

Don't Open Island Gate

ALREADY the pro-Japanese press begins to talk about the Lansing-Ishii "treaty."

There is no such treaty, there never was such a treaty and there never will be such a treaty.

With the insolence which characterized his disposition, Mr. Wilson instructed Mr. Lansing to make an agreement with the Japanese envoy, recognizing Japan's superior rights in China. Mr. Wilson had no constitutional authority to make any such agreement without the advice and consent of the Senate. The Senate was never called upon for advice and certainly never consented. Consequently the agreement is simply a scrap of paper, without authority, without effect and wholly null and void.

Of course, what Japan wants is recognition of Japan's suzerainty over China, and the use of that commercial and political power to force the United States to consent to unrestricted Japanese immigration.

Well, we don't want either Chinese or Japanese immigrants. We wish them well in their own countries, and urgently request them to stay out of our country.

We are perfectly willing to let Chinese people, and territory and Japanese people and territory alone; perfectly willing to trade with China and Japan; perfectly willing to keep the peace with them. But we do not want to force American immigration upon them or to have their immigration forced upon us.

This scheme to open the Hawaiian Islands to yellow immigration is a mere smoke screen behind which Japan plans to move her millions of cheap and undesirable laborers on the road to American land and American opportunities.

Never mind whether it would help the island sugar planters or not. All the sugar in the world would be bought too dearly for nothing, if the condition of the purchase was the unrestricted admission of Asia's yellow men first to our island possessions, and afterward to our own mainland territory.

Keep this a white man's country. Keep the yellow breed out.

How to Disarm.

PRESIDENT HARDING has called upon the newspapers of America to make a special effort to help the coming conference on world disarmament to be successful.

We do not believe that President Harding will appeal in vain. We do not know a single newspaper worthy of consideration which will not welcome the most complete disarmament compatible with American safety.

We wish that President Harding would appeal to the American press to be wholly American and to insist that we aid him in adopting the most effective course to procure complete disarmament.

That course is to notify Great Britain, which has already begun a huge warship building program, that we will not consent to put ourselves in her power any more than she is willing to consent to put herself in our power, and that if she insists upon building to overmatch us we will build until we overmatch her.

Whenever the British government realizes that we mean this and that no amount of British propaganda can stop us from building to the limit of our resources if she intends to attempt to maintain her control of the seas, she will abandon the attempt and agree to accept an equality of power with us.

When that agreement is reached the way to complete disarmament will be clear, definite and easy.

A Dangerous Tariff Trap

THE great retail stores of America are protesting against what is known as the "American Valuation" plan adopted by the Fordney Tariff Bill, now pending in Congress. The "American Valuation" plan is a fundamental departure from previous methods of establishing the value of imported goods as the basis for computing the ad valorem tariff duty on these goods.

The old method of computing the tariff rate on imported goods was to ascertain the value of those goods in the foreign market and then to compute on that value the ad valorem tariff rate.

The Fordney innovation, known as the "American Valuation" plan, abandons the foreign value as the basis of computing the tariff rate and adopts the value of similar goods in the United States or the wholesale price of the imported goods in the United States as the basis for establishing the tariff rate.

The objection which the retail stores and other manufacturers make to this change in the method of computing the rate is that it makes a confusion worse confounded.

It throws away an experience in tariff reckoning acquired through one hundred years of practice and it substitutes a new method which, even if correct and possible of perfection after experience, will in its earlier years be full of uncertainty, instability, confusion and embarrassment. Moreover, they contend that it is economically unsound and will never be capable of perfection.

They say that it will put in the hands of American manufacturers who want to practice extortion the power of making the tariff again the mother of the trusts. They contend that under the "American Valuation" the protective tariff will not be what it claims to be—a method both of raising revenue and of protecting American industry from competition with cheap labor abroad; that it will actually deprive the American people of the benefit of any foreign competition even after the foreign competitor has paid the difference between the cost of his labor and the cost of the most expensive labor in the American market.

