

pass him on the street a hundred times, said a writer in the New York Times, "without a second glance." It is only when he is in action that he becomes specially noticeable.

"You see him a spare, wiry figure of middle height, whose dress bespeaks an entire unconcern for outward show. It is not that studied disregard for appearance that one observes in a good many men who profess much in public. He doesn't wear an ancient long-skirted frock coat and a black string tie, and affects neither a silk hat nor a statesman's broad-brimmed felt. He conducted the rate hearings here in New York dressed in a pepper and salt sack coat, a soft-collared negligee shirt, and made most of his cross-examination with his hands thrust deep into pockets of trousers held up by a leather belt. His face and hands were tanned from sailing a small boat in some nook or corner of Massachusetts Bay. He didn't look, as did certain other of the counsel, as if he were trying to impress the commission with his own importance."

"Self-effacing" is the term used by Ernest Poole to describe Brandeis in a sketch for the American Magazine. "His face, with its high forehead, prominent cheek bones, deep-set eyes and heavy lines about the broad and sensitive mouth, gives an impression of immense force, of a mind keen, subtle, trained, a mind of large vision, big ideals. And yet it's a likeable face, his manner is kindly."

He has a feminine mind that has "hunches," wrote Livy S. Richards in The Independent, and "a fineness of conscience suggestive of the Jewish prophet." He looks younger than his 60 years. He lives unostentatiously in the Back Bay district of Boston in winter and in the village of Dedham on the Charles river in summer. His dining-table has been likened to a continuous university. Frederick W. Coburn gave this impression in a sketch written for the now defunct Human Life:

"His talent for reaching both the intellect and the emotions of the ordinary man is the source of Mr. Brandeis's power. Just what his motive is in undertaking big things believed to be for the common welfare still perplexes many of his fellow countrymen. Something ulterior is often suspected—some ambition not previously revealed, for personal advancement or a desire to display his power of directing men and things. But personal acquaintance with the man convinces you easily that he follows an instinct rather than a calculated design. Like the rest of us, he just does the things he can not help doing."

"A former tutor who received him as a blue-eyed tractable boy, says that his appetite for knowledge in his early teens was as insatiable as most growing lads' for food. Today a dinner with Mr. Brandeis, if not literally a feast of reason, is an affair of assimilation. One understands—that some of the trust magnates have failed to grasp—that this man has for fifty years past been building up within himself a big mind trust. In his friendly, courteous way he seems all the while not merely to be partaking of food; his very active mentality is absorbing you."

A NEW TARIFF MEASURE

A press statement, issued from Washington, March 17, says:

Representative Warren Worth Bailey today introduced a bill to amend the Underwood tariff act so as to provide for the admission free of duty of the products of any American country which shall admit the products of the United States with like freedom. The measure is de-

signed to establish an effective customs union that shall include all the countries on this hemisphere.

Mr. Bailey claimed today that his proposition has the backing of a large and influential organization of which Charles A. Ingersoll, the watch man, is president, its list of vice presidents including A. B. Farquhar of York, Pa.; Jacob B. Schiff, of Kuhn, Loeb & Co.; W. D. George, vice-president of the People's Savings bank of Pittsburgh; H. H. Willock, president of the Waverly Oil Co., Pittsburg; Lawson Purdy, tax commissioner of the city of New York; Charles Frederick Adams, assistant tax commissioner of the city of New York, formerly of Coudert Bros., and of the Pan American Union; and Calvin Tomkins, president of the New York Reform club. The movement has the support of the leading manufacturers, bankers and business men of the United States; and it is the purpose of those interested to press the Bailey amendment for early consideration and adoption.

"This will be a real insurance against war," Mr. Bailey declared—"not merely trying to put out the fire by pouring kerosene on it, as most 'preparedness' is. It is to make trade as free between us and Latin America as it is among the states. It will benefit both our consumers and our manufacturers. If any one is curious to know that its probable effects would be on our trade with South and Central America, let him study the statistics of trade between the United States and the Philippines and Porto Rico since free trade became effective between those islands and the United States. The measure I propose will go farther toward the establishment of a solidarity of all America and to preserve the peace than all the fleets and armies that could be mobilized."

