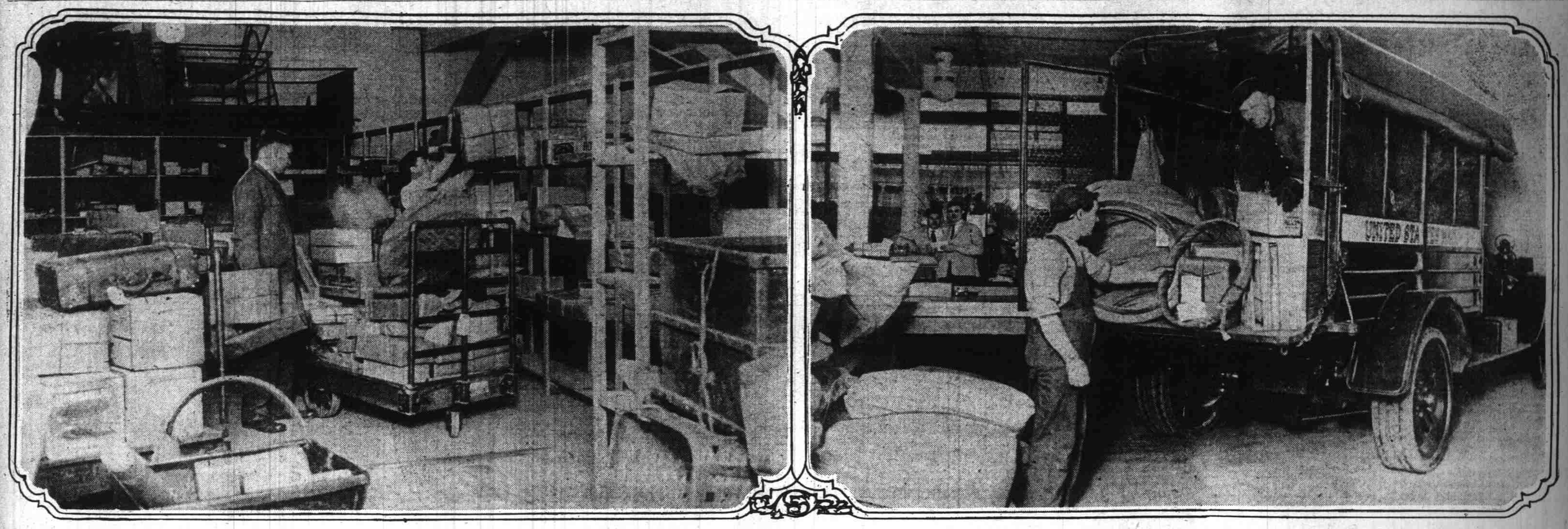
PARCEL POST SPANS DISTANCE BETWEEN PRODUCER AND CONSUMER



Scenes attending transaction of Uncle Sam's parcel post business, at station at Fifth and Glisan streets, showing variety of goods handled by new method of transmission and part played by auto truck in delivery of packages from stations to the train depots.

WITH the parcel post Uncle Sam is bridging the distance between producer and consumer. Before the coming of the parcel post this distance amounted to a gulf.

Hundreds of families in Portland are buying their eggs and butter direct from the farmers of Oregon and Washington.

But these are only two of the many articles that are handed to the rural carrier in the country one day to be left at the consumer's door by the city carrier the next. Dressed poultry, baby chicks just from the shell, honey jelly, fresh and dried fruit, nuts, cheese, pickles, potatoes—the list includes virtually everything that is produced on the farm, from a head of lettuce to a leg of mutton.

Fifty pounds may be shipped for 54 cents by parcel post to Portland from any point within the first and second zones—an air line radius of 150 miles—embracing about half of the state of Oregon, and north to and including Seattle. Prineville, Bend, and other central Oregon towns are in the second zone.

Before the parcel post the express rates averaged more than double the parcel post rate to the offices within the second zone.

