Our Country First

THE NEWS SCIMITAR

For War to Victory

The News Scimitar

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GERMANY MUST SURRENDER OR FACE ANNIHILATION

Each day that the allied chieftains sit at Versailles and discuss the terms of an armistice to be submitted to Germany gives an added interest to the deliberations, for each day it becomes more evident that, regardless of the terms, the acceptance cannot be avoided nor even postponed for any considerable length of time.

With Bulgaria, Turkey and Austria definitely out of the war there is nothing left for Germany to look forward to except an admission of ignominious defeat by accepting the terms of armistice, or fighting to annihilation and ultimate surrender.

The territory the German has evacuated in France and Belgium is the least of his sacrifices. Haig is not fighting for territory. That is a matter that can be arranged around the council table when the maps of the world are being refashioned in accordance with the wishes of the peoples affected.

Victory to the allies can come as readily upon French and Belgian territory as it can come upon German soil. Haig is fighting a war of attrition, and it is the constant, incessant blows that have brought the enemy to the verge of choosing between the alternatives of accepting of his own volition the terms of the allies or having them forced upon him against his will.

Foch has made himself the master of the German by striking at unexpected points, hitting here, there and everywhere, to the amazement and consternation of the enemy. Then the German began his great withdrawal to shorter and better prepared lines. He has found that the foe hits relatively harder on the shorter line, and that the preparations he had counted upon in the event of adversity were as undependable as those farther advanced.

Shortly he will realize that the Austrian debacle provides a side-door entrance, with the Russian back door anything but safely secured.

There is to be no let-up in the sending of American troops to Europe. The average is to be sustained. The prospect of a victory fought for so hard is not to be frittered away in overconfidence. American troops in the Verdun sector Friday had part in an offensive of splendid proportions. They have not stopped to await the outcome of the Versailles deliberations. They fought with new-found vigor, because they believe they have won the war. It is a splendid thing to be inspired by this belief if it makes one hit a little harder than he ever believed before that he could. The real danger lies in seeing the end in the future, and stopping before it is reached.

A PLEASING SURPRISE

The airplane report made by Judge Hughes furnished a surprise to the American public, which had been led to believe that the scandal in production and failure in the early program were much more far-reaching than they are shown to have been.

The News Scimitar has said on other occasions that the airplane feature of the war constituted the only complete failure of the government's plans, and it does not now seek to minimize the offense perpetrated by a few grasping Eastern concerns and individuals.

In the first place the officials in charge of production should have been the first to discourage the report so freely circulated that the United States would have within a year from the beginning of the war a fleet of 20,000 planes on the battle front, instead of giving tacit approval to the wild and baseless rumor by permitting it to go uncorrected.

The failure to demand a veracious statement of what might reasonably be expected, instead of countenancing wild and wholly illusory claims, combined with a failure of the manufacturers to meet the natural expectation, constituted the primary cause of disappointment and suspicion.

Happily, the day of minimum production and exaggerated claims belongs to the past. The early mistakes have been largely remedied. Unfaithful officials have been exposed, and grafting concerns are in line for adequate punishment.

The American planes on the western front are figuratively and literally in the ascendency. The early defects have been largely corrected and American aviators have startled the world by their feats of valor and their achievements.

The American people had pictured in their mind's eye a great fleet of airships almost large enough to eclipse the sun, in battle formation, on their way "to put out the enemy's eyes," before a single fighting machine was produced. As production lagged it was difficult to reconcile hope with realization. But the planes are there now, and others are being sent every day. They are having a big part in the war, and to them will belong a goodly portion of the credit for the manner of its termination.

The unterrified Democrats of Pike county, Missouri, have nominated Champ Clark for the thirteenth time. The unlucky number bogie is scorned by these patriots.

It is exasperating for a German to say that his people are the greatest on earth when we all know that the Americans are the greatest on earth.

It is difficult to deal with a people like the Germans, who would, if they could, exterminate the human race outside of their own country.

Seventy dollars and fifty cents a ton for cottonseed. Why didn't we think of this thirty years ago?

King Boris of Bulgaria will find his way back to the throne beset with many difficulties.

Even while we hate the Germans a Brahms sonata will be enrapturing.

