AMERICA'S WORLD EXAMPLE OF PEACE

It's No New Idea; but Sacrifice of Profits on Other Nations' Wars Is; Practicality Remains to Be Tested.

By WILLIAM C. UTLEY

WITH the civil war in Spain presenting new and perhaps nearer-than-ever possibilities of another great war on the European continent, the stage was appropriately set for an address by the President of the United States concerning peace, and how this country shall maintain it in the face of struggle abroad.

The address was delivered before a crowd of 12,000 persons at Chautauqua, N. Y., and additional millions at home listening to their radios. It stamped the nation's course, at least for the duration of the present administration, as setting the example of peace to the world through the "good neighbor" policy.

If President Roosevelt's speech was good political fodder, although it had been advertised as non-political before its delivery, it was that chiefly by reason of the chief executive's unrivaled artistry in seizing the dramatic opportunity to play upon the emotions of an audience, and may have been expected and excused in an election year.

Significant was the fact that the most enthusiastic applause came after the President's passionate declaration: "I hate war!" Signif-

Roosevelt Speaks on Peace.

icant in another way, perhaps, is the fact that the response would have been equally enthusiastic had he hated spinach, red flannels or washing dishes.

Decries 'Fools' Gold'

The President said that before the 1932 election, "I have made up my mind that, pending what might be called a more opportune moment on other continents, the United States could best serve the cause of a peaceful humanity by setting an example."

Later on, he said: "I wish I could keep war from all nations; but that is beyond my power. I can at least make certain that no act of the United States helps to produce or promote war."

The President also said: "If war should break out again in another continent, let us not blink the fact that we could find in this country thousands of Americans who, seeking immediate riches—fools' gold—would attempt to break down or evade our neutrality . . .

"If we face the choice of profits or peace, the nation will answer—"we choose peace."

The policy of America, the great peacemaker, setting an example to the world, is not new. Long and often sorrowful accounts of its high moral achievement and almost complete physical failure are readily to be gleaned from even the newer pages of history.

Rights of Neutrals

But the policy of foregoing the profits to be collected from other nations' wars—profits which would provide work and income for millions of unemployed— in order to maintain absolute neutrality and peace, is new. Because it requires individual personal sacrifice as well as collective good behavior, it is perhaps on even a higher moral plane than the exemplary policy. Its possibilities in application have yet to be tested in any real way.

President Roosevelt admittedly struck the popular chord when he gave assurance that the nation would dedicate itself to maintaining neutrality in the case of any war. It is little short of innovation to imply the waiver of the rights of neutrals to trade freely on the high seas in time of war.

Yet that, or nearly that, has been the demonstrated policy of the administration in the Italo-Ethiopian situation, when it announced on October 5, 1935, that Americans would deal with belligerent nations at their own risk.

Before the European war broke out in August of 1914, this nation was definitely committed to neutrality and in the two years that followed made heroic—almost comic-opera—efforts to maintain it. The government's secret agents went so far as to shadow persons suspected of having tendencies other than neutral, and put them in jail or deported them.

Yet with the perspective given us by the passing of the years it would seem that our neutrality, while it was a legal fact up to April, 1917, was morally non-existent. American sympathies from the start were with the Allies. They were expertly exploited by the propaganda of the Allied diplomatic services, and only whetted by the inability of the German diplomats, with their blunders inspired by the hopelessness and desperation of their situation as it became more and more apparent that America was itching to join the fight against them.

Our Peace Efforts

The picture of the United States, waiting with Wilsonian idealism to be turned to as the great example of peace and the mediator of the conflict, when its sympathies were all too plain, even to the Allies, is to be found in the records of international diplomatic correspondence of the period.

We got into the war. It was a "war to end all wars" so when it was over, the victorious nations attempted to organize to preserve the peace — assuming that the status quo at the end of the war could be permanently preserved, an assumption sadly shaken since. We had participated in the conference of the Hague and other international peace movements. Largely at our own President's suggestion, the League of Nations was formed, with its offspring, the World court, but we stayed out of them.

We sat in on the interminable disarmament conferences. And finally, we brought forth the Kellogg pact which outlawed war—on paper. Unfortunately it did not succeed in outlawing war on the earth's surface, and perhaps it was the Kellogg pact of which President Roosevelt was thinking at Chatauqua when he said:

"It is a bitter experience to us when the spirit of agreements to which we are a party is not lived up to. It is an even more bitter experience for the whole company of nations to witness not only the spirit but the letter of international agreements violated with impunity and without regard for the simple principles of honor."

