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OUR ONLY WAY TO THE WORLD'S RESPECT AND GOOD WILL

Of all the important nations participating as belligerents in the world war, America is the only one that did not go in from necessity. With all the others it was a matter of self-defense, self interest, or a combination of the two.

Of all the important nations entering the European war America is the only one which, at the end of the war, asked nothing in the way of territory, indemnities or other form of reimbursement for the injuries sustained and the sacrifices made. Against the machinations of the other victorious powers we contended in vain for a peace in which the last drop of blood should not be drained from the veins of our prostrate foes, and which would not sow the seed of future wars.

Because we did not enter the European war the day England did, we have been often rebuked by European jingoism and home provincials. That criticism is not based upon sane judgment or sound considerations of justice. Accepting the allies' theory of what the war was all about and subsequent developments have somewhat shaken American faith in the sincerity of the cry that it was a war to establish freedom and justice throughout the world—there was no good reason why we should have gone into the war at the beginning. We were not guarantors of Belgian or other European neutrality. We were not interested in the rivalries, jealousies, hatreds and ambitions which had made Europe an armed camp and led inevitably to war. All that has been said to the contrary is plain "bunk," inspired either by ignorance or alien propaganda.

Rudyard Kipling has recently been quoted as attacking America because we did not enter the European war in August, 1914. He is alleged to have said that we had all the gold in the world, but had lost our soul, while England was short of gold but had soul enough to supply the export trade. He was quoted as declaring that America had been a degenerating nation since the Civil war, when the best of our stock was killed off in war and since that we had been flooded with European immigrants of an inferior sort. Mr. Kipling says he did not say it. Probably he did not say it for publication. That these are substantially his views, as often privately expressed, seems certain. That they are the views of most upper and middle class people in England, and not only in England but in France and in other countries we helped pull out of the hole when we entered the World war and gave the final push that turned impending allied defeat into victory, is true. Mr. Kipling can be criticized only for being less diplomatic than the rest. In what he said he voiced the preponderant opinion of unofficial Europe.

The realization that what we did in the World war has brought us only the envy and hatred of so many Europeans of the higher social strata, ought not to surprise Americans or arouse here a corresponding hatred of our late associates in war. Our plight is the usual one of the international Happy Hooligan—the disinterested nation out to do good. The man without a visible selfish motive is always misunderstood, no matter how altruistic he may be, because the weak human nature of his fellows always invents a motive, and always an evil motive, for him. Europe, with its traditions, is so completely unable to understand any motive but selfishness in international relationships, that by trying to be noble in the greatest crisis the world has ever known, we have only gained a reputation for being hypocritical and greedy. We are to blame now, having got into the European mess, for everything that has happened in Europe for a thousand years. We are responsible for the war between Turkey and Greece right this minute because we failed to take over Armenia and police the near East. We are to blame for selling the Allies war supplies before we entered the war at a time when we might have pulled into our shell and refused to sell munitions to anyone, thus ensuring Allied defeat. We are to blame for the debt Europe owes us on account of money advanced by the billions, and exacted in taxes and Liberty Loan drives from the American people, at a time when England and the other allies would have collapsed in the face of the enemy except for our aid.

This attitude toward the United

States is helped along by certain provincial Americans who think it is a sign of cosmopolitanism to "run down" their own country. Mr. Cox has been in Europe telling the statesmen and the public over there that America has "broken faith" in failing to feed, finance and fight for the rest of the world perpetually. H. G. Wells remarks that Americans of the sort he met in this country, toadies of an all too prevalent breed, are suffering from a national inferiority complex. Americans used to be criticized for boasting. If they were ever more guilty than other people of that offense, which is doubtful, certainly in this day they are far more guilty of a failure to appreciate and stand by their own country, which many of them, partly because of persistent alien propaganda, fail to appreciate or comprehend.

