

# A DEFENSIVE PROGRAM FOR THE UNITED STATES

First, a navy equal to that of any power which threatens to attack us, whether that force be a single nation or an alliance of nations.

Second, a sufficient air fleet and a sufficient submarine fleet fully to protect our coasts and prevent the landing of hostile troops, even if our navy should be destroyed in action.

Third, a merchant marine to be used for the development of our commerce in times of peace, and the protection of our commerce in times of war.

Fourth, a military training for our boys in public schools which will both strengthen them physically and enable them, with slight additional preparation, to become a defensive guard if their country should ever be invaded.

Fifth, national universities similar to those at West Point and Annapolis, whose graduates, in addition to a general scientific course, shall acquire a sufficient military education to enable them to be officers in case their country at any time should call them to its defense.

Finally, fortified naval bases from which our fleets could operate to keep the devastation of war far from our own shores.

This is not an offensive program. It is purely a defensive one.

It cannot arouse any opposition from any power which does not contemplate the possibility of attacking us.

When a nation like Japan objects to stationary fortifications it merely objects to preparation for defense against contemplated attack.

And when a nation like England objects to a submarine fleet to patrol and protect our coasts, it objects merely to the effective opposition that would be offered to a descent upon our coasts similar to that which England made in 1814, when she landed her troops on our soil and burned the Capitol at Washington and the White House of the President.

Words are good when backed by deeds and only so, as Roosevelt said, and as Washington said a hundred years before him. Certainly words are not good when they are in direct contradiction to previous deeds and characteristic practices.

Therefore, our people should not be misled by deceitful words and false promises if they have enough education to know the true facts of history, and the confirmed courses which nations like England and Japan have pursued in the past toward their rivals.

## Pretenses vs. Performance of Fraudulent Conference

INSTEAD of the Four-Power Treaty, this thing the Senate will be asked to ratify ought to be called the Four-Power Fraud.

What was the conference called to consider? Reduction of armaments, wasn't it? That is what you were made to believe, certainly.

Well, read the treaty of alliance which has been agreed upon between His Majesty, George V, by the grace of God, King of Great Britain and Ireland, Emperor of India; His Majesty, the Emperor of Japan, the President of the French Republic, and the President of the United States.

There are four articles in that treaty, and not one of them has a single word about armaments or anything pertaining to armaments.

We urge every one of you folks to read this treaty of alliance carefully and see for yourselves what a bunko game Elihu Root, for the Morgan crowd, and Arthur Balfour for British diplomacy, have set up to deceive the American people.

You remember, don't you, what William Randolph Hearst said to the country in the open letter he signed "Americus"—how he flatly stated that no matter what these conspirators SAID about the pacific and altruistic purposes of the so-called Disarmament Conference, the real purpose was to form an alliance, in which America was to be entangled with England and Japan?

A lot of kept newspapers and of want-to-be-kept newspapers, and a lot of persons who mean well, but are easily deceived, denied the assertions of Mr. Hearst and of the Hearst papers.

Yet it has turned out exactly as Mr. Hearst and the Hearst papers said it would—hasn't it?

The very first product of this so-called Disarmament Conference, of this fraudulent pretense, of this Root-Balfour bunko game, IS A TREATY OF ALLIANCE.

Not a word about disarmament in it.

Not a word about reduction of armaments—merely the proportion of armaments.

Not a word about the rights or wrongs of weak peoples.

Not a word about the maintenance of the Monroe Doctrine in the Pacific on which our neighbor states of Mexico and Central and South America border.

Not a word about the restoration of the rights of the friendly and helpless Chinese.

Not a word about the rights of Russia in that great ocean upon which our future commerce with that great and populous country must chiefly move.

Not a word about anything important or vital to America.

The whole treaty, from beginning to end, is simply a pledge of American money and American men and American power to protect England and Japan in possession of the peoples and lands and islands which these gigantic robbers have stolen and subjugated on the shores and in the waters of the Pacific.

