

The News and Observer

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MORNING TONIC

(Bible.) Better a dry morsel, and quietness therewith, than a house full of sacrifices with strife.

UNCLE WALT MASON

LAND SHARKS.

We used to journey off to Rome to spend the long vacation; but now we jaunt around home, for rest and recreation. Our native land has all the goods that any country offers; our mountains and primeval woods; our lakes and rivers, lakes and oceans; we also have all kinds of sharks who stir up wild emotions.

If Senator Hood had any idea that he got away with something when the Treaty fight was on, he's found out his mistake now, all right.

Ninety-three per cent expenditures of the United States Government goes for the payment of recent and previous wars, which is a pretty good argument for the League of Nations.

For a ghost, Mr. McAdoo's at San Francisco is one of the liveliest on record, and seems to have established communication at last through Mr. Thomas B. Love as officiating "medium."

One of King George's palaces will be converted into furnished flats especially for young married couples, and reasonable rents will be charged. That's what we call princely housing.

Congressman John H. Small will be the lone Democrat among the Republicans who will sail from San Francisco for the Philippines and the Orient. We advise the Congressman not to talk politics.

An appeal is being made to immigrants arriving at American ports to settle on farms and not linger about the cities. Maybe the idea is to leave room in the cities for those who are turning their backs to the farm.

One of the reasons assigned for the present illness of President Deschanel of France is his disappointment in discovering that he is more or less a figure-head; a condition that will never cause an American President any serious sickness.

We read now that on the week-end rest trip Harding was accompanied by "three senatorial friends." You bet they knew better than to let him get away by himself with that speech of acceptance.

The New York Evening Post presents a table to show Harding's regularity as a Republican. Complete waste of time. Of course Harding is regular. The fact that the Old Guard selected him is proof enough of that.

The News and Observer is swamped with communications on woman suffrage. They will be published as space conditions will permit. We respectfully request those who have not already written to write briefly if write they must.

Senator Seales finds from a poll of State Senators that 18 are for the Suffrage amendment, 13 undecided and only seven against it. Maybe after San Francisco is over the 13 will have decided the right way and the 7 will have changed their minds.

A Turkish woman who left her home and walked on the street without her veil was shot dead by one of her male relatives. It's good that that particular variety of male relatives isn't very plentiful hereabouts, or who'd undertake to say what street would be safe?

Tar heels at San Francisco favor ratification as means of aiding their party. Maybe if all the anti-suffragists in North Carolina could just take a flying trip to San Francisco a good part of their heated opposition to the suffrage amendment would disappear.

CUMMINGS' GREAT SPEECH.

Senator Cummings, the temporary chairman of the Democratic National Convention at San Francisco, was given a rare opportunity yesterday. It was to present in a single speech the record of a political party that had to its credit more triumphs in history in the short span of eight years than any other political party or government in this country ever before possessed.

But Mr. Cummings had to do more. He had to defend that record against the most infamous partisan conspiracy ever organized and conducted within the American government since it was founded. He had to do even more. He had to remind the rank and file of his party and the American people that the supreme issue between the two parties in this campaign is one of national honor. If Mr. Cummings spoke anything like as well as he writes the convention must have given him a very hearty response.

It is no "hymn of hate." It is the straightforward, simple narrative of achievement in domestic legislation and in war, the latter of which started the world. Who could have dreamed on April 6th, 1917, that within eighteen months this nation could place 4,000,000 men under arms and 2,000,000 of them on the battle line 3,000 miles across a sea bristling with the hidden enemy? Here is an eagle for a modern Homer.

Mr. Cummings points out that with some eighty "smelling" committees engineered by a Republican Congress to find dishonesty and corruption in the administration during that great drama of war not one dishonest Democrat has been found, while Truman H. Newberry, whose seat was bought by the Republicans to control the Senate, is now headed for the penitentiary. No Democrat has been branded with inefficiency or neglect of duty. How does that compare with the Republican record of graft, stealing, robbery and rotten meat in the Spanish-American war?

The speaker traced as with a hand of fire the part the President has played in this drama of war. Mr. Wilson's motive from the day this country entered the war was to make war on war. That was his motive in making peace and putting through the League of Nations at Paris. It was the motive with which the nation followed him so enthusiastically into the war. It was the motive the Republican party claimed to be animated by during the war.