The President cited the nation's attempts to co-operate for peace.

"We co-operated," he said, "to the bitter end — and it was the bitter end — in the work of the general disarmament conference. When it failed, we sought a separate treaty to deal with the manufacture of arms and the international traffic in arms. That proposal also came to nothing.

Not Isolationists

"We participated— again to the bitter end — in a conference to continue naval limitations, and when it became evident that no general treaty could be signed because of the objections of other nations, we concluded with Great Britain and France a conditional treaty of qualitative limitations which, much to my regret, already show signs of ineffectiveness.

Spanish Snipers Hide in Church.

"We shun," he continued, "political commitments which might entangle us in foreign wars; we avoid connection with the political activities of the League of Nations; but I am glad to say that we have cooperated whole-heartedly in the social and humanitarian work at Geneva. . . .

"We are not isolationists except in so far as we seek to isolate ourselves completely from war. Yet we must remember that so long as war exists on earth there will be some danger that the nation which most ardently desires peace may be drawn into war."

The gist of our new neutrality policy has been indicated. It is simply that we will not sell military supplies to any nation or nations which are engaged in war. In addition, we warn our citizens at home and abroad to preserve the spirit and letter of our neutrality.

The country's application of the neutrality law in the Italian case has been mentioned. The next application was on last August 7 when the government instructed its diplomatic and consular representatives in Spain that its policy was one of non-interference, advising American nationals in the same vein. This raises a fine point. Our law applies to fighting between two nations—but the Spanish incident is a civil war and concerns only one nation. International law experts say that political neutrality does not obligate the nationals of a neutral nation unless that nation has a domestic law which controls such nationals. From this viewpoint it seems that our neutrality law does not cover our nationals in the Spanish case.

How Business Cooperates

Only one case has been reported which might reflect the attitude of American business men with regard to non-interference in Spain. That concerned an airplane manufacturer who stood in a fair way to receive an order. He asked the government's advice, was advised not to fill the order, and didn't fill it.

Whether the co-operation of business men with the government was so satisfying in the Italo-Ethiopian war is not so apparent. Department of Commerce reports showed a sharp upswing in exports to Italy of military supplies not covered by embargo—things like copper, iron, steel, vehicles and petroleum—even after the neutrality law was passed. But it is impossible to tell whether this increase was due to the war or a natural recovery in trade. It fell off shortly before the acknowledged defeat of Ethiopia.

To his administration's "good neighbor" policy the President gave much of the credit for the harmonious conditions which he said existed in the Western World.

"Throughout the Americas the spirit of the good neighbor is a practical and living fact," he said. "The 21 American republics are not only living together in friendship and in peace; they are united in the determination so to remain.

"To give substance to this determination, a conference will meet on Dec. 1, 1936, in the capital of our great southern neighbor. Argentina, and it is, I know, the hope of all chiefs of state of the Americas that this will banish wars forever from this portion of the earth."

3,000 Miles of Friendship

He cited the abandonment of our right to interfere in the internal affairs of Cuba, the withdrawal of marines from Haiti, the new treaty with Panama, and the various reciprocal trade treaties effected under Secretary Hull, as evidence of our good-neighborliness. The latter treaties, of course, have been frequently upheld as too neighborly.

The outstanding example of good neighbors are the United States and Canada, the President said:

"The noblest monument to peace and to neighborly economic and social friendship in all the world is not a monument in bronze or stone, but the boundary which unites the United States and Canada — 3,000 miles of friendship with no barbed wire, no gun or soldier, and no passport on the whole frontier."

To which his opponents might add that the lowering of the tariff wall January 1 has permitted multiple increases of imports over that frontier. But few could disagree with him when he said: "We seek to dominate no other nation. We ask no territorial expansion. We oppose imperialism. We desire reduction in world armaments."

And Americans, to a man, it may be supposed, "hate war."

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Will Scenes Like This Be Re-enacted Soon in War-Mad Europe?

Some Spanish Cities

Docile Cows Haul Bulls to Spanish Arenas.

Prepared by the National Geographic Society, Washington, D. C.—WNU Service.