Mr. Kipling's idea that America has lost her soul is one that European literati have been expounding for a long time; in fact most of them have never been willing to admit that America ever had a soul. The American people have become accustomed to abuse from European, especially British, authors, whose royalties are largely derived from the sale of their books to American readers. Tom Moore set the pace more than a century ago, Dickens repaid the hospitality of Americans with caricatures of their country, and the fashion these writers set has been followed down to the day of Kipling and Shaw. Americans have not been much disturbed by these ill-natured misrepresentations, knowing they were the result of ignorance and prejudice. There are Americans who have thought that this country's place in history depends upon the judgment of Europe, but most Americans care little for what Europe thinks that is based upon envy or ill will.

Mr. Kipling's theory that America has degenerated since the Civil war is surely not based upon an acceptance of what Charles Dickens said about Americans before the Civil war. If the killing off of men by war causes a country to degenerate, what must be the condition of England and of Europe after a century of almost continuous wars? Mr. Kipling has never been an advocate of the theory that nations grow strong through pacifism. The Civil war was a noble struggle for the preservation of national unity, and thus for avoidance of the evils that attend, in Europe, the division of a continent into many petty, warring states. Incidentally it was a war for the curbing of the power of the institution of human slavery. Where was Mr. Kipling's country when that war was on? Did it take up the cause of humanity and liberty and maintained sovereignty of the great English speaking nation of the new world? It is a matter of record that the middle and upper classes of England were almost unanimously on the side of secession with slavery, because division of the American union would have helped the British empire. They bought the bonds, made the munitions and even fitted out the privateers of the states in rebellion, two or three times sought to intervene against the United States and went back on the ancient British principle of the right of search and seizure on the high seas in order to force Lincoln and Seward to their knees in the Trent episode while mobilizing an army in Canada. How late was Mr. Kipling's England in that war, which was surely as much the concern of the English motherland as Britain's troubles with Germany were of ours in 1914?

Undoubtedly millions of Americans have been hurt by the realization that after all this country has done for Europe, our sole return is ill will. The belief that we could expect anything else was based upon a misconception of Europe and of the traditional attitude of European nations. This misconception was the result of heeding the chatter of European propagandists, imported and domestic rather than to the admonitions of Washington, who told the American people in his Farewell message that there was no such thing as disinterested friendship among nations and that Europe was controlled by interests and influences with which we were not concerned and with which we could not become involved without embarrassment and injury.

Some one has to be blamed for the European war. The European nations will not of course admit that they were responsible for any harm that has come out of it. America makes a convenient goat. We are to blame because England has an army of the unemployed. We are to blame because France and England cannot agree on European policies. We are to blame because there is still hunger in Europe after we have done so much to relieve it. We are to blame because European currency is depreciated. We are to blame because Germany cannot pay the indemnity imposed. We are to blame because England made great sacrifices in the war and only got territory out of it about equal in extent to the area of

the United States on the North American continent. We are to blame because we propose to protect our own industries and promote our own national prosperity instead of remaining a perennial international easy mark and good thing. We are to blame because we have the temerity to build a cross ocean merchant marine. We are to blame because England lost lives and money in the World war for which there has not been as yet full reimbursement. Indeed as we are reminded how much we are to blame for the old of the quarreling heirs is recalled.

A rich farmer died and his children fell to disputing over the division of the estate. The case went to the court and there were weary months of law suits and quarrels. One of the daughters of the man who had caused all the trouble said one day: "Well, when I think of all the trouble we have had over the property, I am sorry sometimes the old man died."

Sometimes, when Americans think what has happened since we saved the world for democracy, we begin to feel sorry we saved it.

Expressions like those re-dited to Rudyard Kipling will be helpful to America and Americans if, instead of expressing our resentment in the cultivation of national hatred, we begin to realize that such ideas are the natural manifestation of European nationalism and that when we set up as our national objective the gaining

of the praise and good will of Europe through subordination of our own national merits and interests, we are engaging in as futile a maneuver as that of Don Quixote in tilting with wind mills. Our way to the respect and the good will of the world is the old-fashioned one of building up ourselves and of giving to America and the American people our first thought. Laws and administrative policies which promote American prosperity and contribute to the well being, the happiness, the comfort and the contentment of the American people are the best expressions of American patriotism in statesmanship. They constitute, also, the most enlightened internationalism, and are the best guarantees of the world's continued good will toward a nation which "with malice toward none and charity for all" does a good job of minding its own business.—National Republican.

