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MONDAY, MAY 29, 1933.

8 TO 0

TWO more states have joined the repeal column.

Although geographical and temperamental opposites, little Delaware and big Nevada spoke the same language on the subject of the not-so-noble experiment. Delaware, one of the worst arid states under the Anti-Saloon League dynasty, voted 3 to 1 for repeal.

Nevada, always a stranger to enforcement, spoke even louder to slake its desert thirst in legal liquor instead of the lawless redeye of the passing era.

Eight states have voted, and all for repeal in overwhelming majorities. In addition to once-dry Delaware and never-dry Nevada, Michigan, Wisconsin, Rhode Island, Wyoming, New Jersey and New York have hit home runs. Today the score stands 8 to 0.

The drys hope much from June's innings. Of the eight states that vote next month, three—Indiana, Illinois, and Iowa—are in the midwest, where the once-potent drys are making heroic efforts to stop the wets. In July the test of the south will come, with Alabama, Arkansas and Tennessee voting.

Repeal, final and complete, can be accomplished this year. For the sake of federal revenue, estimated by Mr. Jouett Shouse at a billion dollars a year from liquor taxes, and for the sake of temperance long deferred, the necessary thirty-six states should act for repeal promptly.

## WOODIN RESIGNS IF—

SECRETARY of the Treasury Woodin has offered to resign if his presence in the cabinet is embarrassing to the administration. That puts it up to the President.

granted the environment to which it originally was adapted.

There was never any such thing as an Aryan race. At best, there were only Aryan languages spoken by many different races.

Germany is not inhabited solely by blond Nordics. Half of the Germans are swarthy round-headed Alpines or a mixture of Alpines and Nordics. Most humorous of all, if one were to exclude all non-Nordics from the new regime in Germany, one of the first to get the gate would be Chancellor Adolf Hitler himself, an obvious Alpine, racially more related to Mr. Poincaré than to Von Hindenburg.

The eulogy of war as a major civilizing force in history is as unhistorical and unscientific as the race myth. The doctrine received its most extreme and widely publicized Germanic statement in General Bernhardi's "Germany and the Next War," though the same notions can be found in the writings of eminent Frenchmen, Britishers, Americans and Italians.

In primitive times, and perhaps even in early historic days, war did serve some good purpose in ending petty tribal quarrels and in building up large political entities which might preserve peace and order. But today war is easily the chief scourge of the human race and the main challenge to its perpetuation.

To eulogize war in our day is as silly as to extoll the ox cart as a means of rapid transit.

If Hitler and his associates go the whole way with their radicalism and militarism, conditions will be far worse in Germany than before the World War. At that time racial arrogance had no general following in Germany, however much bigots and the super-patriots may have welcomed the illusion.

The kaiser numbered prominent Jews like Herr Ballin among his closest friends and advisers. Not a person in the German foreign office in 1914 even had read General Bernhardi's book.

Such is the penalty which Europe is paying for the fifteen years of folly since the armistice. She is reaping the whirlwind from the lies, deceipts and brutalities of war propaganda and the Versailles system.

It is even greater folly and imbecility for Hitler to insist upon trying to prove the entente's mendacity and oppressiveness from 1918 to 1933 sound and justifiable. So far, he has been far more of an asset to Germany's former enemies than to the cause of justice and understanding for Germany.

## CENTURY OF PROGRESS

A CAPTURED beam of light that left the star Arcturus forty years ago lighted Chicago's second world's fair. That began the celebration of America's "Century of Progress."

The big city by the lake, that plays host to an expected fifty million visitors this summer, typifies America, its robust optimism and its strange inadequacies. The staging of a mighty show in the midday of adversity is a challenge to the enemy Depression. The motif of this exposition raises the question: What is progress?

Like Chicago this country has made amazing strides in the physical sciences; but the lag of the social sciences is equally amazing.

Machines have made ours the richest nation of history, yet 2,000,000 children still work for wages, many in sweatshops that would have shocked our ancestors. Our national income still is fifty billions a year, yet one-fifth of the population lives from the hand of charity. Our buildings sweep the skies, yet 9,000,000 families live in homes unfit for humans.

Science has created the "Fifty Horse Power Farmer." Yet within a few miles of Chicago, desperate farmers have been striking against intolerable conditions. Inventions enable us to export eight million bales of cotton, yet eight million people of the cotton belts live on wages lower than those of European workers.

A miner today can dig five tons of coal a day, yet his home is a hovel, his community a social tinder-box. The transport industries have conquered the air, the sea and the land, yet we build planes, submarines, and tanks to kill men in wars and gangsters ride their empires to death in armored cars.

We have snatched energy from the skies and 12,000,000 homes listen to voices through the air. And the Chicagoan most famous for purveying electricity is a fugitive from justice in Europe.

The national wealth hardly is impaired, yet instead of using this to provide security, comfort and happiness for the 120,000,000, we allow it to be used by kings of finance as they will, even to corrupt our public men.

Go to Chicago this summer, if you can, and see the wonders that men's inventiveness has wrought. But let us hope it will not take another century before we can celebrate an equal amount of economic and political progress.