All the falsehoods and all the cant and all the humbug and all the sentimental snivel and drivel in

the world cannot alter the truth of what we here say.

There is the treaty. Look at it yourself. See what it says.

The excuse that supplementary treaties will take care of America's interest is all bunk—pure bunk.

Who knows what effect supplementary treaties will have? Who knows whether England and Japan will respect and keep the supplementary treaties?

The only thing that we can definitely know is that if the Senate of the United States ratifies this vicious treaty of alliance we are bound fast to these two imperialisms for ten years, and that we can break loose from such an unnatural alliance between our free Republic and these two Empires only by arms and war.

And we say, further, with all possible emphasis and all possible conviction, that any Senator who votes to ratify this vicious and dangerous treaty of alliance will have but one of two verdicts passed upon him at no distant time in the future, which will be either that he so voted because of mental incompetence to grasp the consequences of his action, or else that he yielded to the pressure of powerful political and financial influences and knowingly betrayed his people and his native land.

We speak the truth, Senators. One of those two findings will be the verdict of the American people before the terms of most of you have expired.

### Let's Have Women Around

MISS BESSIE O'TOOLE, the charming vice president of the Society of Dental Assistants in New York, gives hearty approval to the law proposed requiring that male physicians have a woman nurse present while examining female patients. Miss O'Toole suggests that the law be made to include dentists.

We are strongly in favor of Miss O'Toole's amendment. Even a man sitting in a dentist's chair feels a little better if there is a good-looking young woman around, particularly if she holds his hand while the dentist drills into his spinal column.

In fact, we feel that Register Donegan's suggestion has barely scratched the surface of a greatly needed reform. We offer a few more amendments just to call the Register's attention to the possibilities of this matter and we hope that Miss O'Toole will approve of our suggestions:

A law forbidding a man to ride in a swell limousine without a woman

A law making it a felony for a man to dine in a restaurant alone.

A law making it a misdemeanor for a man to look into shop windows unless accompanied by a woman.

A law forbidding a man to cash a check in a bank unless he has a woman with him.

You can think up other laws for yourself—go as far as you like. If it brings about more marriages, why, so much the better.

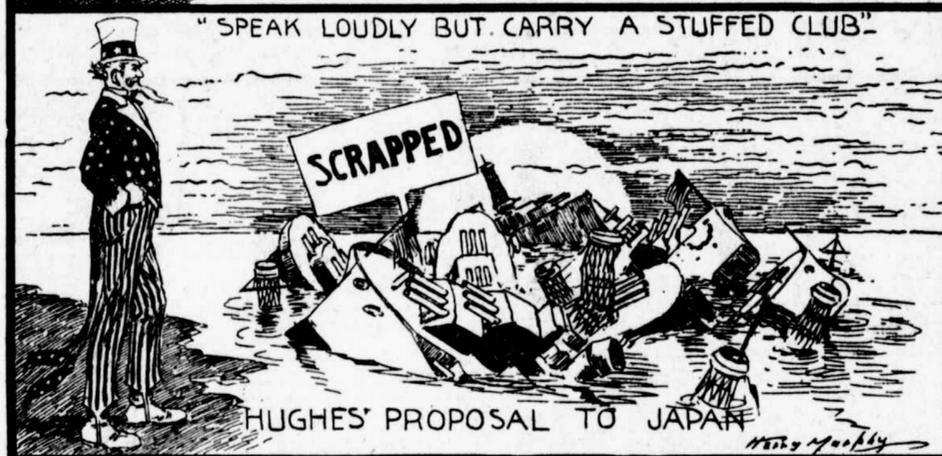
If you get the right kind of women you just can't have too many of them around.

## THEN AND NOW

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ROOSEVELT'S 'OLIVE BRANCH' TO JAPAN—THE WORLD CRUISE OF 1907



HUGHES' PROPOSAL TO JAPAN

UNDER the Roosevelt strategy the United States had peace and the respect of all nations. What would happen to a disarmed America, rich, envied and inviting, might not be so peaceful, judging by how the voracious Powers treat other defenseless peoples.

