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No Use for Cheap Masher.

The Dallas Chronicle comments on a condition of things which may be applicable to other places than the city on the Columbia. The Chronicle says:

The cheap sport with the paste diamonds is here. He came to town in an automobile and since that time has been about the hour of midnight operated his car slowly up and down the streets—trying to persuade girls whom he saw to get in and go for a joy ride.

We are not opposed to joy riding when everyone is agreed to joy ride. We shall not discuss the moral side of the question at all. We know that when girls get into an automobile with men whom they do not know or know only slightly that the results are invariably the same.

But this does not concern us in this article.

The streets are public thoroughfares and the girls on the sidewalks have a right to use these sidewalks just as much as have the men in the automobile.

Saturday night, however, they could not exercise this privilege. For when two girls—well dressed, cultured young ladies—walked down the street this automobile with the cheap masher within scooped along at the edge of the sidewalk and the men sought to get the girls into their car.

This type of man isn't doing this thing because out of kindness of heart he doesn't want to see the girls walk home. He is not offering a ride because of any high motives.

These two girls know all this and they refused. But the men in the automobile continued to pester the girls. They were not satisfied with one refusal. So they kept following.

The men were so persistent in their efforts to get them to take a joy ride that the girls at last became panicky and they ran for it and hid until danger of approach of the cheap masher was gone.

The cheap masher in their automobile ran up and down, trying desperately to locate the girls. But the girls had eluded them.

This may, of course, seem rather amusing to us. But consider! The girls didn't want to go with these fellows. The girls were frightened. They were forced to flee down a street and hide. All this occurred on a public street where they had as much right to be as the cheap masher.

Besides, what if those girls had been your sisters or your sweethearts? Has the cheap masher any place in the Dallas scheme of things?

Mostly a False Alarm.

In Washington it is believed that the mix-up in German political affairs is not as bad as is indicated by the reports coming from various sources. The conditions are not believed to be serious in other respects. Reports from the army of occupa-

tion affairs that, while peace is not high in the districts they have traversed in Germany, food seems reasonably plentiful and no indication is apparent of a shortage that is causing distress. Coupled with this is the description of the country through which the army has passed, telling of towns and factories and multitudinous industries undamaged by war, while the farms and fields lie smiling in the sun ready for agricultural workers and unscarred and unmarred by the struggle of battling armies and the clash of shells.

Agriculturally and physically Germany seems to be in shape to resume industry and production under peace and the only thing standing in the way is the continual seething of politics which is delaying stabilization of government and a raw material shortage. Germany has an immense responsibility and the quicker she gets down to work in fulfilling her imposed duty the better will it be for her people and her generations to come.

One cannot but feel, when remembering ravaged France and Belgium and devastated Serbia, and then the unscathed lands of the Huns, that the latter were wise in their ruthlessness and in quitting the fight suddenly protected their own country from the destruction they had visited on the countries of others.

What Americans find in their march of occupation does not coincide with the representations made by Self and others who sought sympathy and aid on manifestly false statements.

America's Military Traditions.

The fine old organ of British Toryism, the London Morning Post, in commenting on the part played by the American army in France, is overwhelmed with wonder at its achievements in the Meuse sector. "The American troops," it says, "only newly trained and moulded by no iron system, have faced and have overcome the pick of the German legions. The cost doubtless has been heavy, but the result is amazing."

It is true that the American army is not saturated with the ideas of German militarism, but the traditions it holds in honor are older and more inspiring than any Prussian drill sergeant could impart. It is the representative of a nation that fought for liberty and independence and won them by fighting. Pershing's men are the true types of a free people, confident of their strength and conscious of the righteousness of the cause they serve as the soldiers of democracy.

What do the military traditions of the Prussian school amount to with the average American youths from 18 to 20, from the city or country, from farm or factory? They have not been taught from boyhood to goose-step, they have known no iron-bound system of military tyranny, they have not been trained to accept as a condition of existence servile obedience to a supreme war lord with power to dispose of his subjects at his caprice. But they have the physical qualities, the moral character, the self respect, the tenacity of purpose and high spirits to meet any danger bravely and make them first-class fighting men when duty calls them to the service of the nation in time of war.

Only three weeks left within which to buy the War Savings Stamps for which you made your pledge to the Government.

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NATIONS OF NATIONS WOULD RULE SOAS

By Alfred Owen Crozier, author of "Nation of Nations." (Written for the United Press.)
Editor's Note.—Mr. Crozier, a former and writer of New York City, is the originator of the "Nation of Nations" plan, which now seems likely to be advanced, possibly in a modified form, by President Wilson before the world peace conference. Mr. Crozier here sets forth the chief characteristics of his plan for world government.