But when peace came in sight the Republican party led by Lodge exchanged places with Germany as the world's great adversary. The nation's honor that had been pledged in war to see the world through in peace was cast to the wind by these marplots in civilization. At Chicago they completed the chapter of their infamy. These men have committed a crime against humanity. In all history there is not a more dastardly episode and it is the duty of the Democratic party in this campaign never for a moment to fail to hold before the eyes of the American people their moral responsibility to make the peace that they entered the war to make.

SUMMER IN NORTH CAROLINA

North Carolina is sought out by the Northern tourist as a place to be favored in winter, so many of the folks from farther up the country begin to come this way in early fall, and the movement is steady until late in the spring when most of them have gone back. This season finds a larger proportion of summer visitors in the State than usual, and day by day cars are seen on the roads going South as well as North with license tags reading from the various States, including Florida on the South and Michigan and Massachusetts on the North.

North Carolina is hard to beat in the winter season, and it is hard to find a better summer climate. But take climate, roads, facilities of every kind, and few States are more attractive than North Carolina in the summer season. We have a few hot days, but the man who goes from North Carolina to New York or Pennsylvania or even Washington in midsummer and comes back home after a few days in the North is always glad to feel the different atmosphere about the time he hits the South side of Virginia and finds himself in the piney country or in the Piedmont region of his own State farther West.

We are farther South and more nearly under the direct rays of the sun, but we are in a less humid climate than that which is encountered farther North. Vegetation thrives more vigorously, and the country roads are more interesting in the States than they are in much of the North. Side roads have less mud and difficult travel, for while in much of the North the clay roads do not dry up until in May and June in the South they dry out a month or two sooner. Dry soil makes a country road more passable in the South. Detours in the South are not so beset with mudholes.

Then the variety of flower and plant and bird life and everything that nature affords is greater in the South; for it comes earlier, in greater abundance, in greater variety and stays later. Summer in North Carolina is interesting to the tourist if he will come in summer, and it is infinitely interesting to the folks who live here, for it satisfies almost every reasonable want.

TREATS 'EM ROUGH.

The papers of the western part of the state are passing some bouquets to Mayor John George of Cherryville, who believes that the laws are made to check crime. The mayor is no man to throw grass at the boys in the apple trees who refuse to come down when he tells them, so he tosses a rock up that way, and it seems to be having an effect. Where a number of drunks came before him recently he made the fine average about \$50, on the theory that if the weight of the law is felt the restraining influence may have some power. He also finds penalties in the law on violation of automobile rules.

Mayor George is a business man of Cherryville, a cotton mill man, and one of the influences that have built up that thriving Gaston town. He is one of the type that has changed Gaston from a county of half a hundred stills to almost a hundred cotton mills, and that explains why his administration is conducted along business ideas. He takes the law as intending to stop the things it professes to stop, and his business notion is that the way to stop is to make the penalty a help in that direction.

After all is said the purpose of the law is not to soothe the feelings of the man who has violated it. The legislature makes a law to discourage offenses. If the executive softens that law so it loses its efficiency the Legislature has wasted time, and the effect is to say to the people that law is meant to be ignored by any who are willing to pay a mild fine and go ahead disregarding the law. Mayor George looks at it the other way. Being drunk and disorderly is to him an abomination, because the

law forbids it. Being the officer of the law he regards it as his duty to help the law to stop drunkenness. He goes the limit. He will stop it if the law has any power.

The mayor is right. If drunkenness is to be tolerated the order might as well be issued to the police officers to make no more arrests. If the law is to be sustained the way is to introduce heroic treatment, and see that violations become so unpopular that the whole trouble will be disposed of in short order.

Mayor George of Cherryville is commended to officers of every town and community in the State.

TYPICAL.

The Cincinnati Times-Star says the Republican nominee is typically American and typically Republican. Leaving the American feature of it out, for American and Republican are not the same, it would be interesting to have the Times-Star, or any other authority, say what is typically Republican. Was Taft if so he typical when first elected or when he was led up the second time as the sacrificial lamb? Certainly Roosevelt was not typical of the Republican form that Harding can be taken for, for the refractory Teddy never was grabbed up from the plate and put on the dishes to make a course at a dinner where nothing else had been provided. T. R. when he went to a convention as a candidate was heard from before he got there, and always counted beforehand even if he did not arrive. Harding is not a typical Republican of the kind Roosevelt was. And who will say he is the Blaine variety, or the Tom Reed kind, or the Roscoe Conkling, or the Mark Hanna, or the Matt Quay, or even the Lodge or Borah, or Johnson, or Penrose or any other kind that has a backbone, or that has been able to step hard enough on soft ground to make a real-foot print?