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The crossing of the yak with common cattle as practiced in Mongolia, Siberia and Tibet produces an animal more serviceable than either of the parent stock.

Number of Stars Estimated.
Astronomers have counted the stars in typical districts and from these partial counts here and there we get some idea of the total number of stars and there are estimated to be between two and three thousand million stars.—J. A. Thomson in "The Outline of Science."

Typewriting Paper at Clark's, on South Chestnut street.

Announcement and Appreciation
To all those who supported me at the Primary Election, I take this means of publicly expressing to them my sincere thankfulness for the same; and hereby, respectfully solicit their support and influence at the Election in November, next. Kindly speak to your friends and neighbors, and help to get me all the votes that you can.
AND TO ALL THE VOTERS OF THE COUNTY, as well as to those to whom I have just expressed my appreciation, I hereby renew my former announcement as the Republican Candidate for the office of County Attorney of Ellis County, subject to the will of the majority of all the people at the Election in November. As indicated from what has just been said, I am a Republican; but this will in no wise interfere with the discharge of my duties as County Attorney. If elected, I shall hold malice toward none; but have Charity for ALL, and **TRY TO REMEMBER MY OATH.**

Respectfully,
JAMES T. NOLAN,
Republican Candidate for County Attorney.

(First Published in the Hays Free Press, August 3, 1922.)
AN ACT RELATING TO COMPENSATION FOR VETERANS OF THE WORLD WAR
(Chapter 255, Laws of 1921.)
Be it enacted by the Legislature of the State of Kansas:
SECTION 1. There shall be submitted to a vote of the electors of this state at the general election to be held in the year 1922 the following act, which shall appear upon

the ballot as "An act relating to compensation for veterans of the World War"; and the vote for and against such proposition shall be taken as provided by law.
"AN ACT relating to compensation for veterans of the World War."
"Be it enacted by the Legislature of the State of Kansas:
SECTION 1. The state of Kansas agrees to pay to each person, who was a resident of the state of Kansas at the time of his entering the service, and who served in the World War in any branch of the army, navy or marine corps of the United States honorably discharged therefrom, the sum of one dollar for each day of his or her entire service, which compensation shall be in addition to all pay and allowances made by the United States government.
"SEC. 2. The governor, secretary of state, and state auditor are hereby authorized and directed to issue bonds of the state of Kansas in a sum not exceeding twenty-five million dollars to provide funds for the purpose set out in section 1 hereof: Provided, That such bonds may be issued in installments from time to time in such amounts and upon such terms as may be necessary to meet the payments of compensation as the same are allowed; such bonds shall bear interest not to exceed 5% per cent; such bonds or the portion thereof at any time issued shall be made payable at the fiscal agency of the state of Kansas in twenty-five equal annual installments, the first of which shall be payable one year from the date of issue, and the last of which shall be payable twenty-six years from the date of issue, and which bonds shall be sold to the highest bidder and for not less than par.
"SEC. 3. There is hereby levied upon all the taxable property of the state of Kansas an annual tax sufficient to pay the interest upon such bonds and the principal thereof as they may become due; and the proceeds of such taxes are hereby appropriated to the payment of such principal and interest.
"SEC. 4. There is hereby created a board consisting of the state officers named in section 2 hereof, and the assistant general of the state, who are hereby charged with the administration of this law, and who shall, within thirty days after the taking effect of this act, make, establish and publish rules and regulations providing for the proof of claims under this act, and for the method of payment of the same; and they are hereby authorized in the general administration of this law, to establish other rules and regulations.
"SEC. 5. This act shall take effect and be in force from and after its publication in the official state paper."
"SEC. 2. This act shall take effect and be in force from and after its publication in the statute book."



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