York

Rates 8c a word
Algonquin 7490

The PRESIDENT

ATLANTIC CITY'S NEWEST BOARDWALK HOTEL

Offers for the Fall and Winter Season

Single Rooms with Bath—

From \$28.00 weekly, European Plan
or \$49.00 weekly, American Plan.

Double Rooms with Bath—

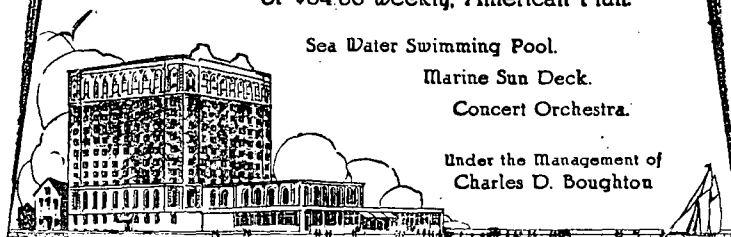
From \$42.00 weekly, European Plan
or \$84.00 weekly, American Plan.

Sea Water Swimming Pool.

Marine Sun Deck.

Concert Orchestra.

Under the Management of
Charles D. Boughton



APARTMENT TO RENT

WOODSIDE, LONG ISLAND

Two, three, rooms, modern light. Twenty minutes to New York. I. R. T.; B. M. T. subways. "L", Fifth Ave. Bus, Penn R. R. three blocks distant. Churches, theatres and shopping center nearby.

Prices \$45 to \$50. Owner ten years in social work, soliciting fellow-workers as tenants. Survey 6465 or phone Sterling 8193.

LARGE STUDIO, kitchenette and bedroom, furnished to rent October 1st—\$65; suitable for two, 17th Street just off Fifth Avenue. 6482 SURVEY.

HOME-MAKING

"Home-Making as a Profession"

Is a 30-pp. ill. handbook—it's FREE. Home-study Domestic Science courses, for teaching, institution management, etc., and for home making efficiency. Am. School of Home Economics, 849 E. 58th St., Chicago

PAMPHLETS

CANDY MAKING FOR PROFIT, by Alice Bradley, illus. folder describing home-study course, with "work sheet" formulas, sales plans, equipment, etc., for APPROVED Home-Made Candies: free with sample "work sheet". Am. Sch. of Economics, 5772 Drexel Ave., Chicago.

"TRAINING FOR SOCIAL EXPRESSION," Philip L. Seman, Jewish People's Institute, 3500 Douglas Blvd., Chicago, Illinois. Single copy \$.50.

PERIODICALS

THE AMERICAN JOURNAL OF NURSING shows the part which trained nurses are taking in the betterment of the world. Put it in your library. \$3.00 a year. 370 Seventh Ave., New York, N. Y.

MENTAL HYGIENE: quarterly: \$3.00 a year; published by the National Committee for Mental Hygiene, 370 Seventh Avenue, New York.

Advertise Your
Wants in The Survey

Printing

Multigraphing

Typewriting

Mailing

Better, Cheaper, Quicker

We have complete equipment
and an expert staff to do your

Mimeographing
Multigraphing
Addressing
Mailing

If you will investigate you will find that we can do it better, quicker and cheaper than you can in your own office.

Let us estimate on your next job

Webster Letter Addressing &
Mailing Company

34th Street at 8th Avenue
Lackawanna 1830

HOOVEN ACTUAL TYPED LETTER CO.

122 FIFTH AVENUE
NEW YORK CITY

(No connection with Hooven Letters, Inc.)

SERVICE 24 HOURS A DAY

Also complete process, Multigraphing, Addressing, Signing and Mailing Dept's.

TEL. NO. CHELSEA 4237

Fifth Avenue Letter Shop, Inc.

40 East 22nd Street

Multigraphing
Typewriting

Caledonia 9664-5-6

Mailing
Addressing

Ask The Survey about Us!

(In answering advertisements please mention THE SURVEY)

PROGRESSIVE ORGANIZATIONS

CIVIC NATIONAL, INTERNATIONAL

AMERICAN GENETIC ASSOCIATION, INC.—306 Victor Building, Washington, D. C. "To promote increase and diffusion of knowledge concerning Heredity". Publishes monthly *Journal of Heredity*, which gives announcements and discussions of recent discoveries regarding heredity—with ample illustrations. Membership composed of research geneticists and leaders in many fields, teachers, physicians, clergymen, lawyers, etc. The Association is anxious to learn of cases of identical twins reared apart, which give unique opportunities to study effects of heredity and environment. Membership dues \$3.00 per year.—Sample copy of *Journal of Heredity* and circular illustrating heritable characters sent on request.

COMMISSION ON INTERRACIAL CO-OPERATION—409 Palmer Bldg., Atlanta, Ga.; Will W. Alexander, Director. Seeks improvement of interracial attitudes and conditions through conference, cooperation, and popular education. Correspondence invited.

LEAGUE FOR INDUSTRIAL DEMOCRACY—Promotes a better understanding of problems of democracy in industry through its pamphlet, research and lecture services and organization of college and city groups. Executive Directors, Harry W. Laidler and Norman Thomas, 70 Fifth Avenue, New York City.