All the postoffices in Oregon beyond the second zone are within the third zone—an air line radius of 300 miles—with the exception of less than a half dozen towns in the extreme southeastern corner of the state.

Twenty pounds may be shipped from Portland to these third zone towns, or vice versa, for 44 cents, which is about a third, on an average, of the express rate prior to parcel post.

First and Second Zones.

Nearly all the producers listed in the new list who wish to sell by parcel post are in the first and second zones. The list was issued by Postmaster Myers April 1. A few producers are in the third zone, one in the fourth zone—at Boise, Idaho—and one in the fifth zone, at Santa Ana, Cal.

The parcel post rate on eggs, according to Mr. Myers, is about one cent a dozen to Portland in crate lots from any point in the first and second zones.

The Portland postoffice is handling about 5000 parcels a day, of which about 75, at present, are of farm produce. This increased business is handled without additional clerk hire, the same number of clerks being employed as before the inauguration of parcel post. Additional delivery service has been added, however, so that the delivery of packages is assured on the day they are received.

The list of producers, copies of which will be furnished by the Portland postoffice on request, has the following explanatory introduction:

Closer Relations Sought.

"It is the desire of the postoffice department to bring the producer and the consumer into closer relation through the facilities afforded by the parcel post system.

"It is suggested that to secure the greatest benefit from this service consumers select from the list the names of several farmers, correspond with them, and give them an opportunity to demonstrate which is the most satisfactory to deal with. When such a producer has been found the proper financial arrangements should be made. It would be a good plan to give the producer the current prices in Portland as a guide to his own charges. The question of a proper shipping container should also be settled. It is well in shipping eggs to use a special container made for the purpose.

"In ordering the time of delivery should be specified so that goods may be shipped in harmony with the delivery system in Portland. If possible do not order goods to arrive later than 8 a. m. on Saturday. In Portland goods arriving by 8 in the morning are delivered that day.

"In ordering from the producer it is suggested that it is most satisfactory to order in quantity, as this reduces the postage materially. The rate in the first and second zones is five cents for the first pound and one cent for each pound thereafter, up to 50 pounds. Several families ordering together can make up a large order and therefore can command much better service. The expense for postage and containers is much less, and the situation is much more satisfactory to the producer.

"Information on certain elements of the parcel post service are of vital interest to the postoffice, in order that the service may be checked up, corrected, and improved. This office, therefore, solicits correspondence from producers and consumers on the following points:

"1.—Name and address of farmers who are giving particularly satisfactory service. 2.—Articles which seem particularly adapted for parcel post traffic. 3.—Condition in which articles, when well packed, are delivered. 4.—Promptness of the postal service in delivering parcels. 5.—Comments on the value of different containers and method of packing. 6.—Comments upon prices charged by producers or offered by consumers. 7.—Reports of failure of the system through neglect or inattention on the part of producer or consumer. 8.—Suggestions for the improvement of the service."

The list of producers, arranged by zones, is as follows:

First Zone.

Mrs. Cora Adams, R. R. No. 4, Aurora, Or.—Farm produce.

George A. Anderson, Battle Ground, Wash.—Butter, cottage cheese, etc.

C. F. Allen, Newberg, Or.—Farm produce.

Bethshan Poultry Farm, C. O. Perry, proprietor, R. R. 5, Oregon City, Or.—Eggs day after laid; thoroughbred S. C. White Leghorn baby chicks; hatching eggs.

Mrs. R. M. Brash, Barton, Or.—Fruit, jelly rhubarb.

Brownada Farm, Hubbard, Or.—Eggs, homemade sausage, country cured hams, bacon, vegetables in season.

Charles H. Chapman, Woodland, Wash.—Apples, dairy products.

Charles Collaer, box 115, R. R. No. 2, Vancouver, Wash.—Chickens, butter, eggs.

Cooper's Poultry Farm, R. R. No. 1, box 59, Hubbard, Or.—Eggs.

Mrs. C. G. Coupland, Estacada, Or.—Canned fruits, wild blackberries, dill pickles, apple butter, mince meat, jellies.