Mr. Harding may be a suitable Republican candidate for the present exigencies, when a man of his type is useful to the men who are working the strings behind the screen, but he is not typical of the old pattern when Republicans who sat in the front row had vigor and ability and cut their rating tobacco off of a black-plug. He may be a typical Republican for today, assuming that the senatorial junkies are not of the party, but simply losses it. But if Senator Harding is typical of the Republican party today then the party is a more subdued and spineless aggregation than has been generally supposed. Anybody who remembers the vigorous short arm work of the representatives of the G. O. P., and the quick foot action, and the reach of some of its old gladiators, and their ability to stand up to the end of the game without flinching will not agree that Senator Harding is a typical Republican, at least not as the Republicans were. Nor is he now. If he is typical what is Penrose, or LaFollette, or Poindexter or Lodge? Nix, Harding is not typical. Some putty in the party, but putty is not yet the type.

A HARMLESS PROGRESSIVE.

(By Savoyard.) Senator Kenyon, a Republican of Iowa, is a reformer in the depths of despair. He reminds of Marryat's boatman whose constant plaint was that "the service is going to hell." The Senator is a Progressive with a big P, and was a zealous supporter of Hiram Johnson in the Chicago convention. Here is one of his wails over the Standpat triumph in the convention:

"The most disappointing fact of the Republican convention was to see the delegates unable to act until they received word from a sick horse in Philadelphia. There will be a strange parallel at San Francisco when the delegates will await word from a sick boss at Washington. There never was a chance in this boss-controlled convention for a man of Hiram Johnson's type."

He admits that the G. O. P. convention sat solely for the purpose of registering the decrees of Boss Penrose. Now, Senator Kenyon is a good man, moral, without vices, Christian, patriotic, discerning, well-meaning, forward-looking; but why should he employ the argument of the scarlet woman's only weapon, recrimination? He feels in some need of an excuse for the political sin he purposes committing in voting for Harding, and finds it in the recrimination that while the Republican convention was infamous, the Democratic convention will be just as bad.

Here is another wail from the Senator that is an object lesson to the bosses:

"The convention was strong for Roosevelt—he being dead. If Roosevelt had been alive, he would have had about as much chance in the convention as Johnson. If Johnson had been dead he would probably have had as much chance as Roosevelt. The kind of men the people want are the kind of men the bosses are determined the people shall not have. The men who supported Johnson will be found working for the ticket and working in the next Congress, as they have in this, for legislation in the interest of all the people and will be found fighting against domination of Congress by those seeking special favors and special privileges in legislation."

THE TASK AHEAD.

This week the Democratic party at San Francisco announces its platform and its men for the presidential campaign. There are some Democrats who are faint-hearted before the assaults of the Republican machine, but they should remember that when Christian came along the road to where the lions were in the way he found them tied. Let the faint hearts bear this in mind. The Democratic administration has given to the party during the last seven years the best rating it has had in a long time, for the seven years have been of constructive achievement, and the successful prosecution of the greatest war the world has ever seen fought. In the excitement of action we overlook many things: But let us not forget that the Democratic party has never in its existence made so much important history as in the last seven years. In the face of all the political hysteria that saturates the air at the present is still the hard fact that Democratic administration of Democratic theory of government has brought us through the big event, and in a way that will excite the admiration of students of national affairs as long as the last seven years shall be set down in the pages of the nation's history.

Democracy is not at San Francisco to shake any plum trees, but the plan for continued sound government, in which the welfare of all is considered. That is the soundest possible doctrine, and it is safe to stand on. That is another great source of strength. Then a lot of barrel tappers are not contenting for the nomination, which is another sharp contrast. Men who are concerned in a suitable candidate are considering the names that will be presented, but no factions are on hand with their knives in their sleeves and an appetite for blood and determination to fight to a finish for a favorite.

The Democratic party will come from San Francisco pointing to its action for the last seven years and stating what it proposes to do for the next five. It will be up to the voters to choose as to what they want, but the Democrats have this advantage. They have accomplished something beside throwing obstacles in the way of progress.

THE WORDING OF THE AMENDMENT.