It will make it possible for any American Trust to raise the tariff tax on any imported foreign article simply by raising the price of similar articles in the domestic market. The temptation to raise prices, to practice extortion, would thus have a double incentive.

In other words, the higher the American manufacturer, scheming to become a profiteer, prices his goods, the higher will be the tariff and the greater will be his protection.

The lower house of Congress has passed the Fordney bill with the "American Valuation" scheme. It is now before the Senate, where we hope to see it amended.

What's Going On.

REPRESENTATIVE HERRICK of Oklahoma gathers statistics for his bill prohibiting beauty contests.

Overseer Voliva of Zion City comes forth with his latest dictum: "When a man is bald it shows that he has brains."

A police magistrate discharges a number of men who were accused of gambling because there was no evidence to prove that they had been gambling. Then he lectured them upon the evils of gambling.

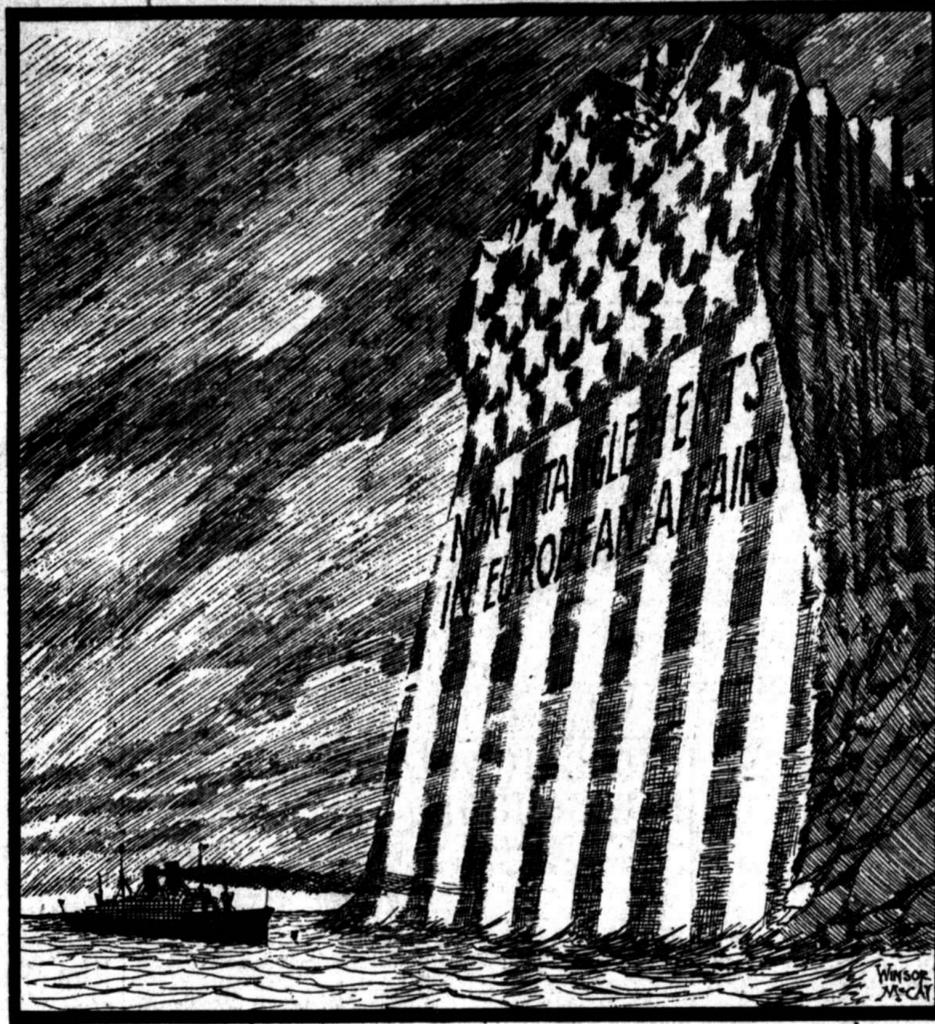
In Aix-les-Bains the fast set enjoy themselves by bathing in a lake in full dress at 3 a. m.