F. M. Crabtree, Laurel, Or.—Soft shelled almonds, 15c lb.

Florence W. Dayton, box 28, R. 1, Milwaukie, Or.—Farm produce.

Fay F. Dean, Tigard, Or.—Butter eggs.

Mrs. A. B. Dentel, box 18, R. R. 3, Aurora, Or.—Farm produce.

J. T. Everest, Newberg, Or.—Eggs; day-old chicks; eggs for hatching.

Miss Luella A. Fleming, McMinnville, Or.—Cottage cheese, seasoned or unseasoned.

L. Fones, R. R. No. 1, Carlton, Or.—Eggs, poultry, honey bees.

Hubbard Creamery Co., Hubbard, Or.—Butter, eggs and poultry.

Fred Hullman, R. R. No. 2, Estacada, Or.—General farm produce, eggs, chickens.

Hurlburt Farm, R. R. No. 2, Troutdale, Or.—Farm produce.

Mrs. T. Price, Edgewater, Wash.—Potatoes, sack or ton lots; high class jellies and preserves.

H. J. Reas, Hubbard, Or.—Dressed hens, milk-fed; fresh eggs.

Mrs. Altha Roberts, Marquam, Or.—Butter, cream, chickens.

S. Saulser, Houlton, Or.—Potatoes.

C. H. Schunter, R. R. 1, Newberg, Or.—Fresh eggs daily; salted or unsalted butter; daily fresh cream.

Frank Seidl, R. R. No. 2, Troutdale Or.—Two carloads Hubbard squash.

Mrs. Albert Smith, R. R. 1, Lox 37, Hubbard, Or.—Eggs.

J. H. Stephenson, Cornelius, Or.—Fresh eggs in winter.

A. E. Van Eman, R. R. 2, Cornelius, Or.—Fresh cream, dressed poultry and eggs.

Octav Voget, Hubbard, Or.—Butter, eggs, poultry.

Walnut Grove Farm, J. T. Everest, manager, Newberg, Or.—Eggs, chickens.

Mrs. H. Wilvermuth, Amboy, Wash—Farm produce.

Second Zone.

Mrs. A. M. Arant, Monmouth, Or.—Farm produce.

Eugene Atkinson, Sandlake, Or.—Farm produce.

F. S. Baker, White Salmon, Wash.—Eggs, chickens, fruit.

W. R. Baker, box 32, R. R. No. 6, Salem, Or.—Strictly fresh eggs.

Charles E. Barclay, Alsea, Or.—Eggs.

D. D. Bathrick, Hillsdale Ranch, Goldendale, Wash.—Fresh dairy butter in 1-lb. prints.

R. C. Benrose, Nortons, Or.—Eggs, cured and smoked meats, chickens, butter.

Charles M. Benedict, R. R. No. 4, Albany, Or.—Chickens.

E. B. Birkenbeuel, Kozynook Egg Farm, Airlie, Or.—Table eggs, fresh, sterile, large, white, clean.

M. M. Burtner, Dufur, Or.—Diversified farming.

John Brown, Metolius, Or.—Poultry, eggs, butter.

W. W. Chadwick, Grays River, Wash.—Eggs and poultry.

Mrs. P. R. Crutcher, Welches, Or.—Honey, butter, poultry, eggs.

Mrs. P. Deakins, Rose Lodge, Or.—Butter, eggs.

F. A. Durrah, Grays River, Wash.—Eggs and poultry.

Elmer Ecklund, Chinook, Wash.—Salted fish.

James R. Forden, Hood River, Or.—Fruits in season; home cured pork and sausage, eggs, dressed poultry.

C. W. Foote, Metolius, Or.—Poultry, eggs, butter, vegetables.

W. A. Gilkey, Thomas, Or.—Eggs, dressed hens, geese.

H. H. Hann, Parkdale, Or.—Fresh eggs.

J. M. Hanslmair, R. R. No. 2, box 50, Salem, Or.—Eggs, butter, poultry.

Robert R. Harris, Nortons, Or.—Eggs the day after laid.