In view of the general interest shown in woman suffrage and the ratification of the proposed sixteenth amendment to the Federal constitution, and in view of the misconceptions on which much of the discussion is based, it seems timely and fitting to state the exact wording of the proposed amendment:

Section 1. The right of citizens of the United States to vote shall not be denied or abridged by the United States or by any state on account of sex.

Sec. 2. The Congress shall have power by appropriate legislation to enforce the provisions of this article.

It will be clearly seen that this amendment will not establish the voting qualifications for citizens. This will be the function of the states, as at present. It will enfranchise negro women on exactly the same terms as negro men are now enfranchised. It will also enfranchise white women on the same terms as white men are now enfranchised.

The proposed amendment will give the United States no more power to enforce the negro woman's right to vote than the United States now has to enforce the negro man's right to vote.

GERTRUDE WEIL.

President Equal Suffrage Association of North Carolina.

GREED AND GUMPTION

Baltimore Sun. Within the last year the people of the United States have been swindled out of an uncertain number of millions of dollars. The era of high wages, the period of unrest and universal extravagance have made a situation of which stock swindlers have been quick to take advantage.

taken from the gullible public during the last twelve months. City and country people alike have poured their money into the empty air. The appetite for easy wealth is by no means confined to the city. Blue-ey laws and other legal preventives offer some protection to innocent, if greedy, investors, but the swindling fraternity is nothing if not ingenious. Its members know how to comply with the letter of the law while evading its spirit. In many cases they have even used their technical compliance with the law to make more plausible and alluring their swindling offers.

Some of the Mid-Western States—notably Ohio—the country bankers are trying a new plan. All the banks in each town or village combine to issue in the local papers a full-page appeal to the people of the neighborhood to at least talk the matter over with one of their number before making an investment in the securities of companies which are located at a distance. There is, of course, an element of shrewd selfishness in the attitude of the local bankers. But it is a fact that bankers, with their country-wide connections and correspondents, are better qualified to get information about industrial and other enterprises and promotions than almost any private citizen.

Because he handles the money of other people, the honest banker is bound to be conservative. His advice may err on the side of caution. But to follow it would doubtless save the money which is utterly lost by more than 90 per cent of the people who buy widely advertised stocks in companies which promise, just this side of the legal prohibitions against swindling, vast profits to the purchasers.

THE FUNDAMENTAL PURPOSE.

In this hemisphere, the mere declaration of our young republic that the attempt of any foreign power to set foot on American soil would be considered an unfriendly act, has served to preserve "the territorial integrity and the political independence" of the nations of Central and South America. The treaty pledges all of the signatories to make this doctrine effective everywhere. It is the Monroe Doctrine of the world. The purpose of the league is to give notice that if any nation rises in its bloody hand and seeks to cross the line into any other country, the forces of civilization will be aroused to suppress the common enemy of peace. Therein lies the security of small nations and the safety of the world.

Every war between nations that has ever been fought began in an attempt to seize foreign territory or to invade political independence. If, in 1914, Germany had known that in the event of hostilities, Great Britain would have entered the war; that France would go in; that Italy would go in; that Japan would go in; and that the United States would go in—there would have been no war.

OBJECTIONS TO THE TREATY.

The opponents of the League of Nations cry out: "Shall we send our boys abroad to settle a political quarrel in the Balkans?" Immediately, the unthinking applaud and the orator records a momentary triumph. Have we forgotten that it is precisely what America has already done? Have we forgotten that we sent more than two million men to France, spent more than twenty billions of dollars and sacrificed nearly a hundred thousand lives to settle a Balkan dispute?

There was a controversy between Serbia and Austria. Territorial questions, political rights and boundary lines were involved. The Crown Prince of the House of Austria was assassinated. A little flame of war licked up into the powder house of Europe, and in a moment, the continent was in flames. It took all the power of civilization to put out the conflagration. How idle to inquire whether we wish to send our boys to settle political disputes in the Balkans!

It is extraordinary that men should waste our time and vex our patience by suggesting the fear that we may be forced into future wars while forgetting entirely that America was forced into this greatest of all wars, the League of Nations crisis when we entered the war; and it was only when we formed in haste, in the midst of battle, a league of friendship, under unified command, that we were able to win this war. This association of nations, held together by a common purpose, fought the war to a victorious conclusion, dictated the terms of the armistice and

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There are men who seem to be annoyed when we suggest that American honor is bound up in this contest; and that good faith requires that we should enter the League of Nations. The whole Republican case is based upon the theory that we may, with honor, do as we please about this matter and that we have made no promises which it is our duty to redeem. Let us turn again to the record.

