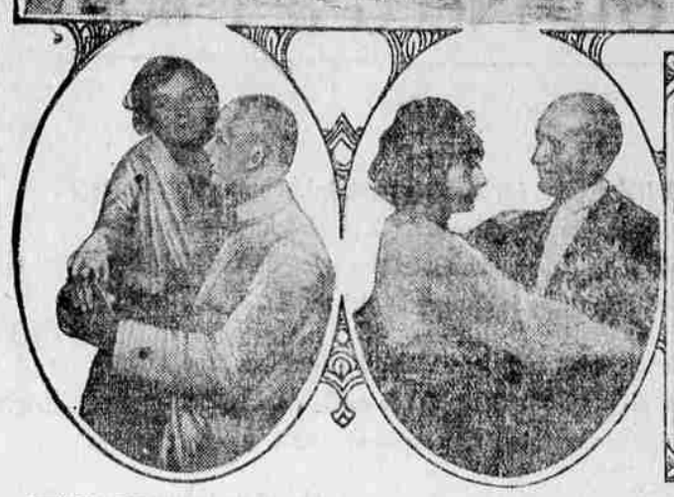
The [redacted] Born Nations

[redacted]TING MEN— Article Ten—



[redacted]nian children at Camp Wilson; [redacted]. C. A., Brno, Czechoslavakia; a [redacted]t bottom—Townspeople enjoying [redacted]M. C. A., Riga, Latvia; The Boy [redacted]eir own at their national agricul- [redacted] the care of the "Y" and Near [redacted]Playground, Bucarest, Roumania.

WHATEVER one's sentiments as to the part America should take officially in international affairs, it is evident that various agencies and processes of good will which her people have set up are at work throughout the world.

Because these things have been fostered for many years, America, Dr. John R. Mott points out, has been in position to give and to expand her services of practical friendship, as related not only to the emergency needs of wars and their resulting conditions, but to the development of those qualities in mankind essential to brotherhood between individuals and nations.

Both by invitation and voluntary extension, these services, expressed in practical form, are spreading the gospel of social responsibility. Such services work quietly, almost unheralded, because they are not political; but they touch millions of human lives, especially the younger generation who are to produce the future leaders, and waken their innate idealism into consciousness and action.

There are now in Europe, instilling into the new nations the best that America has to give, agencies unseen by us and almost unrecorded. When the Council of Ambassadors recognized Esthonia, Latvia, Poland, Czechoslovakia and Jugo-Slavia as de facto governments there were in each of these countries active American agencies, there because of war conditions, which were planting the seed of future co-operation and stability.

Haller's Polish legionaries and the Czechoslovak troops in France both came to know and trust their "American Uncles" as they called the Y. M. C. A. men. When the so-called "buffer states" were set up between Eastern Europe and unknown Bolshevik Russia, American secretaries were immediately assigned to both the Polish and Czechoslovak armies. From that service, in many ways more trying and difficult than in th[redacted] war zone in France, there has be[redacted] planted in each of the "buffer state[redacted] the beginnings of local organiz[redacted]tions managed and to a considera[redacted] degree financed by citizens of t[redacted] country under the leadership [redacted]talled Americans.

The Republic of Czechoslov[redacted] was non-existent prior to 1920. [redacted]cial composition represents [redacted] from 1,000 years of racial, relig[redacted]ed historical antipathies. Late[redacted] 1922 the Czechoslovak Y. M. C[redacted] held its second national conven[redacted] During the first two days no [redacted]eigner took part, and only on[redacted] third day was any foreigner in[redacted] to speak. What followed is [redacted]nificant, because observers have [redacted] reported that the "unity and [redacted]ness" with which Germans [redacted] Czechs, Slovaks and Magyars, [redacted] with subjects involving differ[redacted] of opinion "would have done ju[redacted]

[redacted]nt the welfare work of the Amer- [redacted]an people during the war has led. [redacted]Welfare work for fighting men dis- [redacted]osed a whole new range of interna- [redacted]onal service. It became, as it were, [redacted] conveyor of social ideals from [redacted]e nation to another.

There is a higher motive, it is [redacted]ear, for international service than [redacted]at of selfish advantage. But to [redacted]any countries this fact has come [redacted] a startling revelation. As re- [redacted]ard America, her welfare service [redacted]as shown that what other nations [redacted]all our "passion for uplift" does [redacted]ot mean patronage or coddling. [redacted]hat service has exhibited some of [redacted]e best social forces in American [redacted]fe. The American Y. M. C. A. [redacted]as exhibited on a world-wide scale [redacted]e peculiar genius of our conglom- [redacted]erate nation for social experimenta- [redacted]on. It has exhibited the American [redacted]conception of a Christianity of prac- [redacted]al effort.

So it is that this welfare work has opened up new channels through which the good will of the American people can flow to other nations. There is nothing that holds more promise for the future than the fact that there exists throughout the world today activities of a humanizing character inspired and guided by American agencies.

The future of the new-born nations, or of the older ones for that matter, is not primarily a question of statesmen, of balance of power and ideal boundaries; it is a future of men and women whose ways are human and whose problems are human problems; and in the final issue these men and women will be set on the path toward a better society not by laws and regulations, not by books or sermons, but by the irresistible force of lives devoted without limit to personal service for mankind.

THE COURT ROOM LIZARDS

CHARACTER SKETCHES
BY
A. RUSSELL

LOOKS LIKE THE JUDGE HIMSELF BUT HE'S ONLY A COURT ROOM HABITUE WHO SITS THROUGH CASE AFTER CASE, IMMOBILE AS THE SPHINX.

JUST MORBID CURIOSITY BRINGS THEM TO THE COURT ROOM REGULARLY. THE SHOW IS FREE, THEREFORE CHEAPER THAN THE MOVIES

[redacted]RT ROOM "LIZARD" USUALLY [redacted]E MIDDLE OF THE ROOM, [redacted] WHERE [redacted] EARS [redacted] WITNE[redacted] AND R[redacted] THOSE [redacted] TRIAL.

SOME HOT STUFF FROM THE WITNESS STAND AND THE OLD DAMES HAVE THEIR EARS PRICKED UP TO GET IT ALL.

PICKING UP THE GORY DETAILS.

[redacted] HUMAN NATURE FROM A LEGAL ANGLE.

A COUPLE OF OLD TIMERS, REGULARS IN COURT, WATCHING A NEW JUDGE'S INITIAL STRUGGLES WITH CONTEMPT.