The Italians have shown that the old Roman spirit still lives.

That Guiltiest Feeling—By Briggs

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FRANK H. SIMONDS' WAR ARTICLE

Europe Unbound—A War of Liberation

By FRANK H. SIMONDS, Author of "THE GREAT WAR," "THEY SHALL NOT PASS."

A few days ago there met in Independence hall, in Philadelphia, the representatives of some 60,000,000 people in Europe, members of half a score of enslaved races, which in whole or in part have been included within the limits of that grandiose German scheme of Mitteleuropa. These representatives of the races, which the German has characterized as "inferior people," and upon whose permanent slavery he founded his hopes of world empire, in the most historic of American buildings made appeal to the American people to lend their aid in making this war a true war of liberation. And it is to this phase of the peace settlement that I desire to turn in the present article.

The Mitteleuropa, which the victories of Allenby and d'Esperey have recently all but annihilated, extended on the map from the Baltic to the Persian gulf; it included more than 150,000,000 of people, and of these but half were German; the balance belonged to a score of races, and of them the Magyar, the Osmanli and the Bulgar were admitted to a degree of partnership. In the German conception the Austro-German and the Magyar were to be the overseers of the Slavs and Latins of the Hapsburg empire, the Bulgar the padrone of the Balkan races, the Osmanli Turk the agent of the German master in Asia Minor.

Mitteleuropa Broken.

This Mitteleuropa has been broken; Bulgaria has surrendered, Turkey is on the point of capitulation. Austria, in the happy phrase of a German orator, "is disbanding." On the negative side, we, the nations in alliance against Germany, have prevailed. We have broken the German conception, but this is obviously only the first step. We have now to finish the fight with Germany herself; to achieve that victory which must be achieved before there can be real peace. But beyond this step lies the next, which is of appalling magnitude. We have to prevent a recurrence of the German attack of megalomania, of lust for world empire.

How shall we achieve this end? Obviously, it is not possible to destroy any considerable fraction of the German race, even were there moral justification for such a course. We can not in any considerable measure partition or enslave the 75,000,000 members of the Teutonic race inhabiting central Europe. To do this would be merely to create a new Alsace-Lorraine or a new problem such as that of Italy in the last century. That this great mass of German people would ultimately regain its unity, and until it did regain that unity Europe would be in a state of instable equilibrium, is patent.

By contrast, it is not now possible to conceive that the 75,000,000 Germans would, in the past, have undertaken their gigantic attack upon civilization had they not exercised complete control over an equal number of people, only a small percentage of whom were willing subjects or allies. An alliance between 45,000,000 Britons, 40,000,000 French, 35,000,000 Italians, together with the 180,000,000 Russians, of the days before the Russian revolution, would have constituted an obstacle too great to be passed. Germany risked her frightful adventure solely because of her mastery of other races.

If we can break the hold of Germany upon subject races, if we can transform this war into a real war of liberation, if we can free some 60,000,000 of men and women from the yoke of Germany, we shall have created an obstacle too great to tempt the ambition of the most avaricious and empire-hungry German. By contrast, if we fail to do this all history points to the probability that at some other time Germany will return to the charge, as France, in the days before the unification of Italy and of Germany, placed similar obstacles in the pathway of her imperialism.

Must Erect Barrier.

In its simplest terms the problem of those who are to redraw the map of Europe is to erect such barriers to German expansion at the expense of the rights and liberties of other races, that Germany herself will recognize the impossibility of the undertaking, and become what used to be described as "a good European." We can not do this by taking German territory. Here again history is eloquent and unmistakable. The unity of the German people is a permanent fact, doubtless to be extended in the future by the entrance of the Austrian Germans into the Teutonic family establishment.

Our solution must inexorably be found in the just and proper recognition of the rights and aspirations of those millions of people, who were yesterday Germany's helpless slaves, whose men supplied the cannon fodder, whose fields yielded the food, whose factories furnished the machinery for the present war, whose collective contribution to the German side alone made this war possible. We must set them free, we must provide them with the necessary resources for separate national existence, and we must guarantee them our protection during that relatively short period necessary to their organization.