J. C. Harrison, Shedds, Or.—Chicken and duck eggs.

Fred Henske, Metolius, Or.—Poultry, eggs, butter, vegetables.

C. F. Higbee, Turner, Or.—Eggs (strictly fresh); dressed chickens; garden vegetables in season.

J. C. S. Holcomb, White Salmon, Wash.—Jellies, jams, canned peaches and cherries.

Alfred Holden, Grays River, Wash.—Honey, eggs, vegetables.

T. H. Horning, Otter Rock, Or.—Fresh vegetables in fall and winter months; peas, green onions.

George A. Jadwin, Lacomb, Or.—Fruit, butter, eggs, berries.

Mrs. E. M. Johnson, Beaver, Or.—Dairy products and eggs.

W. G. Langsey, Silverton, Or.—Poultry, eggs.

Maple Leaf Farm, R. R. No. 1, Silverton, Or.—Eggs, poultry.

R. M. Morris, Terrebonne, Or.—Eggs; turkey a specialty; Orpington duck eggs.

G. W. Newberry, Newberry, Wash.—Eggs.

John Orr, Metolius, Or.—Poultry, eggs, butter, vegetables.

Mrs. P. Paul, Mabton, Wash.—Extracted honey.

B. Peterson, Chinook, Wash.—Eggs.

Pippin Fruit Co., The Dalles, Or.—"We raise what we sell." All kinds of fruit specially packed for eastern shipment.

J. G. Reed, Springbank Farms, Lebanon, Or.—Turkeys fattened on beets and grain.

Mrs. H. V. Rominger, Underwood, Wash., Sunnyslope Orchards—Eggs, and fancy poultry; baby chicks and hatching eggs.

A. W. Siler, Vance, Wash.—Dressed hens, turkeys, hogs.

M. C. Smith, Walker, Or.—Eggs, butter.

Mrs. Fred Stopf, Terrebonne, Or.—Butter and eggs.

Mrs. Otto Strasser, Metolius, Or.—Poultry, eggs, butter.

J. P. Sumner, Metolius, Or.—Poultry, eggs, butter.

H. R. Swanson, Alpha, Or.—Strictly fresh eggs in 3 doz. lots; fine young roosters, dressed.

V. T. Vernon, Alsea, Or.—Eggs.

Marion P. Wheeler, Greenleaf, Or.—Choice evaporated apples, hand culled, evaporated Italian prunes, 8c lb. delivered.

John W. Yates, box 120a, R. R. 4, Salem, Or.—Eggs; fruit in season.

Third Zone.

W. L. Martin, R. R. No. 1, Wilbur, Or.—Garden produce, poultry, eggs.

Grant Hamilton, Chewelah, Wash.—Eggs, butter, garden produce.

Mrs. J. Dafoe, box 473, Ontario, Or.—Choice ranch butter.

Albert C. Joy, Ashland, Or.—Fruit.

J. M. Hanslmair, box 90, R. R. No. 1, Roseburg, Or.—Eggs, butter, poultry.

Fourth Zone.

Sterling Dairy Products Co., Twin Falls, Idaho—Butter, turkeys.

Fifth Zone.

Charles H. Spangler, 638 Birch St., Santa Ana, Cal.—Fancy California walnut meats in 1-lb. boxes, 50c each, delivered any address in United States.

AMERICA WIELDS TREMENDOUS POWER IN THE AFFAIRS OF EUROPE AND IS CERTAIN TO ACQUIRE MORE

In the first article of his series on "America and the War," published in The Sunday Journal, April 11, Norman Angell undertook to explain the relations existing between the United States and the warring powers. In the second and concluding article of the series, published herewith, he sets forth the end to which this country may exercise her tremendous power, viz., that of world peace.

By Norman Angell.