## LOUDERBACK LESSONS

THE people are indebted to the house of representatives for bringing Judge Louderback to trial and thereby disclosing the weakness of the American impeachment machinery.

This trial, the first of its kind in twenty years, proves that we must simplify the present method of ridding the bench of unfit federal judges.

The Louderback trial took nine days of the senate's time. It cost an estimated \$50,000. A train load of forty-three witnesses were brought from San Francisco. Often only a handful of senators listened to the testimony.

Representative Hatton Sumners of Texas, chief "prosecutor," proposes that this clumsy, costly procedure be modernized. He suggests that congress adopt rules under which the senate can send a committee of senators to the locality affected and there sit as a quasi-judicial body in trial of an accused judge.

If this part is accepted, as now seems probable, the four great powers of western Europe logically can propose wider agreements and the United States logically can enter into them.

But—and this is something which every one should remember—the particular agreements finally determined, not by what they say, but by the manner in which they are carried out. For this simple reason, it is not only wise but necessary, to begin with smaller ones.

The family of nations still is divided into well-defined groups. Until each group has proved its willingness and ability to live without war, nothing approximating world peace is possible.

A way must be found to overcome those differences which specifically threaten Europe, Asia, and the western hemisphere before anything like a reliable accord can be established between or among them.

It would be a waste of time for other nations to attempt making binding agreements with Europe, until Europe has demonstrated its capacity to make binding agreements within its own borders.

It would be ridiculous for other countries to attempt the bringing about of world peace.

That is what makes the pending four-power pact so important on the one hand, and so reassuring on the other. It represents about the first definite workable plan of insuring European peace, especially through such readjustments as are necessary to heal the scars of war and remove the handicaps of a treaty which was conceived amid the passions of war.

Many California lawyers and a majority of senators consider Louderback unfit to sit as a federal judge, yet because the senate fell short of a two-thirds vote for conviction on the general article of impeachment, this judge

goes back to his bench vindicated. The house managers had not proved him a crooked judge; they only convinced a majority of the senate that he was unfit.

Since we have taken from the voters the power to retire misfit federal judges, we should endow the people's representatives in congress with such power. This power should not be hedged with red tape.

Since we name federal judges for life, we must make the removal of unworthy ones simpler and easier.

## A PROPHET OF DOOM

IT is a little reassuring, somehow, to read that a London business man is going about the British Isles trying to convince people that the world is going to come to an end June 12.

These dire prophecies of doom always appear in troublous times; to hear this one is to realize that our present difficulties eventually will get solved, just as past ones were.

This Londoner is said to be spending \$5,000 a week on his self-appointed mission—he is, it should be added, a wealthy chap. He has made hundreds of converts, many of whom rapidly are giving away all they own to be ready for the great day.

It might be possible, of course, to read an unpleasant omen into the fact that the date this man has chosen for the end of all things is also the date on which the world economic conference is to convene.

If that conference fails, the prophecy might come uncomfortably close to fulfillment.

## A HAPPY EX-KING

EX-KING FERDINAND of Bulgaria, who lost his throne because he got his country into the World War on the wrong side, is living in Nairobi, East Africa, these days, and is enjoying life hugely.

From childhood he had read books about African explorers, and he always wanted to go where they had gone and see the things they had seen; but being a king never left him time for such fruitless pursuits.

Now, as an ex-king, he is doing just what he always wanted to do. He recently finished a 3,000-mile trip through the interior; presently he will start out on another one.

He probably wouldn't go back to the royal palace if all Europe begged him to.

Being a king, evidently, isn't all that it's cracked up to be. Ferdinand apparently blesses the day that deprived him of his crown.

Boston dispatch says 15,000 motorists were held up there by a defective swing bridge. Huh! "Nothing at all! Almost that many held up every day in Chicago by bandits."

Now that physicians are permitted to prescribe as much liquor as they see fit, you might say that hilarity is just around the corner.

A wise man is one who stops in his kitchen for a sandwich before going to a church supper.

A will of his own helps a young man succeed, says an eminent educator. Yes, and so does the will of a rich grandfather.

Paris gets the new United States 3.2 beverage and likes it. Lafayette, have a beer!

Liquid banks never got that way by dealing in watered stock.

Handsome Adolf is as Handsome Adolf does.

## M.E. Tracy Says:

WHILE it leaves many things to be desired, the four-power pact now pending in Europe is the kind of agreement which must be adopted before the leading European nations can expect world-wide co-operation.

The problem of peace hinges largely on their ability to achieve workable accord. Their innate prejudices and conflicting aims constitute the rawest spot in modern civilization. Some sort of guarantee that they can and will live together harmoniously is essential to all larger measures of co-operation.

This pact, of course, is little more than a preliminary and experimental step. The very fact that it is designed to run only ten years is not at all sure of their ground.

That, however, should be regarded as an indication of practicality. Nothing short of blind egotism would presume to solve the problem of peace, even in restricted areas, except through the trial and error method.

It is by far the most complicated problem that men ever have undertaken to solve. There are no precedents by which to be guided and no formulae that have been proved. Mistakes not only must be conceded as possible, but recognized as probable.

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