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### Sidetracking Disarmament

THE suspicion is growing that the Porter Resolution, introduced in the House to "broaden" the Senate Resolution regarding a disarmament conference, is a deliberately planned attempt to sidetrack the whole proposition. Senator Borah's resolution simply requested and authorized the President to call a conference of the three great naval powers, Great Britain, Japan and the United States, for the calm consideration of a reduction of the present competitive building programs. It suggests the eminently practicable and effective first step toward disarmament.

Mr. Porter's resolution proposes what every thinking man well knows is an impossibility. It is that the conference to be called should include all the European and the Latin-American powers, and that it should deal with the whole subject of disarmament, including land and air as well as sea forces. It proposes the attainment of the millennium of disarmament at a single bound. This despite the fact that in the Senate Committee hearings on the subject such men as General Pershing and General Bliss, Admiral Sims and Benson and the then Secretary of State, Mr. Lansing, all pointed out with conclusive reasoning that such an expansion in the scope of the proposed conference—because of the present world situation—would inevitably defeat its purpose, deferring indefinitely any real progress in the direction of world disarmament.

Obviously petty, if not dishonest, pretexts are urged by the leaders of the majority party in the House for the substitution of the Porter for the Borah proposal. One is that it would protect Presidential prerogative from Senatorial infringement; another that it would evince a more careful regard for the tender national susceptibilities of France, Italy and Spain. Even if we grant the fullest weight to these considerations, it is difficult to imagine sane and sincere legislators letting them stand for an instant in the way of the tremendously momentous issue that is at stake—the issue of peace or war throughout the world for at least a generation. Is President Harding "playing horse" with the disarmament issue? Are the Republican leaders blind and deaf to the ominous roll and rumble of a fast gathering public opinion demanding action, not words—action that shall mean in the eyes of all men at least an honest first step toward the mad and ruinous race for naval supremacy?

The defeat of the Borah Resolution now can mean nothing less than the yielding of the administration to an alien and sinister pressure which, for its own ends, is inimical to world disarmament and bending all its resources to prevent that consummation so devoutly to be wished by every loyal citizen of the United States and every well wisher of humanity.

*Who is blocking disarmament?*

### The Sun's Power

TENNYSON tells us with lyric persuasion that the "Golden Age" is not to be mourned as lost in the dim past nor dreamed of as in the far future, but realized as a present reality, "ever at our door." Historians and philosophers use the term in fanciful reference to the Rome of Augustus, the Italy of the Medici, or Elizabethan England. Even the skeptical Ingersoll connected the emergence of Shakespeare with the flood of the yellow metal to Europe that followed the discovery of America and the exploitation by the Spanish "Conquistadores" of the mines of Mexico and Peru. Harder headed students dwell on the stone age, the iron age, the coal age, and just now petroleum seems to figure as the greatest of economic factors in our modern life, exerting tremendous influence not only on the course of industrial and financial progress, but also

on those policies of nations which sway the balance now to war and now to peace.

Petroleum is important because petroleum means power, and the age of power will be the true golden age. It is already dethroning coal as a determinant of economic development. Still more important than petroleum as a source of energy looms the transmutation of falling water into hydro-electric power. From the ethical point of view, remembering the place power occupies in modern wealth production, hydro-electric power is handicapped by the same strife-breeding circumstance as attends on the utilization of nature's bounty in the coal fields and the oil deposits. That is, it depends on the appropriation of comparatively limited sites on the earth's surface.

For many years, it has been the dream of inventors who are inspired by love for humanity to discover some practically exhaustless source of power by which our cities and homes might be lighted and heated, our cars and carriages run and the wheels of workshops and factories made to turn at infinitesimal cost. Such a discovery, it has been said, would abolish poverty from the earth and advance civilization more in ten years than it has actually advanced in the last thousand.

Naturally enough, investigation has been turned to the possibilities of the ocean's tides and to the sun's heat. In this connection, an English scientist points out certain facts that have immense significance. He tells us that the storm on the sun which recently upset our cables and telegraphs, to say nothing of other repercussions in our terrestrial atmosphere, is only a feeble indication of the most wonderful fact concerning the sun, namely, the enormous amount of light and heat which it is continually giving off. Sunlight is to moonlight as 600,000 is to 1, and its intensity is 150 times as bright as the calcium light. If the sun were encased in a shell of ice 64 feet thick, its heat would melt the shell in just one minute! Or, if a bridge of ice could be built from the earth to the sun, two and one-half miles square in section and 93 millions of miles long, and the entire solar radiation concentrated upon it, the ice would be melted in one second; in seven seconds more that entire, massive structure would be dissipated into vapor!

And any day a later Franklin may send up the kite that shall harness this mighty force to man's service, as the philosopher-statesman of an earlier day harnessed the lightnings.

### Common Sense Wins

NEW light of distinct meaning for Americans is shed on the European situation in a recent interview by Thomas W. Lamont. He tells us that Germany's acceptance in good faith of the London plan will mean salvation for that distracted country and a new era for the rest of Europe. Doing their best to fulfill the schedule, Mr. Lamont sees the Germans earning the favorable opinion of the Allies. There will ensue in Germany itself, he says, a tranquil and vast increase in production. As a consequence, she will secure added credit abroad and experience a reversal of life in international commerce and intercourse.

This able and thoughtful American financier, in fact, sees in the London settlement the final sweeping away of the great barrier to economic quietude and progress the world over. To Americans, it must in the long run result in a stimulus to manufactures, better markets for our farm products, sound and increasing prosperity in both domestic and foreign trade.

The great question, of course, is how far we can rely upon German acceptance in good faith of a settlement that has been widely heralded as revengeful, crushing, unjust and impossible of fulfillment. On this point, fortunately, Mr. Lamont conveys information that is reassuring.

