

With many readers Mr. Darrow's style may be effective. He uses language like a bludgeon and lays about him with vigor. With other readers, less affected by rhetoric, Mr. Darrow's style will be not only ineffective for its purpose but actually adverse to it. A man really sure of his ground does not call his opponent names; but Mr. Darrow (or Mr. Yarros) starts out by classify-



Clarence Darrow

ing Professor Fisher with "pseudoscientific advocates." Some of Mr. Darrow's language could be easily paraphrased and turned against him. For instance, he says concerning one statement of Professor Fisher's: "We wonder just what did induce the Professor to write this trash and publish it in a book." So an opponent of Mr. Darrow might quote his statement that there is no appreciable relation between crime and intoxicating liquors, or his statement that the liquor business is easily controlled, and make exactly the same comment: "We wonder just what did induce Mr. Darrow to write this trash and publish it in a book." Such arguments get one nowhere.

Those who regard prohibition as an outrage upon personal liberty will hail Mr. Darrow's book as a masterpiece; but most of those who regard prohibition as at least a social experiment that has been productive of some good and that is worth a thorough trial will, we think, remain unconvinced by Mr. Darrow's arguments.

It is a joyous debate. It is likely to arouse a good deal of thinking. The worst that could happen to prohibition would be public indifference to it. Both sides should read both books. Those

who believe most heartily in prohibition should be the most eager to have it subjected to this very kind of discussion.

Humors Across the Sea

A METHODIST with a sense of humor introduced in the Methodist preachers' meeting in Chicago recently a resolution of commiseration with the late King George III and the present King George V. These two Kings, according to the resolution, have been suffering under "the scorpion lash of affliction." The lash, it is hardly necessary to say, has been administered by Mayor Thompson, of Chicago, and his supporters in their effort to eliminate "British propaganda" from the teaching of American history in the Chicago public schools. Indeed, the patriotic endeavor is reaching out to the public library with the purpose of gathering together the "pro-British history books" there and burning them in a bonfire on the lake front. In the meantime, Superintendent McAndrew, on trial for insubordination and lack of patriotism, remarks that "boards of education form the chief obstacle to education in America today."

On the other side of the water there also seems to be a sense of humor in discussing relations between the United States and Great Britain. A debater in Balliol College, Oxford, declared that the danger from America was greater than from Russia with its bombs, for, said he, "the first real danger from America is Americanism, by which I mean hustle, chewing-gum, extreme egotism, and disrespect for law and tradition." But this debater's opponent protested that there is no danger of war from America, for, said he, "Americans are peaceful. They are always marching under somebody else's triumphal arch." And a newspaper, the London "Evening News," has discovered another source of danger from America; for, he says, "American pie breeds dyspepsia, dyspepsia breeds restlessness, and restlessness begets a feverish but none the less formidable material progress." Cannot Mayor Thompson take a cue from this and in defense of his country cultivate the consumption of pie in Chicago?

The Unending War for Humanity

EVERY year in November, and beginning appropriately on Armistice Day, the American Red Cross confirms and strengthens its unique position as representative of the people in time of

disaster, in home service, in training of nurses to fight diseases. The Red Cross does not make money drives in the ordinary sense; once a year by its Roll Call it asks its members to renew their allegiance and strives to increase the membership—this month, for instance, it hopes to raise the total to five million people, "because of increased demand for service, particularly disaster relief."



Irving Fisher

We note that last week one of the labor leaders gave as a reason why the Roll should not be called in the Brooklyn Navy Yard the allegation that there is no war going on, therefore the Red Cross is not needed!

He should read Herbert Hoover's words: "Even so late as eight years ago we regarded the Red Cross as the signal of mercy and protection from the disaster of war; but today it has become a new symbol, the banner of mercy and skilled protection from the disaster of flood, fire, and storm." Let him and those who have the same notion read also in the latest official statement that "nearly a million persons, victims of ninety-eight disasters, have received assistance from the American Red Cross during the organization's last fiscal year. Throughout the civilized world, and especially in this country, floods raging over thousands of miles, fires destroying whole villages, tornadoes and hurricanes sweeping over entire States, and death-dealing explosions, combined to make the year one of unprecedented calamities."

Every one knows what the Red Cross did in the Mississippi Valley; but how many remember that, for instance, it helped a hundred people in a railway

According to the Cartoonists

Chapin in the Philadelphia Public Ledger



Quaking ground

From Gertrude L. Snyder, Coatesville, Pa.

Marcus in the New York Times



"And everywhere that Mary went"

From Miss Dora Albert, New York, N. Y.

Rose in the New York Evening World



"Hey! You're under arrest!"

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

Kirby in the New York World



"Better let papa read it first"

From E. K. Van Alstyne, Kinderhook, N. Y.