MADRID, the Spanish capital; San Sebastian, Spain's swanky resort where the American ambassador summers; Toledo, that inland Spanish town of oriental atmosphere, and Barcelona, teeming Mediterranean port, have been thrust into the spotlight recently by political disturbances.

Madrid is a modern capital. There are only a few narrow streets, old fashioned dwellings and arcaded plazas to remind a traveler that its tree-lined boulevards, tall palatial buildings, subways and airports evolved from a restricted wall-girt Spanish town.

While modernization has gone steadily on in recent years, there have been times when nearly whole sections of the city bowed at once to the plan of the city builders. In the construction of the splendid Gran Via, with its big hotels, smart shops, department stores and skyscraper business buildings, more than four thousand dwellings in a labyrinth of ancient streets in the heart of the city were demolished.

The Gran Avenida de la Libertad is one of the finest boulevards in Europe with its flanking governmental palaces, museums, hotels and palatial residences overlooking spacious plazas and parks. The Avenida's wide, tree-shaded walks for pedestrians, lying between the inner and outer automobile and carriage highways, are normally much alive by day and literally thronged by early evening. Rows of chairs are parked on each side of the broad walk.

All along the walk are refreshment booths where soft drinks are the main stock in trade. As one sits sipping a cool, creamy, almond-flavored horchata, a boy known as a barquillero appears with a barrel-like receptacle containing sweet, rolled wafers called barquillos. One hands the boy a coin, spins a wheel atop the barrel and watches for the figure which indicates the number of wafers one wins.

Parade on The Avenida

Meanwhile, the sidewalk parade passes on—army officers in brilliant uniforms, men garbed in black, pretty, graceful dark-haired women and sturdy bareheaded, barelegged children. Wizened peanut vendors, and coquettish flower sellers raise their voices above the din of loud conversation and laughter. The men of Madrid are clean-shaven for the most part; the women have bobbed hair. Fans are the vogue in Madrid, and a colorful tint they give to the afternoon promenaders.

Madrid's summer temperature is high, but it is a dry heat. In the sun you broil, but wherever there is shade, there is a breath of cool air from the near-by mountains. The city is more than 2,000 feet above sea level.

Abundant water has made it possible thoroughly to flush the streets from four to six times a day. Along with this, systematic tree planting and park development have made a refreshing city in the midst of a scorched plain long stripped of trees. The old Castilian farmer believed the birds were mortal enemies and left no haven for them.

Madrid's shops close every afternoon from one or two to four or five o'clock. The dinner hour is from 8:30 to 10:30 but there is plenty of time left to enjoy promenades, band concerts and movies before retiring, for even the band concert continues until 2 o'clock in the morning. If a traveler stays up to put Madrid to bed, he is likely to meet huge, creaking, two - wheeled, hooded carts lumbering into town with country produce bound for the central market where hills of vegetables are soon to rise.

San Sebastian Is Gay

Vacationists swarm to San Sebastian. A graceful scallop of beach, constant cooling breezes from the Bay of Biscay, regattas, yacht racing, tennis tournaments, horse racing, bull fights, roulette, and formerly royal patronage made San Sebastian the Newport of Spain. Wealthy Spaniards from other sections, diplomats, and foreigners, however few in the city's 80,000 people, have given San Sebastian a European veneer over its native aspect.

In the midst of the summer frivolities of Spain's fashionable world, local Basques impassively continue their fishing, speaking their strange language unintelligible even to many Spanish visitors. Their name for their city is Iruchulo.

The city stands near the eastern end of Spain's northern coast, 10 miles from the French border where the numerous visitors change trains on the overnight trip from Paris.

Here the Pyrenees meet the sea, and both unite to create unique qualifications for a summer resort. The Bay of Biscay rolls into San Sebastian's semicircular harbor in a half-moon of blue-green, the same regular curve repeated in the beach's yellow crescent. Because its shape resembles the scallop shell's, the harbor is called La Concha (the shell).

At the opposite ends of its mile diameter rise rocky headlands which have offered for centuries protection against naval assaults. The western bluff supports a new lighthouse, beside the abandoned one, now an observation tower. On the eastern mountain stands a substantial Spanish castle, less associated with dreams than with nightmares of siege.