We should do all of this as an act of justice. We owe it to the Poles, the Rumanians, the Greeks, the Serbs, to the people of all the enslaved races, to bestow upon them those blessings, to preserve which, so far as we were concerned, we took up arms against Germany. But aside from the moral aspect, which should be controlling and rarely is in international relations, there is the material consideration. Unless we do liberate and fortify these races we shall have to fight the German again, and he will again be able to throw these people against us and to use their labor and their lands to support his war upon us.

Equal Rights.

The question of the league of nations involves other considerations; yet, even here, we may be sure that no league of nations can have even a ghost of a chance of success, if it is not founded upon the doctrine of equal rights for all races. As a mere insurance against war this league of nations will be as impotent as the holy alliance or the more recent concert of Europe, if underneath it there exists an ulcer such as the eastern question or the problem Italy presented after the congress of Vienna. If we make peace without bestowing liberty upon any race, that race will repudiate our agreements, seek its own rights and inevitably overset our league of nations as the Balkan states overturned the concert of Europe.

To make peace permanent we must abolish evils, which are a menace to permanent peace, and the greatest of such evils is the survival of international injustice expressed in the denial of liberty to any race or nation. The refusal of Europe, divided by its own selfish ambitions, to do justice to the small Balkan states led the Balkan states to act for themselves, led inescapably through Serajevo to Armageddon.

The question of Poland, of Rumania, of the Austrian Slavs, is not, then, a remote and relatively unimportant question for Americans. On the contrary, it is the most vital of all questions, once Germany has been beaten and forced to surrender. Our mission, if we are to have a mission, in the making of peace, must lie in resolute championship of the rights of all the peoples, whose condition in the past has been such as to make a world conflagration possible, inevitable. If we do not desire again to send our boys to Lorraine and to Champagne a generation hence, we must see to it that the protection against a new German assault upon our common civilization is made possible. And we must do this, not by making Germany weak—a thing which can not be done permanently in any case or wisely in any degree—but by making strong those peoples who collectively supply the one sure barrier to a recurrence of the German attack.

Many Problems.

It is with this situation in view that we must consider the problems supplied by Poland, by Rumania, by the Czecho-Slovaks and the Jugo-Slavs. It is with this consideration in mind that we must examine the map of Europe, studying in the boundaries not merely the political boundaries between existing states, but the ethnographic map on which are written the boundaries between races, to find the solution. If Germany is not to fight the world again, harnessing to her war chariot the Poles, the Slavs, the Rumanians, it must be because we have so written our European settlement that she can no longer control these races and that these races, joined voluntarily and logically with us, will make a force too great for the German to challenge.

So much for the material consideration. We in America are so remote from the battlefield and from the questions which through the centuries have plagued European statesmen, that it is not strange that neither on the military nor on the political side is there any general grasp of affairs. And yet it is essential that there should be some grasp, now that a new phase is to open. To the information of his fellow countrymen the president had contributed much by his references to various problems in his celebrated "14 points," which, so far as they concern the righting of wrongs and the bestowal of liberty, have the unanimous approval of all mankind.

But we in America must not think that the settlement of the Polish question, for example, or the liberation of the Austrian Slavs, is a remote and intricate European affair. There are no longer any exclusively European affairs, as our course in this war has proven. It is no longer possible for Europe to fight a general war without involving the United States, and hence forth our frontiers of interest, if not of geography, are European as well as Asiatic. If the present settlement does not abolish the German peril we shall have to join in the next battle to resist it, and therefore it is for us to contribute what we can to the erection of barriers against such a new German eruption.

A New Poland.

A new Poland, a unified Rumania, two new Slav states, one on the Adriatic and one along the old frontiers between Russia, Germany and Austria; four states whose combined population will exceed 55,000,000, a population far greater than that of France, of Great Britain or of Italy; these will be barriers to any new German dream of expansion through the Balkans to Asia, while in Asiatic Turkey, other states, Armenian, Syrian and Arabian, guaranteed and protected by France and Britain, will present no opportunity for German exploitation.