Mrs. Crandall, special agent for the United States Social Hygiene Board, wants orchestras to play faster music so that shimmy, toddle and other hip-to-hip dancers will not have a chance.

What a world! What a world!

THE STRENGTH OF AMERICA

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STUDY the futilities of the Assembly of the League of Nations, now meeting in Geneva, and give thanks that your country is still free and sovereign.

THEY'RE HUMAN

BY William Atherton Du Puy

When Ted Sullivan, who took the Chicago White Stockings around the world, was a youngster he played ball with the Milwaukee Red Socks. There was a team up in the little town of Burlington, which then had only 2,000 people, and it came down to Milwaukee and trimmed the Red Socks twice, which was a most remarkable thing for a small town team to do.

The captain of the Burlington team was one Henry Allen Cooper. I have just been talking with him. He has been in Congress for twenty-five years, and is one of its most cultured and thoughtful members.

But he still chuckles when he remembers how Ted Sullivan tried to steal second and how he, as catcher, got the ball to that bag in time.

Wallace Humphrey White, Jr., that sprightly young attorney from way down East, who represents Lewiston, Me., in Congress, used to hang around the Capitol three decades ago, for he was a grandson of Senator Frye, long a power in the Senate.

Mr. White recalls how the keeper of the Senate restaurant, a man from Maine named Page, used to favor him with pie and one day when he devoured half of a big one of the custard variety and came near dying.

Mr. White reappeared at the Capitol fifteen years later as Secretary to the Vice President in McKinley's time. Then there was another decade and a half and he reappeared as Representative. He is a young man with the sort of mind that follows an idea right along, so he can't help thinking that he will be in the Senate in another fifteen years.

Ernest Lewis, Interstate Commerce Commissioner, a man who has earned his living in the somewhat intellectual profession of writing for the press, states that his education consisted of two terms of six months each in a country public school.

Eugene T. Chamberlain, Commissioner of Navigation for the Department of Commerce, makes the study of crime his hobby. Whenever a sensational murder is committed near Washington Mr. Chamberlain is likely to turn up at the scene of the crime, there to inspect the premises and work out his theories of it. Measuring those theories up with the facts as they develop is, he says, a fascinating entertainment. (Copyright, 1921.)

Once-Overs

Copyright, 1921, International Feature Service, Inc. CAUSE AND EFFECT. BY J. J. MUNDY.

Because another has ideas which do not coincide with your own you condemn without a hearing. Everything in this world consists of three things: the matter referred to, what that matter does—its action; and what happens as a result. Cause and effect would be a simpler way to express it.

Because your eyesight is weak and you cannot distinguish details, you might not be able to tell the difference between an apple and a toy balloon which hung on an apple tree together.

The simple fact that you hear dripping water, unless you know that storm conditions exist, might as likely as not seem to you a leak in your own plumbing pipes if you were in a position to hear either.

Granulated sugar, cornmeal and common beach sand feel much the same if your sense of touch is none too keen.

It is well to give others the leeway in their thoughts and ideas which you reserve for yourself, and if you did there would be less religious and otherwise world intolerance.

On a great big general law you will find at the bottom of everything which can happen in this world. So long as a man or a woman keeps within the law, what is the difference to you whether he or she wears a raincoat or carries an umbrella to keep dry.

Mr. B. Baer

TO THE BONE.

DIFFERENCE between republics and monarchies is mostly imagination. Monarchies tax you for no reason at all. Republics for thousand reasons.

TREASURY affidavits for farcial year ending in July indicate that U. S. is up in debt to its ear drums. Budget is so big that we have to invent new names for it.