Jacques Seydoux, chief French economic adviser and author of the Seydoux plan, to which the German Government unofficially assented last January, commanded German confidence as an economist whose fairness is unaffected by political or emotional considerations. Thanks largely to his influence, plans "100 per cent economic" emerged from a background luridly belligerent to the French people, whose excitation—as Napoleon said of himself when he broke a vase in apparent anger—seldom extends beyond their self-interest. Realities of the war settlement which politics had long obscured, were recognized. At last, a settlement on business terms was proposed and accepted.

As one sequence of the war fever, public opinion on either side, it seems, had been misled. The Allies, on the one hand, held that Germany must pay for all the damages of the war. Germany protested against this demand as monstrous and impossible. Common sense has triumphed in a realization that Germany's capacity is the limit of payment. This, entirely aside from figures, is the substantial basis of the settlement. Both France and Germany are to be congratulated on the outcome. Let the world face forward!

### A Letter to You!

THE communication appended is from an American citizen, the branch manager of a large industrial enterprise that has its headquarters in an eastern state. The correspondent's name is not given for obvious reasons.

Antwerp, Belgium, June—(By Mail)

TO THE EDITOR:

I am going to take the liberty of bringing to your attention a subject which should interest every American and should have all the publicity possible to bring about a full and free discussion that will result in some very definite action.

Every so often we hear and read a lot about immigration laws; a weak attempt is made to do something; in a short time public interest dies out and we continue to welcome to our shores thousands of undesirables.

To the American situated on this side, especially at a port of embarkation, and thrown in contact with this horde of future Americans, the importance of more strict immigration laws is always fresh. One cannot help but think that it would be a good thing if those responsible for the laxity of our laws and their enforcement could spend a few weeks at some of the European ports.

At this writing, there are thousands of undesirables at Antwerp or on the way, the bulk of whom will get into the States by hook or by crook; bogus passports have been so numerous that special inspectors have been put on. This has improved matters to some extent. A de-lousing plant has been established here; all second and third class passengers get their bath—with many the first in a lifetime. All undergo a very rigid medical examination which also helps but the fact remains that with all this, even though they are de-loused and made temporarily clean, the bulk of them are not desirable citizens. Most of them are Russian or Polish Jews, flocking to our already over-crowded cities, a menace to health and depriving workers of homes without proving of any practical value. They are not agriculturists; do not, and many never will speak our language or adapt themselves to our mode and standard of living; consequently they are undesirable for these reasons alone, to say nothing of the Bolshevistic and Socialistic poison they bring with them along with other diseases.

To make matters harder for the consular officials who do all they can to eliminate as many as possible with the limited authority at their command, a very strong Jewish organization is at work at this and at every other port to do everything that money and influence can do to get these people into the United States. If there is no room in third class, they have the money to pay second class; in fact they are ready to meet any emergency. The Jews are better organized to get undesirables into the United States than we are to keep them out.

Some one will say: "Well, the new law restricting immigration to three per cent will keep out undesirables." It is the opinion of those who are actually familiar with the situation that it will increase the number. As an example to substantiate this we will say that only three per cent of the Polish population in the States is permitted to enter. The Poles are anxious to get rid of the Jews; the result will be that ninety per cent of this three per cent will not be Poles but Jews, and the Jewish organizations are ready to do all the work necessary to secure passports, pay transportation, house them at the port of embarkation, and so on. Under the new three per cent ruling, I do not think orphans adopted by Americans are included; if not, the Jewish organizations will arrange to have thousands adopted by Americans long enough to get into the States.

All European countries need producers, farmers and mechanics alike. There is plenty of opportunity in all of these countries. The real ambitious European is staying at home and in spite of all this, every boat to the United States is packed and millions of people are waiting. Can anyone put forth a good argument in favor of any immigration at this time, much less of the class that is coming in?

I trust you will pardon me for writing at such length but I am anxious to convey the sentiments of the average American business man on this side, hoping that you may see fit to carry this subject to your readers. I only hope that with the added force you can give it, it may be possible to bring sufficient numbers together to organize against and to defeat the Jewish organizations that are bringing thousands of undesirables to our shores and that we may eventually be in a position to invite whom we choose as our neighbors and business associates.

### The Gift to Madame Curie

WHEN true historic perspective becomes possible, it is very likely "philosophy teaching by example" will point to an event that occurred in the month of May in this year of grace at the White House in Washington as having a real significance for humanity's future far beyond that attached to doings of the day that at the moment occupy the spotlight.

We may view with more or less discouragement, with more or less sense of importance, the utterances of statesmen and ambassadors, the passing developments in the industrial conflict on either side of the Atlantic, the wars and rumors of wars in Europe and Asia. But when the tumult and the shouting die and names now famous as those of commanders of fleets and of armies, and of rulers of nations or authors of best sellers, have passed into oblivion, the simple fact of this gift to Mme. Curie by the women of America of that very precious gram of radium will stand out shinningly transcendent.

The event, in all that it symbolizes, is assurance of highest hope for the future of humanity. We had thought ourselves swamped by an era of rampant materialism, a people for the most part lost to all sense of the eternal verities.

And lo! the mad whirl is halted for a moment to behold the spectacle of this nation honoring itself and its noble womanhood by a gift to this homely little old lady, so simple and modest, is a spectacle that recalls us to recognition of the fact that in her discovery of that marvelous element, she won place as the foremost scientist of our time and as one of the world's greatest benefactors.

The single gram of radium which Mme. Curie takes home to France is valued at \$100,000; but who shall set a price on the gift to humanity of Mme. Curie's discovery!