And without these things, without these liberated races, our victory, however complete on the battlefield, will have no permanent value. Germany, foiled, will return, no matter what burden be placed upon her and no matter what form of league of nations be framed. Certainly Germany must indemnify France as well as Belgium for her wanton devastations, just as she must restore Alsace-Lorraine and liberate her Poles and the 200,000 Danes of Northern Schleswig; certainly she must pay the bill for illegal submarine depredation, whether tongue for tongue or by money payment. Unmistakably the demand for an unconditional surrender of her military and naval establishment must be made good upon the battlefield, if the surrender is refused now. But not all of these things will permanently shackle a nation of 75,000,000.

As to partitioning these 75,000,000 Germans, shackling them by economic or political chains imposed by the victors, this is a combination of madness and nonsense. The thing is impossible it is also immoral. But in a free Europe the 75,000,000 Germans will not be a menace. They will be a minority far too feeble to yield to the temptations of the past. To make the world safe for democracy we have first to make it free. Having made it free there is no race among all the races which can hope to dominate the rest of mankind.

It is not the territorial aspect, however, which I wish to emphasize in this statement, covering ground already discussed frequently in these articles. To me this war is before all else a war of liberation. The fact that a just and honorable settlement will set free some 60,000,000 of human beings from a slavery which for their respective races has endured over centuries, that it will bestow unity upon other races, that it will draw a map based not upon the ambitions of kings nor the appetites of imperialistic nations, is for me the supreme fact, which goes far to justify all the great suffering of the last four years.

Must Free World.

If we are to have a "federation of the world" we can only have it when all the world is free. If we are to have an end of the practical menace of the "superior race," the dream of "world power," we can only have it when in place of half a score of helpless and enslaved nationalities between the German frontier and the golden horn, we have as many independent nations. The whole German ambition was founded upon the notion of conquering by the aid of subject races, of defeating Russia and dominating Europe by using 50,000,000 subject Slavs. The liberation of the smaller races will thus destroy the whole German opportunity automatically.

And whatever the possibilities of a league of nations, and after the present terrible world tragedy all men will eagerly hope that it may succeed and advocate the most loyal and earnest trial of the plan, it must remain an experiment, while the results of liberation are already proven. To give liberty to a race is to give it instantly a promise of material prosperity following moral health. One has only to see in what fashion even the little Balkan states have responded with but a modicum of freedom, one has only to recall the miracle of modern Italy, to grasp what a new Europe is to come when 60,000,000 of people are set free.

The league of nations is a great and noble inspiration; it may be translated into the most splendid fact in human history. But it cannot even have a chance to succeed if it crushes beneath its foundations the unhappy body of some little people. If we do not make the world safe for all democracies, for all races, for all peoples, if we do not see to it that the Pole, the Rumanian, the Southern Slav and the Bohemian Slav each is assured his rightful place in the sun, then our whole edifice is built upon an untruth and is a substantial denial of the truth it pretends to express.

It is not a little thing to liberate 60,000,000 people. It is not a minor fact to see the world at last on the point of redressing wrongs centuries old. Each wrong against a people has brought its punishment for Europe. The nations which were guilty of the crime, the nations which permitted it by allowing it to go by without protest, all have to suffer. But now, on the morrow of the defeat of the greatest menace since the end of the days of the other barbarian inroads, we have the opportunity to undo wrongs almost without number.

Liberate Millions.

The ink of the signatures to the final document of the congress of Vienna was hardly dry before the struggle began to undo its iniquities. The struggle has continued to the present hour. We are at no distant date to frame another document of even greater moment to mankind. Today the whole tendency in the American public is not to discuss the practical and physical facts, but the impalpable consequences. We are talking in terms of Utopia at the moment when it is possible to assure the liberation of millions of men and women who must be set free before anything else becomes even a remote possibility.

We have fought and are winning a new war of liberation. We have come to the point where we can free 60,000,000 of slaves. Their hands are stretched out to us, their fate is in a measure in our keeping. Age-long tyranny has begun to crumble and the masters of the old regime are on the run. The last chain which Metternich and those associated with him put upon human liberty at Vienna is breaking. If one could only recall now the millions of men and women of the subject races who have suffered and dared and died, maintained through all their agonies by hope of the coming of the hour which has come, one could gain a more accurate notion of the splendid possibilities of the day in which we live.