The entire world is now asking the question, "What kind of a League of Nations?" Two general plans have been suggested:
The Nation of Nations plan proposes the kind of a league of nations that would be a few, permanent, independent, international government, in which every nation would be equitably represented on an agreed basis. The 41 scattered and conflicting national police powers would be largely merged into one overwhelming, ready-to-strike central police power, controlled exclusively by the Nation of Nations. To create this moral power under such mutual management, each nation must be required to turn over at least half of its armaments.

The surrendered German navy no doubt will also be used for this purpose.
The constitution of the Nation of Nations would define its limited delegated powers, duties and restrictions. It would not interfere in the domestic affairs of any country. It would have supreme authority and means to prevent warlike attacks by one nation on another. It would control everything outside of national boundaries and license local orderly nations to use the seas on terms of absolute equality, but could cancel the license and drive from the seas the commerce of any lawless country (and guilty of disturbing the world's peace without just cause).

The Nation of Nations could invite, but would have no power to require, the armed assistance of individual nations. That makes it safe for all countries to join in this plan. The only thing a nation agrees to is that it will not start a war of aggression and will furnish its share of armaments and money for the Central police power.

Treaty Alliance Plan

The Alliance plan of the League to Enforce Peace proposes a world defensive alliance or entente created and held together by a "scrap of paper" treaty that could be broken or terminated anytime by any nation. The 40 competing national police powers would remain as now, but be employed in joint attacks against any nation or group of nations beginning war, such cooperative armed action to be negotiated only after the war has begun. That plan is not practical.

Under such an alliance plan, of course, any one country, simply by attacking another, could cause world war. Obviously, that system war automatically would become a world war. Obviously, that system would be the devil's endless chain for binding the nations together in one "entangling alliance" and then dragging them all helpless into war again and again. The United States could not lawfully, and would not, join in such a dangerous scheme. This war has been in vain, and must be repeated, if it ends with no plan, or this alliance plan.

The Nation of Nations, or government plan was prepared and sent to the President in August, 1914. The League to Enforce Peace was organized and its world alliance plan proposed in June, 1915. On September 27, 1915, in his New York speech, President Wilson rejected the Alliance plan by declaring for an international instrumentality with a constitution. Alliances do not have constitutions, but governments do. On November 25, 1918, the League completely reversed its former position. It abandoned its world Alliance scheme and came out for a government organization with legislative, executive and judicial branches and functions to regulate the family of nations. This is gratifying, because for 2 years I have been trying to persuade leaders of the League to

take that action. Now it should be possible to back the president's solid support in his great task of inducing the world to adopt this unselfish and practical plan for abolishing war, for there is no workable alternative plan.

Nation of Nations Plan.
Government, some form of supreme authority with a police power, is the only thing that ever established and maintained order anywhere, in nation, state, city or tribe. But this recognized agency and evidence of civilization never has been used in the family of nations, where it always was needed most. There, brut, savage, unenlightened law prevails, because there is no binding law, court or executive to establish justice and order and prevent war. Is not this the proper time to put the international world on a modern civilized basis by creating through a Nation of Nations in which all nations and peoples would have a fair and effective voice?

The old system of alliances and ever increasing competitive national armaments and forces has miserably failed. It inflicted a world war that has sacrificed nearly 10,000,000 lives and \$200,000,000,000 of treasure and maimed 200,000,000 human beings. That is a high price for mankind to pay for one war, but it will be worth while if it small cause the adoption of a practicable plan that will insure perpetual peace. If a new system of the right character is established, this war will have been the Armageddon of holy prophecy and be followed by the thousand years of "peace on earth, good will to all men."

There can be no proper and effective league of nations unless all nations agree to relinquish every claim of special privileges outside of their borders and delegate to the Nation of Nations the full and exclusive power to regulate use of the high seas by all countries on terms of absolute equality. There would be no injustice to any nation in this plan, and no inquiry to its legitimate interests. And the nation that refuses to cooperate with other nations and thereby prevents the creation of a proper league of nations must expect to be held forever responsible for leaving the peoples of the world exposed to the danger and certainty of future wars.

Freedom of the Seas

The time has arrived when failure can be avoided only by plain speech. The freedom of the seas question was involved in the war that made the United States a republic. It was the sole cause of the war of 1812 between the United States and Great Britain, and came very close driving those countries to war during our Civil War. At other times it has strained relations and caused bad feeling between these two splendid peoples of the same race. And during this war Great Britain committed a hundred acts against the rights and property of the United States on the high seas considered unlawful by this country, and any one of which might have legally justified war under ordinary conditions.