A wide promenade along the beach, polka-dotted with parasols and bright bathing suits, is shaded by moss-colored tamarisk trees. Their feathery foliage meets overhead, forming a tunnel of shade populous with Basque nursemaids and their small charges. A row of pretentious hotels and restaurants faces the promenade, where languid vacationists sip thick chocolate and munch crisp sugary rolls. Balustrades, building facades, even lamp posts are voluptuously plump and florid.

The main park is extravagantly gay with formal flower beds, palm trees, and rich green shrubbery. Basques have bestowed upon it the name of Alderdi-Eder, the "beautiful place."

A distinctive atmosphere survives in the Old Town. In this Basque fishing settlement, at the foot of Mt. Urgull, dark nets dry along the wharves and laundry hangs from windows of the narrow, five and six-storied houses. Nearby the ancient church of Santa Maria wears a white-sailed ship above its doorway to show kinship with its parishioners who must go down to the sea in ships.

Toledo Looks Moorish

Toledo occupies the crest of a hill rising nearly 200 feet from the Tagus river, 47 miles southwest of Madrid. When the catapult was the modern engine of war, it was almost impregnable. The Tagus formed an admirable moat on the south, east and west sides; and the neck of land on the north stretching toward a fertile plain was protected by the plurality of walls that surrounded the city.

It is difficult to imagine that within less than two hours' train ride from the Spanish capital, there is a city with marked oriental appearance. The Puente de Alcantara, the principal gateway to Toledo on the east, is of Moorish design with massive high towers at each end. It was built in the Thirteenth century.

From the time one steps upon this bridge, until the river is recrossed by way of the Puente de San Martin, dating back fifty years earlier than the Puente de Alcantara, the many relics and ruins of medieval days in Toledo give a flavor of Palestine and Arabia, with a touch of French Gothic here and there.

The road approaching the city from the bridge winds around the hill past the Hospital de Santa Cruz, a Fifteenth century building, and then through a Moorish archway that was nearly 400 years old when Columbus discovered America. It leads to the public square which still retains its Moorish name—the Zocodover. The "square" is really a triangle with one slightly round side. A wall of balconied buildings surrounds it, pierced at frequent intervals by narrow cobblestone streets hardly wide enough for two Toledo donkey carts to pass. There are narrow sidewalks but few pedestrians use them.

Toward the middle of the city, the lofty but graceful tower of Toledo Cathedral rises above the housetops. The narrow, winding streets in the neighborhood, bordered by unattractive buildings, do not permit a full view of the edifice. It is a splendid example of French-Gothic architecture with carved monuments, stained glass and tracery work comparable with that of other European cathedrals. It covers about the same area as that of Cologne cathedral and took 266 years to build. The foundation stone was laid in 1227.

Busy Old Barcelona

Barcelona is modern in appearance, although the port dates to the Second century and ranked with Genoa and Venice in Mediterranean trade in the Middle Ages.

The spacious harbor into which the Phoenicians sailed in quest of new peoples with whom to trade, and which Columbus triumphantly entered after his return from America, now is pierced by long, modern wharves, each accommodating several large ocean - going vessels at a time.

The old quay, now well paved, is lined on its inner side with modern buildings and a promenade flanked by two rows of palm trees occupies its center.

The old part of the city, once surrounded by a wall, still has some of its canyonlike streets and balconied windows of bordering buildings nearly meet. But many of these crooked lanes now open into wide streets.

One has to watch one's step in the traffic in the Plaza, but when the American gets a chance to take his eyes off the street, he is greeted with two huge signs that make him think of home. One advertises a popular American automobile and the other a language school.

Barcelona has a magnificent Gothic cathedral, a university, many historic churches, museums, and new buildings of pure "Barcelona architecture, the lines of which simulate ocean waves, but the out-door life of the inhabitants is the lure of the Spanish city.

The Problems of Parents—

Should a Woman Spank Her Eighteen-Year-Old Son in Jail?

"WHAT do you think of the woman who spanks her eighteen-year-old son in jail?

"This is what the papers say: 'Mrs. — went to the city jail today and administered a spanking to her eighteen-year-old son, who was arrested for stealing. Mrs. — walked into the police station and asked permission to give him a good spanking. The police were agreeable and she went to his cell, took his belt and swung it at least fifty times. The son said he ran away from home two days ago because of previous spanking.' "

"It seems to me its rather late in the day for her to start spanking. What do you say to it—?"