In other times, after wars, coalition wars or contests between individual nations, the prize of the victor was a province, the control of a continent, the power to impose one nation's will upon another. Today, as there drawn to its close the greatest of all wars, the plain opportunity is within our grasp to reach a settlement which will go far toward making a new world war impossible. But we can not do this merely by international agreements. The holy alliance and the concert of Europe are good examples of the futility of such insurance policies.

If we do not erect strong and homogeneous states across the pathway of German ambition, if we do not enable the Poles, the Rumanians and the Serbs to defend their own independence and thus to protect the world against a new Mitteleuropa, there is nothing in history to suggest that at a later date the great German nation, which will in any event survive this war, will resume its old worship of power and its old lust for expansion. We can not and we should not take German territory from Germany. This will create a new evil. Even the suggestion that we should take the German fraction of Schleswig-Holstein—and it is by far the greater fraction—from Germany and bestow it upon Denmark seems merest madness. Denmark could not keep it, and we should sin against our own light.

Germany Helpless.

It is not by taking German provinces and German people from our present foe that we shall prevent his return to the attack. Napoleon found this out in the case of Prussia. In a free world a united Germany would be in a helpless minority to enforce imperialistic ambitions. In a free Europe the very extent of the states which would be threatened and would fight would veto the attempt. But if we deprived Germany of her own brethren, neither time nor numbers would lead the Germans to despair of a restoration of their "lost provinces." France has proved all this in the last half century.

For me the liberation of Europe is the first, and necessary step toward a league of nations. But it is not merely desirable as a step toward something else. If it is achieved, if Europe is unbound, this great human fact will justify the sacrifices of the last four years, and it must lead toward an eventual revolution in international relations. To add sixty millions to the number of free men and women in Europe is to increase by just this much the potential barrier to future imperialistic ambitions of any one race. The development of Poland, Rumania and Jugo-Slavia in half a century will automatically abolish those German ambitions which seem so terrible to us, exactly as the unification of Germany and of Italy put a term to those French imperialistic aspirations of Napoleon and Louis XIV. which troubled Europe in other days.

We have to finish the task of defeating Germany; this is the first duty. We have then to redraw the map of Europe in such fashion as to liberate the subject races, to set free sixty millions who were to have been eternal slaves of the Germans and have been temporary victims. These things done and rightly done, the task of erecting the league of nations must be undertaken, but it can be hopefully undertaken then.

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HIGH COST OF WAR.

The cost of liberty is high, but liberty is worth any cost. To help make the world safe for democracy Uncle Sam is dipping into his coffers to the extent of $18,000,000,000 per anum—a sum so vast that the human mind can not comprehend it. The cost of a full grown barrage in the present war would have financed the entire American revolution, while the government is spending on ordnance and ordnance supplies alone more than four times the entire cost of the Civil war. Our expenditures are running at the rate of more than $2,000,000 per hour, or $555 for every tick of the clock. A little study of the tremendous expenses of modern warfare will convince the Liberty bond buyer that his money is not being wasted, but that every dollar is necessary and is being wisely spent in the accomplishment of our great purpose.

BREAKING IT.

The restaurant manager stood behind the cashier's desk wearing his stock-in-trade smile for each customer. An old gentleman walked in.

"I notice," said he, "that you advertise 'you make your own pies.'"

"Yes, sir," answered the manager, proudly, "we do."

"Would you permit me to offer a suggestion?"

"Certainly, sir. We would be so happy if you would do so."

"Well, then, let some one else make them."

On the Spur of the Moment

by Roy K. Moulton.

THE NEW DOLLAR DINNER.

Somehow I can't feel that we'll suffer weird pains
From those one-dollar dinners we'll get on the trains.
With prunes where they are,
And with carrots a-rising,
And beets going up
In a manner surprising,
I can't see dyspepsia
Or gout making gains
From those McAdoo dinners we'll get on the trains.
Those Hun-beating dinners,
Those "one-eating" dinners,
Those federal dinners we'll get on the trains.
The meals patriotic,
With menu despotic,
Will shackle old Hi Costalivin' in chains.
A meal will be plenty
For one, but not twenty,
And there will not be a trayful of remains.
The army and navy
Deserve all the gravy,
We'll worry along with those meals on the trains.
Those table d'hote dinners,
For stay-at-home sinners,
Those one-dollar dinners we'll get on the trains.