## THEY'RE HUMAN

BY William Atherton Du Puy

The record of the late William B. Allison, Congressman and Senator in the Congress of the United States from Iowa, the man of them all who served longest in that body, is today broken. Mr. Allison was in Congress for forty-three years and nine months, and today Joseph G. Cannon rounds out a similar period. From today on Mr. Cannon is traveling out into a virgin field, is lengthening a Congressional record which no man has ever equaled, is making it harder each day for those who come after him to wrest from him his laurels.

Out in Danville, Illinois, there are men who have cast their ballots for a half-century who have never voted for any other candidate for Congress but Uncle Joe. He has been the nominee of his party in twenty-five consecutive campaigns. Twice he has been defeated, twenty-three times elected, and begins a new term on March 4 next.

Richard M. Whitney, newspaperman and Latin-American expert, was telling of his callow youth back in the middle nineties when he was a sophomore at Harvard.

He was a sort of protégé of Dr. Edward Everett Hale, who wrote "The Man Without a Country." So, when he got what he thought was a large idea, he went to Dr. Hale with it. He proposed that right then, at the close of the nineteenth century, he write a complete history of that century to be ready for distribution as it came to an end.

Dr. Hale listened attentively. He was sympathetic. He suggested that the two of them go over and discuss the matter with John Fiske, the historian.

This they did, and young Whitney poured forth his complete vision in a burst of enthusiasm which could not be throttled down until he had talked an hour.

These two distinguished gentlemen listened deferentially. Then John Fiske said: "I am afraid you have not sufficient time. 'Why, there is four years,' said Whitney.

"Not long ago," said Fiske, "for the year 1523, I have been working on it for fourteen years."

Charlie Moran was the coach for "the praying Colonels," that football team from Centre College, Kentucky, which proved one of the sensations of the recent season.

When he was a boy down in Tennessee he was built exceedingly stocky and so everybody in the back-lot baseball circles of his neighborhood called him "Tubsie."

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## K. MILLER

His Editorial On Au Revolt Noel

CHRISTMAS is unofficially rumored to be cured. Every misfit gift has been exchanged for something the donee really desired.

INVENTORY reveals consoling tidings that most everybody broke about even on the put and take stuff.

WORLD economic sharks don't need to worry about a country where nine out of ten can balance their books the day after Xmas and find they gave within two-bit piece of what they dragged down.

REAL shock of Yuletide season arrives about March 1, when Christmas jewelry starts turning green underneath the gills.

GUY who was a department store traffic cop last week is as lonesome as one biscuit on a plate. Where he had St. Vitus Dance seven days ago, he's got paralysis now.

CHRISTMAS is just three hundred and fifty-nine days away in the direction the earth is turning.

OF course, looking back over shoulder the footprints of Kris Kingle's reindeers ain't dry yet, but with a telescope it's an awful long look to the next big panic.

SHE comes once a year same as taxes and hay fever. That's regulated by the law of supply and demand.

IF Xmas suffered more than one relapse a year, most of us would be fit for the poor house immediately after the second attack.

BEFORE the doctor could arrive, they'd have us carried off to the Potter's Field—bones and all.

## Ye TOWNE GOSSIP

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I'VE JUST read a story.

IN GOOD Housekeeping.

BY A girl I know.

NAMED MARGARET Sangster.

A CHRISTMAS story.

OF A lonely girl.

AND A lonely man.

WHO FOUND a boy.

A CRIPPLED boy.

ON CHRISTMAS Eve.

AND SOMEHOW or other.

IT CAME to them.

TO BUY for him.

A CHRISTMAS tree.

AND THE three of them.

WENT ON their way.

TO BUY the tree.

AND THE girl and man.

PICKED OUT the best.

WITH THE straightest limbs.

AND WHILE they bargained.

THE CRIPPLED boy.

SEARCHED THROUGH the pile.

AND FOUND a tree.

WITH A poor bent stalk.

AND CROOKED limbs.

AND ASKED for it.

AND HIS reason was.

THAT IT wasn't likely.