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IN a preceding article I attempted to show two things: first, that the notion of America being so self-sufficing, so remote from Europe that she could afford to be indifferent to what went on in the world around her was a fiction; and, secondly, that the notion of America having acquired the right for her citizens to go about the world unmolested, to have her ships sail the seas and have her flag respected, was also a fiction. So little was it true that America was independent of the conduct of the rest of the world that, because some fanatic in an obscure Austrian province assassinates an Austrian nobleman, the whole industrial life of America is disorganized, the New York stock exchange is closed for four months for the first time in its history, the American congress has to vote special measures for meeting the commercial distress. And so little is it true that America can by virtue of her own power guarantee the freedom of the seas to her ships that no American merchant can deal with the merchant of any other foreign country, although that country may be at peace with us and the rest of the world, without the permission of a British admiral, who judges whether such commerce will be for the military and commercial convenience of Great Britain.

Military Increase Not Necessary.

I have further pointed out that America was in no way entitled to make a grievance of this, in that it had grown out of a condition which she, together with the rest of the world, had accepted, and which she had made little effort to change; and that no mere increase of military power on America's part would of itself improve matters. Her quarrel, if any, was for the moment with England; yet to take an action which would ensure England's defeat would raise up a power which she has far greater cause to fear. If she joins the allies she imposes voluntarily upon herself the restrictions now imposed by others and in no way obviates the possibility of finding herself in her present position as the result of some other great European war in which she has no concern.

For the victory of England, France, Russia, Japan, Belgium, Serbia, Montenegro and Roumania over Germany, Austria and Turkey does not, in the present condition of international relationship, obviate the possibility of a reshuffling of the roles when the very mixed allies shall get to quarreling over the spoils; and, if America sets out to play for the whole world that role of holding the balance of power, which England has in the past attempted to play for the continent of Europe, she will expose herself to just the political risks which England has faced only on a much larger scale and she will find herself going to war and taking sides on matters as remote from any American concern, as, for instance, the very mixed racial and linguistic politics of the Balkan peninsula. For American blood and treasure to be expended in struggles arising out of obscure racial feuds in southeastern Europe is certainly not to achieve conditions either of security or of independence.

One of Three Ways for America.

Let us face the facts. You are either going to be concerned with European affairs in that muddled hopeless way, putting your trade and industry, your freedom of movement about the world at the mercy of foreigners or you are going to take part in wars which have arisen over conflicts in which you have no concern; or else you are going to accept the fact of the internationalization of the world, the fact that you, a hundred millions of the most active, the best educated, the alertest, the most forward looking people in the world are not and cannot be indifferent to what becomes of the remaining [illegible] thousand million odd inhabitants of the planet and are going to use your influence to see that your relationship thereto is based upon some reason and understanding, some rule of conduct which shall make for the common good. As I have said, the choice for you is not between isolation and independence or definite and increasing contact with the rest of the world; that decision has been settled over your heads. The nations are in any case interdependent and form, whether they will or not a single organism and are brought, whether they will or not, increasingly into contact. The question for you is whether this contact, this world society, shall be anarchistic, uncivilized, erratic, the sport of changing circumstances or whether it shall be definitely organized like any other society in accordance with laws and rules which shall represent the common good.

How does a disorderly group of individuals— an early community of western pioneers, for instance—become an orderly society? Not by each of the individuals going as heavily armed as possible and taking his own view of his own rights and his own means of enforcing them. That gives you a mining camp, where they "have a man for breakfast every morning," or those Carolina mountain counties, the counties of the "crackers," where a feud about a strayed hog will wipe out a dozen families. When we say, therefore, that civilization is based upon physical force, the statement is incomplete; there is plenty of physical force in a mining camp and among the Carolina "crackers"; plenty of guns, armaments, "defence"; much more, indeed, in proportion to population than in New York or Boston. And yet the physical force does not give us order and civilization; it gives us chaos.