NATIONAL COUNCIL FOR PREVENTION OF WAR—Frederick J. Libby, Executive Secretary, 532 Seventeenth St., N. W., Washington, D. C. Aims to stimulate the movement against war and to increase the coordination of peace forces. It stands for progressive world organization, worldwide reduction of armaments by international agreement to police status, and worldwide education for peace. Subscription to "News Bulletin", 50 cts. a year. List of publications free.

ART EXTENSION SOCIETY, INC.—The Art Center, 65 East 56th Street, New York City. Purpose,—to extend the interest in, and appreciation of, the Fine Arts, especially by means of prints, lantern slides, traveling exhibitions, circulating libraries, etc., etc.

THE NATIONAL CONSUMERS' LEAGUE is an educational movement founded in May, 1899, to awaken consumers' interest in their responsibility for conditions under which goods are made and distributed. The joint candy white list is the most recent development. Dr. John R. Commons, president; Mrs. Florence Kelley, general secretary; 156 Fifth Avenue, New York City.

NATIONAL WOMEN'S TRADE UNION LEAGUE OF AMERICA—Mrs. Raymond Robins, honorary president; Miss Rose Schneiderman, president; Miss Elisabeth Christian, secretary-treasurer; 311 South Ashland Boulevard, Chicago, Ill. Stands for self-government in the work shop through trade union organization; and for the enactment of industrial legislation. Official publication, *Life and Labor Bulletin*. Information given.

In ancient days, thinking men were apt to be mystical. Out of much thinking and few facts they produced moral codes and articles of faith.

They postulated a crude and cruel human life in a "vale of tears" as the prelude to a better life Beyond. Unable to justify for its own sake, they placed it in the Great Scheme of Things as a preliminary stage, the travail out of which would be born super-life. They fortified their dreams with claims of supernatural powers, divine revelations. They told the children of the world fairy stories to make them good.

The world has dreamed these dreams and been content—until the awakening dawn of science has revealed gorgeous and terrifying realities, to those who are a little intelligent.

The old dreams retain some of their beauty and power, but these stupendous realities demand also reverent understanding. The real airplane stimulates thought more than the unreal magic carpet. The real radio, translating the invisible and inaudible something in the air round us into the music of an orchestra playing a thousand miles away, is more inspiring than "angel voices" that are never heard. The accents of men long dead sound in our ears and they walk before us through the sunshine and shadows of bygone days. More complete resurrection become conceivable. The old mysteries of the unknown recede and new mysteries beckon, as brave and eager spirits dare death and challenge doubt—and reveal, destroy and utilize the mighty powers of matter invisible to the naked eye. Here is the search for ultimate authority, for the meaning and purpose of life, for the Will of God, beside which the speculations and hallucinations of the devout and learned of ancient days seem like the futile gropings of a baby in its cradle.

Out of this ever-inviting, never-ending research of scientific minds, are coming the fundamental articles of a vital faith—a faith in the divinity of life, a faith in a spiritual product of living, to obtain which all the material products have value only as means to an immaterial end. Out of revealed facts, out of the discovery of natural laws that mankind can neither make nor break, are now being written the first chapters of a Guide to Happiness in which we may put our trust. This does not mean that there is no need for pure faith; no need for reassuring visions of what lies beyond the known. There is a need, deep in the human heart, of everlasting hope, of consolation in whatever sorrow, and of compensation for whatever

NEW CAPTAINS AND OLD DREAMS

(Continued from page 61)

pain. But as intelligent men seek an authority they can respect, unchanging inevitable, irresistible, so they seek also a faith they can respect.

They must project their imaginations into a world that may come to pass, into a world that *would* be better world.

Whatever comfort men who think may seek to find in the developments of this century, with the biggest, most insane war in history, with its shocking exhibitions of the irresponsibility and incompetence of its social leadership (before and during and since the war), must lie in the reasonable hope that these leaders will soon pass on and that their successors may come from that group which thus far in the world's history has shown consistently the greatest capacity to understand and to fulfill the responsibilities of leadership. This is the group of those who have a hunger for knowledge and truth.

This group has steadily increased the authority of brains, despite the abuse and ridicule of authoritative muscle and fat. It has steadily diminished the power of force and fraud to rule, by steadily increasing its own power to serve. It has remade and enlarged the world with every generation, although muscle and fat have taken most of the credit for the job. The persistent growth of the numbers and the authority of this group is the most inspiring phenomenon of human existence; and if today we were on the verge of the transfer of social leadership by common consent to this group, we might reasonably believe that we were on the verge of a spiritual development as marvelous as the material development of the world in the last hundred years.

Probably we are not on the verge of any such transfer of leadership. It would seem too sudden and too great a growth in the mental statute and social efficiency of man; whereas evolution is a slow and gradual process. Yet we may reasonably believe that in a few decades, or centuries, or in a few thousand years, there will be a world wherein the authority of members of the governing class will rest upon their knowledge and use of natural laws in framing social regulations that cannot be profitably evaded, or modified, or held unconstitutional; and which will be enforced in the same manner against all persons and at all times. We may feel that we are living on the threshold of such a world; and we may reasonably hope that if we knock, the door will be opened unto us; although an aeon may pass before those who see what lies beyond will be able to lead mankind across the threshold.

(In answering advertisements please mention THE SURVEY)