The Republican party in its platform in 1916 had declared for a world court, for the pacific settlement of international disputes. The Progressive party in 1912 and in 1916 had likewise declared for an arrangement between nations to make peace permanent. The Democratic party in 1916 had specifically declared in favor of the establishment of a league of nations. The Senate itself, on August 28, 1916, by unanimous vote, passed a measure requesting the President to take the lead in such a world movement.

On December 18, 1916, the President addressed an identic note to the nations at war, requesting them to state the terms upon which they would deem it possible to make peace. In this note, he proposed the creation of a league of nations, saying:

In the measures to be taken to secure the future peace of the world, the people and governments of the United States are as vitally and directly interested as the governments now at war. They stand ready and even eager to co-operate in the accomplishment of these ends when the war is over with every influence and resource at their command.

COMMON OWNERSHIP OF PROPERTY

Washington Times. Communists are for the moment visionaries. Their theory is that property should be held in common. This arrangement is all right for heaven, where nobody dies, nobody owns anything and there is no money.

But on earth we need action. And here the main spring of action is selfishness. If you desire ownership you and selfish activity, which is 99 per cent of all activity.

It is only after they have had and begun leaving it to their children and took a real interest in them. Before that they belonged to the mother's name.

If the wilderness has been reclaimed, bears and wolves killed off, trees uprooted, and civilization, such as it is, gradually spread, you may think selfishness for it. Man lived in the wilderness and fought the Indians, because when it was all over, he owned the piece of ground.

Homers Cummings Champions League of Nations Covenant

(Continued From Page 3.)

soldiers; the passage of a resolution concerning the constructive plans worked out in detail by former Secretary Lane, and the measures advocated by the Secretary of Agriculture. He suggested that the Congress take counsel together and provide legislation with reference to industrial unrest, and the mutual relations of capital and labor. After more than a year of sterile debate, our country has neither peace nor reconstruction. Barren of achievement, shameless in waste of time and money, the record of the present Congress is without parallel for its incompetencies, failures and repudiations. Are the American people so unjust or so lacking in discrimination that they will reject the service of a party which has kept its word, and place trust in a party which merely renews the broken promises of a previous campaign?

Attacks Upon The President. Republican leaders have been moved by a strange and inexorable jealousy of the President. Their feverish animosity, expressed in gross abuse and through secret intrigue, has been productive of one of the most unhappy chapters in American history, recalling the similar experiences of Lincoln and Washington. Political malice followed the President to the peace table. A Senatorial "round robin" was widely circulated. Every device which partisanship could develop, was employed for the purpose of weakening the influence of our commission at Paris, and making the task there still more difficult. At a time when every sentiment of fairness pleaded for a wholehearted support of the President, political antagonism and personal envy controlled the anti-administration forces.

The President made every sacrifice for the cause of peace. The long continued strain while composing differences abroad; the expenditure of nervous vitality and intellectual force in building a new order of human relationships upon the ruins of the old, laid heavy toll upon his reserve powers. Then came the return in triumph, only to find here a desperate propaganda of opposition, impudently that he take up in his own country, a struggle for the preservation of that which had been won at such incalculable cost. Following the superhuman labors of seven years of unexampled service, this meant the wreck of his health, sickness for months upon a bed of pain, and worse than the physical sickness, the sickness of heart which comes from the knowledge that political adversaries, lost to the larger sense of things, are savagely destroying not merely the work of men's hands, but the world's hope of settled peace. This was the affliction—the crucifixion.

As he lay stricken in the White House, the relentless hand of malice beat upon the door of the sick chamber. The enemies of the President repeated every slander that envy could invent, and they could scarcely control the open manifestation of their glee when the Great Man was stricken at last. The Congress was in session for months while the President lay in the White House, struggling with a terrifying illness, and, at times, close to the point of death. He had been physically wounded just as surely as were Garfield and McKinley and Lincoln, for it is but a difference of degree between fanatic and partisan. The Congress, during all this period, when the whole heart of America ought to have been flowing out in love and sympathy, did not find time, amid their bickering, to pass one resolution of generous import or extend one kindly inquiry as to the fate of the President of their own country.