What, then, makes a society out of a fortuitous gathering of units? The law courts and police? But that only pushes the question a little further back. How do the law courts and police come there? The police do not descend from the skies ready made; they do not impose themselves upon the community. They are the creation of the community. Before you can have the police the community must get together and decide to create it; before you can have the police you must have law, and before you can have law the community must decide what it is to be. The step which turns the group of western pioneers into an orderly community is their coming together and agreeing to enforce such rules as are necessary to the common good. And there is no mystery as to the point at which common agreement starts. There is one matter on which all are agreed. There is not one of us who wants to be wiped out. Many want to wipe others out, want to make victims; nobody wants to be a victim. So that you have here, in this desire for protection, an absolutely universal agreement.

It is the least common denominator, and it is from that starting point of common agreement that all societies are created. That is why any society, even the most primitive, will protect in some degree the weak against the strong, because each is aware that he may at any moment find himself accidentally weaker than some one else. A degenerate loafer with an automatic pistol on some dark night is more "mighty" than the finest athlete or physical giant who happens to be unarmed. We have decided that the superior physical power of any one individual—the fact that any one man happens to have his sixshooter with him while his neighbors have not—shall not give him by virtue of that a right to impose his point of view. The community has agreed, if it is on the road to civilization, that such a strong man shall be restrained. They will cancel his force by throwing the whole force of the community against it and in favor of his victim. They may, like the "crackers," be unintelligent, suspicious, like most ignorant folk, unable to organize the mechanism for achieving what they want, but they all want this security.

"Ah," you may say, "that means police, and there is no police for the nations." Neither was there a police for that early community of pioneers. The pioneers got together and agreed to make a police, and until you had that agreement among them the clear decision that on the one point of personal security they were agreed to stand together and enforce it, you could not get a police. Their agreement on that point did not mean agreements upon all points. You may have had in a community Democrats, Republicans, Socialists, Populists, Protestants and Catholics, atheists, homeopaths and allopaths, Latins and Anglo-Saxons, every imaginable difference of race, religion and opinion, but they were all agreed on the one point that they did not want to be the victims of some one else's gun. So they decided that any one who attempted to use his gun to enforce his own view should be restrained; all would protect his prospective victim.

Individual Law as Applied to Nations.

The fact that the stronger man believed himself right—was right—in the dispute between the two would make no difference. The individual New Yorker who should attempt to settle a business difference—with his grocer or his insurance company or his banker—with his six-shooter, would be restrained. The fact that he believed himself entirely right and his opponent wrong; the fact, indeed, that he was right as to his contention on the difference that he was a college professor and the grocer an ignorant person—none of this would be accepted as the slightest justification for settling the matter in that way; the plea that he was using might on the sight of right would be most summarily dismissed. For if each were his own judge as to what was right against his neighbor society would go to pieces. It is the essence of a social group that no individual shall be permitted to make himself the judge of his own cause and the executioner of his own verdict in any difference that he may have with a neighbor; and that the whole social group shall combine to prevent it.

Now the difference between the "peace man" and the "war man" is generally taken as being that the first is opposed to physical force and the second recognizes the need for it; and that the "peace man" is inconsistent because he approves of the police, and that, as the police uses physical force, he should thereby sanction and approve of armies, and their multiplication. About as reasonably could one urge that in some way a horse chestnut is related to a chestnut horse.

What is the difference between an army and a police force? It is very simple; armies are for the purpose of fighting one another; the police forces are not. If the New York police force were raised for the express purpose of fighting the Chicago police—of defending New York against an attack from the Philadelphia police—it would be an army. An army is not for the purpose of maintaining order and restraining crime; the German army did not need to maintain order in France and did not go there for that purpose. Nor did the French army need to maintain order in Germany, a country which normally has less crime in it than any country in the world. In our chaotic society of nations the army of each is for exactly the purpose that the sixshooter of each individual is in the case of the western disorderly pioneer; it is that each may enforce his own view of his rights as against his neighbor.

Civilized Law Not Used by Nations.