THAT ANYONE.

WOULD WANT this tree.

WITH THE crooked stalk.

AND HE hated to think.

IT WOULD lie there.

AND WITHER up.

AND SO they took it.

AND DRESSED it up.

IN CANDLE light.

AND HUNG its limbs.

WITH TINSELED things.

AND CHRISTMAS gifts.

AND IT was gay.

AND FULL of joy.

AND YOU couldn't have told.

FROM THE face of it.

THAT IT wasn't straight.

LIKE OTHER trees.

AND I'M writing this.

TO THANK my friend.

FOR WHAT she wrote.

I THANK you.

## Mr. Daugherty's Inquiry Into Retail Prices

By BILL PRICE.

THE public will follow with much interest the inquiry Attorney General DAUGHERTY is starting into the retail prices of foods, fuels, clothing, shoes, etc. He doubtless has information not available to others, and understands what he is doing.

So far as Washington is concerned, the official figures of the Government as to reduction of the cost of living seem to indicate that the people of this city are more fortunate than in many others. As between New York city and Washington, for example, there is a margin of cost quite favorable to the residents of the National Capital. This, too, in spite of the fact that in most large cities the buying power of the consumer has been reduced to such an extent that the most lively competition has existed among retailers. In this city competition has been keen enough to keep profits within reasonable figures, and the consumer has benefited thereby. Washington never feels a national depression like other cities, owing to the fact that the largest employer here is Uncle Sam, and that his pay roll is always a big one.

If retail prices are subject to manipulation by combinations and agreements, then the Department of Justice will know how to proceed, and whatever action it is able to take will be appreciated by the public, which is quite willing to see prices go lower. Independent investigations here do not seem to indicate that there is anything like manipulation of retail prices through understandings of presumed competitors in the same lines of business. Washington business men as a whole showed up clean during war days, when Government agencies kept a sharp eye on prices.

The facts brought out then, and existing today, showed that the discriminating buyer has splendid opportunities in this city to purchase supplies at reasonable prices, upon which the profits are not exorbitant. In food products especially was, and is, this true. The cash-and-carry customer can and does save much money by alertness as to prices. The same thing may not hold true where purchases are made on credit and the cost of delivery must be included. There are also those who cannot be induced to buy at "bargain" prices. It is shocking to their ideas of social class.

There can be no doubt of the existence of business establishments which maintain prices somewhat higher than others, but, as a rule, these cater to people who prefer to pay prices suitable to themselves for supplies or goods of a special brand, or which they regard as more adapted to their needs. During the war when the food and other administrations supplied the public with price lists for guidance, these buyers maintained their preferences, and disdained to go where they might save money.

Unless freight rates are decreased the cost of the necessities of life may increase, and it may be that the Attorney General hopes to prevent any increase by a campaign of education of the public to the advantages open to all who keep thoroughly informed as to prices, and buy where they may do best for themselves.

The two most serious factors in the cost of living today, besides prevailing high freight rates, are high rents and the cost of coal and other fuels. Coal men of Washington announce their willingness to have their profits investigated that it may be determined where the cost comes in to the consumer between the mine and the furnace or stove.

A household where the income is \$1,440 annually is compelled to pay out of that sum \$45 to \$60 monthly for a house which rented, at the beginning of the war, at from \$25 to \$35 monthly. Apartments have increased at even greater rate. Coal retailed at \$7 per ton before the war started. The price is virtually twice that much today, whether due to high wages at the mines, high freight rates or exorbitant profits somewhere.

There is a large class of Washingtonians who should have the protection of law or of public sentiment. These are the thousands of young people who must obtain their meals in restaurants, lunch rooms or eating houses. Every outstanding fact seems to clearly indicate that food prices in these places have not declined anywhere near the percentage shown in food products. Some restaurants in Washington today maintain even higher prices than during war days and are getting away with it.

While the cost of living has perceptibly decreased to families living in their own or rented homes, the decrease has been barely appreciable to those who must buy their meals in restaurants and lunch rooms.