YOU can't run machinery without oil. But most oil never reaches machinery. Scattered around to keep official pockets from getting rusty. Expenditures exceed receipts. Indicating that Government is finally perched firmly on non-paying basis.

PRESIDENT HARDING chirps he will cut to bone. But we've got too much of that stuff in Congress already. Cutting to bone means that sick patient becomes healthy skeleton.

TROUBLE with Government is that it is run by legend and superstition. Washington won't vote starving soldiers one thin dime. But it will award him medal to wear on his empty stomach. If war hero gets plugged in war, Senate gives him appropriate plugged nickel.

IF Gov isn't making them, it's mucking them. We were richest family on street before European neighbors started throwing loans over our back fence. Every time we ask for jack back, they hold another peace conference.

BEFORE war, U. S. Treasury was ballasted pretty with every kind of coin known to science and research. Now we are richer than ever. Europe is in hock for billions. But we seem to have issued too many pawn tickets on the same watch.

WE would have been more victorious if we hadn't won so many wars. In cutting to bone, Washington will take cakes away from Government clerk, reduce biscuits in letter carrier's rations, veto wounded soldiers' pensions.

CUTTING to bone is all right. Must reduce current expenses. But when we look up books, in war that we're buying paint for boats that were sunk in 1812 and still paying for cuts for Paul Revere's hair.

Ye TOWNE GOSSIP

Registered U. S. Patent Office. BY K. C. B.

- AN INSURANCE statistician.
- SAYS HE'S figured out.
- THAT THE span of life.
- HAS INCREASED four years.
- IN THE last twenty-five.
- AND MR. Brisbane.
- IN HIS column "Today."
- SAYS THAT those four years.
- ARE ALL clear profit.
- AND MAYBE they are.
- BUT THERE'S a man.
- WHO'S BEEN pestering me.
- FOR FOUR years now.
- ABOUT AN invention.
- AND HE writes me letters.
- AND TELEPHONES.
- AND I know very well.
- HE'LL NEVER quit.
- AND FOUR years added.
- TO THAT fellow's life.
- WON'T HELP me any.
- AND IT won't help him.
- AND HE'S just one OF A lot of folks.
- THE GROUCHY man.
- AND THE crooked man.
- AND THE hat check man.
- AND THE sweaty guy.
- WHO LAYS his hand.
- ON YOUR nice new car.
- AND THE drunken man.
- AND THE funny man.
- WHO SLAPS your back.
- AND THE park bench sleepers.
- AND THE hungry men.
- AND THE greedy men.
- AND I wonder now.
- IF FOUR years added.
- WOULD DO any more.
- THAN ADD a little.
- TO THE griefs we have.
- AND BALANCE it.
- BY ADDING some.
- TO THE joys we have.
- AND IF that's all.
- THEN WHERE'S the gain?
- AND THE insurance man.
- WHO FIGURED it out.
- I DON'T blame him.
- FOR BEING glad.
- FOR I'D have to pay him.
- FOR FOUR years more.
- I THANK you.

You Must Do Your Own Climbing

THIS is the country of success and we hear endless talk about it.

These talks vary from simple advice, concerning a man like Lincoln, who had only a few books and a few chances, but made the best use of them he could, to the complicated recipes for succeeding that are given out by the gentlemen of the insurance companies and the get-rich schemes.

Certain men whom we call successful, by which we mean that they have got MONEY, have "succeeded" without the quality of industry. They are the gamblers, the Wall Street geniuses, or others who with tricks have got the better of their fellow men, BUT THEY ARE NOT SUCCESSFUL.

Men of the same stamp have succeeded, even without sobriety or honesty.

To tell a young man that he NEEDS certain qualities is wasting his time and your own—except as you may direct his attention TO THE POSSIBILITY OF DEVELOPING IN HIMSELF the essentials of success.