* * * *

We don't often make sweeping assertions, but we will wager that there isn't a school kid in the United States who doesn't wish he was old enough to go to war.

* * * *

There will be no beer and skittles
When the boys come home;
Only water with their wittles,
When the boys come home;
Not the thinnest sort o' claret
For the cobweb in the garret—
Will they kick, or grin and bear it,
When the boys come home?

—B. L. T.

* * * *

"Put a beggar on horseback and he'll ride to the devil." And Trotsky is getting ready to prove it.

* * * *

Sneezing is forbidden for the duration of influenza, and for that reason the bellhops will not be allowed to page Mr. Sezenszbysk, of Cincinnati.

* * * *

The Bolsheviki claim they divide
The goods they have down here.
But Trotsky has a bushel of hair;
And Lenine, not a spear.

* * * *

The wedding of peasant maids by royalty seems to be popular in Rumania these days.

* * * *

Talaat Pasha says arms can't win the war. Try legs, Pash, try legs.

Twice Told Tales

News of Memphis 25 Years Ago.

NOVEMBER 2, 1893.

Rev. Sam P. Jones, world-renowned evangelist, keeps open house at his room, No. 6, Peabody hotel, while not preaching.

The Union Machine shops and foundry at Little Rock, Ark., were destroyed by fire yesterday with a loss of $35,000.

Killing frosts were registered here on Oct. 16 and 30, according to the monthly report of the weather bureau.

Frohman's "Masked Ball" company opens a three night engagement at the Lyceum theater tomorrow night.

Arrangements were completed today for the transfer of the Chesapeake, Ohio and Southwestern railroad to the L. & N. and the I. C.

Assistant General Freight Agent Davant today issued orders that the Memphis and Charleston railroad would cease the use of steam on Washington street east of Main.

Cotton manifests on the river packets entering harbor yesterday showed 2,005 bales of cotton and approximately 3,000 sacks of seed.

News of Memphis 10 Years Ago.

NOVEMBER 2, 1908.

The last turn was given today to the political wheel of 1908 and the election will be held tomorrow for president between Bryan and Taft.

Misses Louise and Marie Hunter will be among the debutantes of the coming season.

Mrs. W. A. Wyatt, 955 Leon place, presented her husband with three fine girl babies Sunday night.

The new postage stamps of the 1908 issue will be received at the Memphis postoffice shortly.

Revival services by Rev. Henry Alford Porter, D. D., at the First Baptist church will continue all the week.

The Memphis voters will place their ballots tomorrow telling whether they want M. R. Patterson for governor over his opponent, Tillman. It is believed W. J. Bryan in the presidential election will carry Tennessee.

The October weather in Memphis the last month was the best dished out to this city in 38 years, according to Col. S. C. Emery, forecaster.

PUBLIC DISCUSSION

WATCHING THE ANGLO-SAXON AT WAR.

To The News Scimitar:

Aristotle accounted it a great blessing to be permitted to live in the time of Socrates. Likewise we deem it a great civic blessing for the negroes of the United States to be permitted in the days of their intelligence to see the Anglo-Saxon race engaged in serious war. The Anglo-Saxon acquired many of the traits that aid him in his civil life out of the wars he has fought, and wars more clearly reveal the essential outlines of his character, just as the prize fighter reveals in the prize ring the power of his muscles that rest so quietly in his coat sleeves as he calmly walks the streets. This opportunity is important to the negroes as they are called upon to help conduct a civilization wrought out by another race, and they must not only understand the outer forms of this civilization, but must also catch the spirit that lies behind it.

Glimpses of the spiritual forces behind our civilization were given in features connected with the campaign in Memphis and Shelby county for the success of the fourth Liberty loan. An immensely popular man, competent in every way to lead was put in charge of the campaign, but the people did not put their sole dependence on this fact. The campaign was a splendid piece of team work, a merging of influences. It is only after this fashion that all the truly great things of the world are done. A race is great in proportion as it develops the capacity for putting itself actively behind those clothed with the responsibility of leading.