This question was put to a well-known writer on subjects pertaining to women, who answers as follows:

I always hesitate to speak arbitrarily about the problems of any parent, knowing, as we usually do so little of the real truth of what they may have to contend with. And even in the case of the obviously misguided mother of which our friend writes, my first impulse is one of sympathy—the thought of how much she must have gone through with this son to so make her lose all balance. For that she certainly has. Even if her son were a character (and they are very rare, mothers,) who seemed to require physical force as a last resort to his discipline, its failure to the age of eighteen proves quite obviously its uselessness in his case.

I do not believe in spanking—at any age. I believe that given normal mentality and ordinarily decent character leanings, a child can be best disciplined by appealing to his finer qualities.

Children, like grown-ups, appreciate respect and try to be worthy of it. They are sensitive to reputation and try to live up to it. Many a black sheep was not born black but made black by being painted so. And many a fine character has been developed and strengthened by confidence and belief in him.

Certainly children need punishment. But the most efficacious punishment is not that administered in a spirit of revenge or parental spite for the annoyance caused by the child; it is the punishment administered in the spirit of necessity, to "help you to remember" that that particular temptation is an enemy. A woman I know made a practice of consulting her four or five-year-old son as to the punishment suitable for certain misdemeanors—that is one he would feel sufficiently to help him to remember. And that child has developed the ability for self - discipline which will make parental chastisement unneccesary long before he is eighteen.

The same mother seemed to have extreme ideas of appealing to the child's strength. The day he first entered school she spoke to him like this: "I am doing my best to help you to live up to the fine qualities in you. If you do anything to be ashamed of I shall feel a shortcoming in myself. But I know you won't; I know I can trust you. Always remember that you are strong in body, strong in mind and strong in character, and it is up to you to live up to those gifts of God by setting a good example." So far the boy has done that. And I know of no better advice to give any parent.

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Foreign Words and Phrases

A merveille. (F.) Wonderfully; to perfection.

Boul'-Mich'. (F.) A familiar corruption of the Boulevard St. Michel, a famous street in the Latin quarter of Paris.

Coup d'etat. (F.) A sudden stroke of policy; a revolution.

Demi-monde. (F.) The "half-world"; women outside the social pale.

Entremet. (F.) A dainty side dish.

Nom de guerre. (F.) Literally, a war name; a pseudonym.

Petit-maitre. (F.) A dandy; a fop.

Fiat justitia, ruat coelum. (L.) Let justice be done, though the heavens fall.

To kalon. (Gr.) The beautiful; the chief good.

Vedi Napoli e poi mori. (It.) See Naples and then die.

Ultima ratio regum. (L.) The last argument of kings, i. e., war.

The Mind Meter

By LOWELL HENDERSON

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The Completion Test

In this test eight incomplete statements are made. Each one can be completed by adding one of the four suggestions given. Underline the correct one.

1. The most populous country of South America is—Argentina, Chile, Brazil, Paraguay.
2. The leading corn producing state is — Nebraska, Iowa, Indiana, Illinois.
3. "La Tosca" was composed by — Verdi, Puccini, Beethoven, Liszt.
4. The popular name for Nebraskans is—Wolverines, Gophers, Corn Huskers, Hawkeyes.
5. The sixteenth President of the United States was — Grant, Tyler, Buchanan, Lincoln.
6. The River Jordan flows into the—Gulf of Ob, Bering sea, Dead sea, Indian ocean.
7. "Childe Harold" was written by — Robert Burns, Lord Byron, William Wordsworth, William Shakespeare.
8. Columbia is the capital of—Oregon, South Carolina, North Carolina, West Virginia.

Answers

1. Brazil.
2. Iowa.
3. Puccini.
4. Corn Huskers.
5. Lincoln.
6. Dead sea.
7. Lord Byron.
8. South Carolina

Three Kinds of Silence

There are three kinds of silence. Silence from words is good, because inordinate speaking tends to evil. Silence, or rest from desires and passions, is still better, because it promotes quietness of spirit.

But the best of all is silence from unnecessary and wandering thoughts because that is essential to internal recollection, and because it lays a foundation for a proper regulation and silence in other respects.—Madame Guyon.

Walk, Trot, Gallop

Cavalry drill regulations of the United States army prescribe that horses shall walk at 4 miles per hour, trot at 8 miles per hour and gallop at 12 miles per hour. Experiments with somewhat faster gaits than these are now being made by the army.

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