The United States entered the war at its darkest hour. It believes it rendered Great Britain and its allies valuable and needed assistance. It does not desire in any way to capitalize that fact for its selfish advantage. But it does believe it has earned the right to ask its associates in the war to join with it in creating a Nation of Nations for their mutual protection, and to relieve the nations of the necessity of all going permanently on a military basis.

To that end it feels justified in expecting freedom of the seas to be such as to remove the danger of future disputes and make it unnecessary for the United States to build a navy double that of any other country, to maintain the right of its ships and commerce to go anywhere upon the high seas unmolested by any nation with which it is at peace.

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Blouses—every fashionable color—at \$4.50 to \$13.50

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CHRISTMAS SLIPPERS FOR MEN, WOMEN AND CHILDREN. A BIG VARIETY OF COLORS AND STYLES AT \$1.25 to \$2.75

Central Police Power Control

The special circumstances of this war are conceded. Blockade, search and seizures have contributed to the mutual victory. But now we are planning for the future. If a proper Nation of Nations is created and supported, more wars between nations will be unnecessary and impossible. Such wars will be unlawful unless approved by the Nation of Nations. A nation wantonly starting war will be punished by the whole economic and armed force of the overwhelming central police power. It will blockade, search, seize, drive such nation's commerce from the seas, prohibit nations' trading with such country, or take any other action it deems necessary to bring the guilty nation to time. But no individual nation will be permitted to go to war or exercise the power of blockade, search and seizure unless expressly authorized by the Nation of Nations. International law is to be abolished. Justice shall be administered and order enforced in the family of nations, not by its individual members of violence indulged in at their pleasure, but by the civilized governmental agency they shall have created to perform that duty for their mutual and impartial benefit.

The people of the United States value highly the splendid friendship created between this country and Great Britain and its allied nations during this war. It would be a crime to permit that cordial sentiment to be dissipated during the peace settlement because some countries insist on reserving individual freedom of action instead of taking part with the other countries and concentrating every energy toward the creation of one giant mutual instrumentality that would guarantee safety and justice to all. I believe the splendid people of Great Britain, France, Italy and the other countries, when they come to understand the true situation, will stand with the people of the United States and its President in demanding a Nation of Nations with the necessary machinery, authority and power to make the world safe for democracy and keep it safe forever.

A World Gold Reserve.
The nation may also have to merge all their gold into one great world gold reserve to be the sound basis for a larger issue of elastic gold currency to be furnished to

individual countries on a business basis. That may be the only way to increase the efficiency of gold and prevent a financial war between nations that would send gold to a premium, demoralize prices, wreck business and cause a world panic that might destroy the gold standard, demoralize gold and threaten general debt repudiation.

If this gold reserve is put into the hands of the Nation of Nations to administer, it would steady and increase world business and become a powerful but bloodless means for punishing any nation wantonly starting war. Withdrawal of the gold support of its currency and commerce would completely demoralize such nation's business immediately. There is now 400 billions of bonds, currency and values resting on the small pivot of the 8 billions of gold in the world. This dangerous condition should be strengthened without delay.

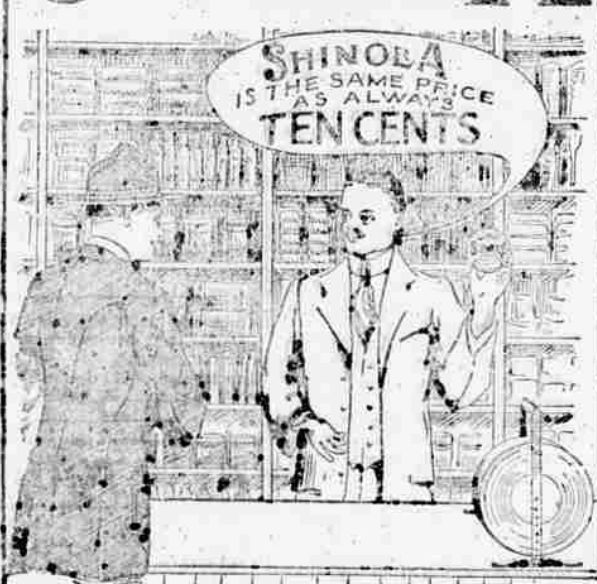
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Stomach Trouble.
"Before I used Chamberlain's Tablets I doctored a great deal for stomach trouble and felt nervous and tired all the time. These tablets helped me from the first, and inside of a week's time I had improved in every way," writes Mrs. L. A. Drinkard, Jefferson City, Mo.—Adv.

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