The negro race is producing some splendid individuals and is exhibiting patriotic fervor and physical courage in a manner to arouse much admiration, but it has not solved the problem of getting itself together as a race, putting its whole force behind its duties and problems of unlift.

Toward the close of the drive an incident took place which laid bare one of the reasons why it is possible for Anglo-Saxons to co-operate so successfully. The Shriners, it seems, challenged the Knights of Columbus to a bond-selling contest. The Shriners worked valiantly to roll up a record for themselves. The Knights of Columbus followed and beat the Shriners. The Shriners worked just as hard to help the Knights of Columbus beat their record as they worked on the previous day to make the record. The Knights of Columbus won, yet were generous enough to give the credit for their success to their rivals who were their helpers. Note the utter absence of the jealous spirit.

Races that are so shaped in temperament that jealousy comes forward and holds men apart who ought to be working together, simply cannot do good team work. The base spirit of jealousy wrecked the career of Cain and sent Abel to any untimely grave. It will wreck any race or nation that nurtures it, it matters not what other qualities may be possessed.

Another feature of the campaign must be mentioned. The people of Memphis could have failed to have reached their quota and could have said, "We did well when you consider our obstacles. We were given none of the cantonments. No great war industry was planted near us. The German peace offensive was on. The influenza was raging. Forty per cent of our population is negro. And during the last days the rain fell in torrents." They put forward none of these excuses. Results, and not excuses, they sternly demanded of themselves.

As negroes we have an abundance of things behind which we can hide for the next 100 years, if we wish so to do. We can say that our forefathers were slaves; that lynchings have occurred; that privileges have been abridged; that many, many, many things have gone awry. But when we are inclined to think or talk in that way let us remember the excuses that Memphis could have put forward and the record that she put forward instead of excuses. Henceforth let us make records in all things that will stand on their own legs and will not need outside props.

Let us always bear in mind the high destiny unto which as Americans we are called. We have been grafted upon this tree of American civilization, beneath whose limbs and under the protection of whose foliage the oppressed people of all the earth are gathering to rest from the heat and burdens of autocracy. The roots of this tree have been watered by the tears and blood of many generations, and every leaf thereon is there because of some great sacrifice.

When the arbiter of all things, Time, comes to this tree with his pruning knife, to cut off after his own fashion the limbs that are in the way of the full success of the tree in the matter of fruit bearing, may it be apparent that, flush with the season, as a limb we have borne our due quota of thoroughly acceptable fruit, thus proving that we have absorbed all of the essential traits of good citizenship, in the absence of which all attempts at democracy would be an utter failure.

SUTTON E. GRIGGS.

Foch's Strategy

H. Sidebotham, the New Republic's London correspondent, says in the first of a series of articles to be cabled to the New Republic: "The German peace proposals are in the nature of a reinsurance policy on an overdue ship. Foch has revealed himself as the greatest general the war has produced. Up to the movements which began in July last, perhaps the most complicated set of operations in the war were those organized by Von Falkenhayn against Russia in 1915. But these operations, at any rate in their general outline, had probably been preparing long before. The Russians were holding extemporized defenses, whereas the enemy that Foch had to meet had spent many years in elaboration of the lines that he held. Foch's ideas, like those of all great men of action, were exceedingly simple. Their working out was elaborate, but never complicated. He owed something to the enemy, who in the previous spring had essayed exactly the same task and failed to solve it. Ludendorff's dominating ideas were surprise, speed in following up an initial success and rapid change in immediate objective. Foch adopted and improved on every one of them. Ludendorff had rather overdone development of speed, for the extreme confusion into which leapfrog tactics brought his columns contributed not a little to the failure of his attacks. Foch was mindful of this danger and, though he, too, adopted the German practice of passing reserve divisions rapidly through exhausted front line troops, he relied rather on frequent changes of objective and on an extremely ingenious and comprehensive strategic scheme to accomplish his end."

SLICK WIFIE.

A Quaker had got himself into trouble with the authorities, and a constable called to escort him to the lockup.

"Is your husband in?" he inquired of the good wife who came to the door.

"My husband will see thee," she replied. "Come in."

"Look here," said he, "I thought you said your husband would see me."

"He has seen thee," was the calm reply, "but he did not like thy look."