The text of the bill follows: A Bill to amend an act entitled "An act to Reduce Tariff duties and to Provide Revenue for the Government, and for Other Purposes," approved October three, nineteen hundred and thirteen.

Be it enacted by the senate and house of representatives of the United States of America in congress assembled, That paragraph J of subsection 7 of section 4 of said act be and the same is hereby amended by adding the following at the end of said paragraph: Provided further, That on and after the first day of July, nineteen hundred and sixteen, no tariff taxes shall be collected on importations of the products of any American country which shall admit the products of the United States free of tariff taxes, the President of the United States being hereby authorized and requested to notify all American countries of the passage hereof and to invite their adhesion.

THE HON. WALTER L. FISHER ON PREPAREDNESS FOR PEACE

"Si vis pacem para bellum." This ancient proverb appears near the beginning of Dr. Fisher's address at the Ninety-seventh Convocation of the University of Chicago, December last. The last sentence of the address is, "Si vis pacem, para pacem." It gives us pleasure to call attention to this virile utterance, and to a few of the significant passages:

"Force as a means of promoting economic interests or of advancing intellectual ideals is certain to diminish and to disappear, just as certainly as human slavery and the imposition of theological or religious dogma by force have already disappeared. The rapidity of the process will depend chiefly, if not entirely upon the progress of education and intelligence among the mass of mankind."

"Let us endure with patience the taunts of the militant pacifist whose

motto is 'Speak softly and carry a big stick.' I try sometimes to visualize that peace-loving and peace-seeking community in which that motto is carried into practical effect, as its distinguished author illustrates it in his own delightful way. Picture to yourselves the citizens of Chicago leaving their homes in the morning, each armed with a big stick, suited to his taste—one with beautifully polished knobs on the heavy end of the stick and one with nails carefully disposed upon its surface, to emphasize the value of the weapon as a deterrent of force, and an incentive to peace—each swinging his little pacifier jauntily as he trudges sturdily or saunters leisurely along, speaking softly to those he passes about mollycoddles, cowards, and the Ananias club. How certain it would be that no thought of violence would disturb the peaceful serenity of such a happy community. It is an excellent motto, but hard to live up to; and we shall do well not to underestimate the difficulty. Nations, like individuals, when they carry big sticks, seem predisposed to raise their voices."—Advocate of Peace.

BRYAN SWAYS VAST CROWD

[From the Des Moines, Iowa, Register and Leader, March 23, 1916.]

Speaking at the Coliseum last evening on "The War in Europe and Its Lessons for Us," William Jennings Bryan faced an audience of 4,000 people who were in absolute sympathy with him.

They cheered his peace sentiments as heartily as the New York newspaper men said they cheered President Wilson's preparedness address.

Coming after the President, and limited to a 4,000 audience by the fact that admission was charged by the federated churches of Des Moines,

Mr. Bryan nevertheless was greeted with a continuous demonstration which for enthusiasm and spontaneity completely distanced the Wilson meeting.

Introduced by Governor

Mr. Bryan was introduced by Governor Clarke as a man in American public life comparable to Cobden and Bright in his influence upon his own times and his people, with a voice raised for righteousness and peace, and like Wendell Phillips in his devotion to great humanitarian motives and ideals.

The speaker and party arrived while the audience was singing "America." With Mr. Bryan and the governor on the platform were Mayor Hanna and Mr. Ashby, president of the federated church council.

Mr. Bryan talked for two hours. In all that time scarcely an individual left the hall, and there were not the slightest signs of restlessness. On the contrary, the audience listened with fixed attention, and frequently divining the point of a figure of speech or an apt comparison before it was reached, extinguished the climax with prolonged applause or hearty laughter and cheers. This was particularly true in the many jabs which the speaker had ready for ammunition makers and jingo editors.

Pleased With Auspices

In opening his address, Mr. Bryan said he was particularly pleased to speak under the auspices of the federated churches of Des Moines, because he knew something of the aftermath of the great revival held here, and the spiritual example which Des Moines had set for other cities. He said that he looked forward to feeling more at home in Iowa in the next fifteen years than he had felt in the last twenty.

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