The army of Germany or Britain is not like the police force of New York, the creation of the community—of the community of nations, that is. It is merely the arm which each individual has created for himself which he uses, not according to law or rule upon which the community have agreed, but according to his own notion of right or justification. Each is quite sure, and passionately believing itself to be right, that it is entitled to use its might to enforce its view. But such a plea would never for a moment be accepted in any civilized community of men. And it is because it is accepted in the community of nations that that community is not at present civilized. And until we realize that no individual nation as against another is entitled to be its own judge of what its own rights are, we shall not make much progress to creating a real society of nations.

We are so much the slaves of words that I am afraid my use of the word police force will distort my meaning. We have heard from time to time a good deal of an international police force, and immediately we have in mind a permanent international army and navy controlled by an international body, taking their instructions from some international council or court. But this somewhat Utopian development is not by any means the sole alternative to the present condition of chaos. The object of the homely illustrations that I have just been giving was to make clear this one outstanding fact: that the beginnings of all society, the beginnings of all civilization, are the agreement of a community to ensure for each the security and protection of each; common action on at least the one point which is common to all; the desire to protect our lives and what we have earned in the way of civilization, to secure safety and respect for our children, for their health and their future.

One Plan for Permanent Peace.

Now that principle in interstate relations can be enforced without the creation of that international organ which we conjure up the moment that we speak of an international police force. It would be sufficient that the great powers should agree simply on one thing: That any one of them which should attempt to wage war upon another without first having the difference at least examined by council of ciliation should find all the other great powers ranged against it. Such an agreement could exist between the eight or ten chief powers of the world without anything in the way of a permanently organized international police, or even a permanent international body of any kind, without any agreement for the limitation of armaments, without any scheme for the federation of Europe or the application of any far-fetched plan of world organization.

Some two years since, when the conflict between England and America became acute over the Panama tolls question and it looked as though America would exempt her shipping from tolls and denounce the treaty, I wrote in a London paper an article which I headed, "Why Not Fight?" I take the following passage from that article as bearing on the relationship of America to Europe.

"We have not gone to war, we shall not go to war, we are not even thinking of war.

"And it is not because 'blood is thicker than water.' For when the blood was a good deal thicker, when America really was of English blood, which it now is not, we went to war, not once, but twice; and, curiously enough, we fought with Germans (who have never been our enemies in war, but always our allies) against Americans. So it is not for that reason that we submit to affronts from America which, if committed by Germany, would make war inevitable.

"The reason why we shall not go to war is because war would be ineffective; we could not impose our will by war; America is not only impregnable in so far as military force is concerned, but what is perhaps more important in this connection, she is quite obviously impregnable. We could, it is true, destroy her navy, bombard her ports, blockade her coasts, and by so doing create a position far more onerous for us than for her. She would be embarrassed, we should starve—Lancashire from lack of cotton, other parts of our population from high prices of food; our finances would be chaotic from the havoc which this state of war would make with the British millions sunk in American investments; while America, a self-contained continent, would be much less seriously hit. She does not depend upon foreign food; the foreign money she has already secured; her foreign trade is but a drop in a bucket compared to her internal trade; she can far better afford to be locked in than we can afford to be locked out. By bombarding her coast towns we could do some damage (not much, as all bombardments prove) to property which is mainly ours, and which in the end our insurance companies would have to pay for. But beyond that—nothing. There we should stick. If we landed armies they would be swallowed up in the very spaces of the continent. Do a little sum in arithmetic: If it took three years and nearly 500,000 men to reduce a population of about 100,000, inhabiting a territory which could not support them and having no means of manufacturing arms and ammunition, how long would it take to reduce a population of 100,000,000 (something like 1000 times as great) inhabiting a territory perfectly able to support them, possessing perfected means of manufacturing the best arms and ammunition in the world; a population, moreover, which possesses just those frontier qualities which were such a source of strength in the Boers, and which has already beaten us in war, not when they were numerically superior as they are now, but when we outnumbered them as a nation five to one. (I am leaving out for the moment the little element of German hostility, which would alone prevent the simple naval seizure of the canal, even if the other factors did not make that impolitic—creating more trouble than it would remedy—which they do.)"