And what was his offense? Merely that he strove to redeem the word that America had given to the world; that he sought to give a future generation from the agony through which this generation had passed; that he had taken seriously the promises that all nations had made that they would unite at the end of the war in a compact to preserve the peace of the world; and that he relied upon the good faith of his own people. If there was any mistake, it was that he made a too generous estimate of mankind, that he believed that the idealism which had made the war a great spiritual victory, could be relied upon to secure the legitimate fruit of the war—the reign of universal peace.

In one sense, it is quite immaterial what people say about the President. Nothing we can say can add or detract from the fame that will flow down the unending channels of history. Generations yet unborn will look back to this era and pay their tribute of honor to the man who led a people through troubled ways out of the valleys of selfishness up to the mountain tops of achievement and honor, and there showed them the promised land of freedom and safety and fraternity. Whether history records that they entered in, or turned their backs upon the vision, it is all one with him—he is immortal.

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This was four months before America entered the war.

To this identic note, the Central Powers answered eagerly, but the Allies in their reply dated at Paris, January 10, 1917, declared: "Their whole-hearted agreement with the proposal to create a league of nations which shall assure peace and justice throughout the world." On January 22, 1917, the President addressed the Senate with reference to these replies, and said: "In every discussion of the peace that must end this war, it is taken for granted that the peace must be followed by some definite concert of power which shall make it virtually impossible that any such catastrophic shall overwhelm us again."

Speaking of the League of Peace which was to follow the war, he said: "If the peace presently to be made is to endure, it must be a peace made secure by the organized major force of mankind." Acting upon these proposals, both the French and the British governments appointed committees to study the problem while the war was still in progress. On April 2, 1917, the President delivered his famous war message to Congress, and thrilled the heart of the country anew by his announced purpose to make the contest "a war against war." High above all of our other aims, he placed: "A universal dominion of right by such a concert of free peoples as shall bring peace and safety to all nations and make the world itself at last free."

Following this message, the Congress by resolution, passed April 6, 1917, recognized the state of war. On January 8, 1918, the President met before Congress and set forth his famous Fourteen Points. The fourteenth point, which is practically identical in language with the provisions of Article X of the covenant, provided that "a general association of nations must be formed under specific covenants for the purpose of affording mutual guarantees of political independence and territorial integrity to great and small states alike."

Senator Lodge himself, before the exigencies of politics forced him to take the other side, said that an attempt to make a separate peace would "brand us with everlasting dishonor" and that "the intent of the Congress and the intent of the President, was that there could be no peace until we could create a situation where no such war as this could recur." Former President Roosevelt, on July 18, 1918, said: "Unless we stand by all our Allies who have stood by us, we shall have failed in making the liberty of well-behaved, civilized people secure and we shall have shown that our management about making the world safe for democracy was an empty boast." On November 4, 1918, the armistice was agreed to and it was concluded upon the basis of the fourteen points set forth in the address of President Wilson delivered to Congress on January 8, 1918, and the principles subsequently enunciated by him. At no point, at no time, during no period while this history was in the making, was one responsible American voice raised in protest. Thus, before we entered the war, we made the pledge; during the war, we restated the pledge; and when the armistice was signed, all of the nations, ourselves included, renewed the pledge; and it was upon the faith of these promises that Germany laid down her arms. Practically all of the civilized nations of the earth have now united in a covenant which constitutes the redemption of that pledge. We alone have thus far failed to keep our word. Others may break faith; the Senate of the United States may break faith; the Republican party may break faith; but neither party will break faith; the Democratic party will break faith.

THE FUNDAMENTAL PURPOSE.

In this hemisphere, the mere declaration of our young republic that the attempt of any foreign power to set foot on American soil would be considered an unfriendly act, has served to preserve "the territorial integrity and the political independence" of the nations of Central and South America. The treaty pledges all of the signatories to make this doctrine effective everywhere. It is the Monroe Doctrine of the world. The purpose of the league is to give notice that if any nation rises in its bloody hand and seeks to cross the line into any other country, the forces of civilization will be aroused to suppress the common enemy of peace. Therein lies the security of small nations and the safety of the world.

Every war between nations that has ever been fought began in an attempt to seize foreign territory or to invade political independence. If, in 1914, Germany had known that in the event of hostilities, Great Britain would have