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Into discussions on wages and prices the young Labour Minister brought a new tone, never sentimental, but realistic and human. The vividness of his descriptions, telling of a farmer's troubles when no coal arrives and he has to stop work; picturing the rooms and meals of children he wanted to rescue from factory work in the spinneries, - all this was new and convincing, as were his analyses of the fatigues of industry, as in the case of the nerves of young telephone operators whose employment he desired to make more tolerable by reducing the number and the pressure of their work-hours.

King calls himself a Liberal, and so does Roosevelt. Both are Socialists in their instinctive defense of labour. Both are conservatives in their attempts to avoid clashes, to fortify the foundations of the state they govern, without shaking the walls of the building. King preceded Roosevelt in these important problems, not only because he is seven years older, but because birth and education drove him to a position which Roosevelt, the privileged moralist, sought in the urge to help his less fortunate countrymen. The word "elimination of fear" that so often turns up in the annals of the New Deal, King had taken as his motto twenty-five years ago, when he wrote "Industry and Humanity". What has