I was purposely provocative in this article in a London paper of very wide circulation in the hopes that the military pundit in Europe would point out how he proposed to impose his will by military means upon the United States, and although the article was a good deal criticised its central position was never for a moment challenged: Europe knows that it cannot impose its will by military means upon the United States. And yet the United States is in so many circumstances in a position to exercise enormous pressure of an non-military kind upon Europe.

Tremendous Power of America.

Why is it then that all the combatants in this present war are so obviously courting the United States? Why are powers like Germany, who do not apparently attach great value to the moral respect of other people, so desperately anxious to secure America's good will and to prevent that good will being given to the other side? Well, certain reasons are sufficiently obvious: the conflict of the dimensions now racking Europe will be in its later stages—perhaps it is throughout — a conflict of resources. Indeed, Germany has made no secret of her belief —that is almost obvious from her recent agitation—that America has it within her power, without firing a single shot, perhaps, to determine the issue. To refuse to supply any material that could be turned into arms or ammunition of war material might at a certain juncture paralyze the allies. Indeed, if we could imagine (which personally I certainly cannot) America being brought into conflict with the allies, it is quite conceivable that she could defeat them without firing a gun or without mobilizing a regiment. To place an embargo upon all exports to the enemy countries would, in the position in which they now find themselves, be all but paralyzing. Such a factor thrown into the balance might conceivably suffice to tilt it one way or the other. Obviously it is not a certainty, but it is something which either combatant would have to take into account.

It is the sub-conscious realization of this situation which in some measure at least accounts for all the courting that the combatants in this war have indulged in with reference to the United States. And I believe that America wields herein an immense power. I do not pretend to measure its strength or the ease with which it can be wielded or a certain loss to which she would have to reconcile herself in using it. I only urge that the existence of such a power is admitted even by those most apt to think of international relations in terms simply of physical force.

If the older nations are as anxious as they are to secure her good will in war, they would be just as anxious to secure her weight on their side in any alliance which they might form in peace. It has been a commonplace in the chancelleries of Europe during the last ten years that either England or Germany would have given its eye teeth to be able to claim the United States definitely as its ally. There is not a first class diplomat in Europe who would not regard such an achievement as historic, as valuable beyond all political calculation.

How Powers Would Fall Into Line.

Well, she should give her good will and economic support to the nation or group which undertakes definitely to delay any military action for the six or twelve months necessary for an international council or conciliation to attempt to compose the differences. Whichever power or group precipitated action—by mobilization — during that six or twelve months would find the United States and its economic power ranged against it. If America were to take that line probably all the great powers would subscribe to the undertaking and be quite remarkably careful not to break it, save under the very severest pressure.

That would be the beginning of a world arrangement for peace. In all probability the congress of the nations which will settle the terms of this peace—that meeting which will correspond to the congress of Vienna of just a hundred years since—will meet this time in Washington. From that congress should develop some more permanent council, and out of that council in its turn something still more authoritative, so that from American soil would gradually grow the new world state, giving to America still more of real influence and power to guide aright the growth of the new society of nations.

A HAPPY BALD HEADED MAN

Well-Known Politician Nearly Bald Now Has New Growth of Hair.

Tells How He Did It.

A western politician, well known on account of his baldness and his ready wit, surprised his friends by appearing with a new growth of hair. Many of his old friends did not know him and others thought he had a wig. On being asked how he did it, he made the following statement: "I attribute the remarkable growth of my hair to the use of the following simple recipe which any lady or gentleman can mix at home: To a half pint of water add 1 oz. of bay rum, a small box of Barbo Compound and ¼ oz. of glycerine. Apply to the scalp two or three times a week with the finger tips. It not only promotes the growth of the hair but removes dandruff, scalp humors and prevents the hair from falling out. It darkens streaked, faded, gray hair and makes the hair soft and glossy. These ingredients can be purchased at any drug store at very little cost and mixed at home."—Adv.