Collis P. Huntington, asked to advise a young man, said: "Take ten thousand dollars and go into the business of raising rubber trees." The young man didn't have ten thousand dollars.

Mr. Huntington said: "Well, go and get it before you come to me for advice."

The great railroad man's attitude is very much like that of the ORDINARY adviser of the young. He says, "Be honest, be industrious, be self-denying, be courageous, patient, sober"—but he does not tell him how he CAN BE these things.

To make a real success you must have, first of all, INDUSTRY—the faculty of hard work. AND YOU CAN CULTIVATE THAT QUALITY IN YOURSELF.

Map out what you are going to do each day, AND DO IT. Never let yourself get into the habit of leaving a thing UNFINISHED. It is hard; for some time it is almost impossible. But if you WILL IT, you can make yourself a hard-worker eventually. You must do that—that is the FIRST step to the real success.

SELF-DENIAL is especially a matter of self-education.

Instead of putting your mind on the question, "How can I amuse myself or dress myself?" say to yourself, "WHAT CAN I DO WITHOUT?"

Self-denial is not important simply because it saves your money—it is especially important because IT SAVES YOUR TIME AND YOUR VITALITY. Sobriety is, of course, a part of self-denial. If you don't smoke excessively or at all, if you don't drink excessively or at all—you save money and you save vitality. If you don't pay foolish attention to dress—only neatness and common sense are necessary to success—you save the time and the thought that many men put on worthless worrying about their personal appearance.

The most important in the line of self-denial, perhaps, is TO MAKE YOURSELF NOT WORRY ABOUT WHAT OTHERS THINK OF YOU. Try to earn the approval of those who are worth while, and dismiss from your mind the opinion of the crowd that means nothing to you and can do nothing for you. More men waste enough time and energy and worry on the opinions of others to make them successful if they could be indifferent to public opinion.

ENTHUSIASM is one of the great factors in success. It is important especially BECAUSE IT HELPS A MAN TO GET A START.

Unfortunately, enthusiasm is one of the qualities most difficult to cultivate. It is almost a part of a man's own self, like his dark hair or regular features, or wide shoulders. Yet even enthusiasm CAN be cultivated, and it should be cultivated. Begin by getting out of your mind the critical, complaining, dissatisfied feelings. That is like pulling the weeds out of a field.

Enthusiasm is largely a matter of vitality, health and strength.

Get up in the morning after eight hours' good sleep and you will be enthusiastic—ready to attack any proposition. Get up with five hours' sleep and a night foolishly spent, and you will have no strength for enthusiasm. Cultivate your strength, save it, and train yourself to look enthusiastically and hopefully at the world, scorning its difficulties.

Honesty has been talked of incessantly ever since the writing of the Ten Commandments, and long before. There are many false reputations and not a few big fortunes built ON DISHONESTY. There are some men who might have been rich if they had been dishonest, but who are poor now. But be sure that REAL success comes only to the honest man, to the man who thinks and works AND TREATS OTHER MEN HONESTLY.

Whatever you do HAS TO BE DONE ABSOLUTELY BY THE EXERCISE OF YOUR OWN WILL POWER; IF YOU DECEIVE YOURSELF, BLAMING OTHERS INSTEAD OF YOURSELF, YOU WILL NEVER GET AHEAD. YOU MUST BE YOUR OWN MOST SEVERE JUDGE. Remember that it is not sufficient to WISH for success or to ADMIRE the qualities that make success. You must develop those qualities and use them.

There is one feature of real success about which we shall say little. That is UNSELFISHNESS. It is the greatest, highest quality of all—although the usual talkers on success do not mention it. Unselfishness enters into our modern calculations but little. Yet, any man who would be truly great in his achievements must have for inspiration an unselfish desire to be of use to other men. He may pile up millions, but he will not be one of the world's really great men unless guided by the consciousness that a man's first duty and last duty is to try to make others better off and happier for his having lived on the earth.