

THE RICHMOND PALLADIUM AND SUN-TELEGRAM

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A Prediction on the Treaty

Millions of words remain to be spoken by President Wilson on his proposed tour and by senators before the peace treaty is finally acted upon. Weeks will pass, and tremendous efforts will be made throughout a hot, muggy summer to shape developments in this way or that. Finally, when everyone has had his say—and now we come to the prediction—the senate will ratify the treaty with reservations or interpretations about as suggested by Charles E. Hughes and former President Taft.

Then, when the dust has subsided, we shall find that we are in the League of Nations, but that the league cannot interfere with matters like the tariff or immigration, that it cannot have any chance to say yea or nay as to our administration of the Monroe doctrine. We shall be able to leave the league when we like, and congress can do as it likes about entering any new wars that come along.

Friends of the administration will say that these reservations merely elaborate and make more definite terms already in the covenant of the league. Opponents will say that by standing out they have kept the United States in an absolutely independent position, so that it can do exactly as it likes in the future, as it has done in the past. There is merit in both contentions.

What the league will amount to will depend entirely upon the spirit of future American administrations. If Washington in the future is disposed to act with the other powers and help keep the world on an even keel, the league will be a success. If forthcoming administrations are inclined to tell the rest of the world to go hand, the league will collapse.

The world needs steadyng very badly. Conditions everywhere are dangerously shaky. America is today richer and more powerful than any three other nations, and her influence as a stabilizing force can be of incalculable benefit to the rest of the world if she chooses to say, in a business-like way: "Let us have peace."

The Need of a National Budget

In an era when an unprecedented price level has set the whole world agog and made us wonder when the apex will be reached, the national congress could make no better move than to establish a national budget, so that appropriations could be made on a scientific basis instead of on guess work. Henry L. Stimson, in an article in the World's Work, presents many of the inconsistent features characterizing the making of revenue bills and appropriation measures. He says in part:

If congress is to attempt the work of formulating the budget at all, one would expect that it would so organize itself as to accomplish that almost impossible task as conveniently as possible. If a program is to be prepared by which the money to be expended is to be simultaneously raised by intelligent taxation, one would expect that the appropriation bills would be considered in connection with the revenue bills. They are not. They are handled by entirely different committees which have no organization for conference.

Again, if congress is to assume the function of initiating a program for the executive to follow, one would expect that it would model its committees according to the organization of the executive so that each executive department

The National Race Crisis

From the Chicago News.

WHOEVER has read a magazine or a newspaper printed for the colored race in this country or has talked with leading men of that race or has listened to public addresses made by such men is aware that there has been awakened in the American negroes an intense, a passionate desire to possess and enjoy rights and privileges equal to those possessed and enjoyed by their white fellow Americans. The sense of outrage which they feel when some member of their race is lynched on suspicion that he has committed a crime is shown by the care with which their publications habitually reprint the revolting details of the lynchings from the newspapers of the neighborhood.

The remarkable movement of southern negroes to the north during recent years has not been due solely to economic causes. It has been inspired largely by the race's longing for surroundings in which the negro's rights as a citizen may be freely exercised. Chicago in particular has been regarded with favor, largely because its dominant political faction for years has assiduously cultivated the negro vote and has made special claims respecting its affection for the negro. It is lamentable that the men who have profited by the negro's vote have shown no real interest in helping him solve such vital problems as that of securing a suitable home or of keeping him free from the reproach cast upon him by those of his race who conduct vicious resorts. However, many colored Chicagoans have labored earnestly to reduce the evils of ignorance and vice among their people. Had they been properly supported by the authorities the murderous feeling that has now shown itself in this city by white and black mobs would not have developed.

How intense is the feeling of the race in regard to

would have a special committee looking after its appropriations. It has not.

When I was secretary of war I found, to my astonishment, that the appropriations for the support of the war department were contained in several quite separate appropriation bills handled by six or seven different committees and subcommittees of the house of representatives alone, and when I prepared a rough, tentative budget for the use of these committees and presented it to several of them, I was told that it was the first time that these different committees had had brought to their attention items of appropriation which were under simultaneous consideration by other committees. Many of those items overlapped. Appropriations for field artillery ammunition were being made by two entirely different committees.

One committee had charge of the construction of military barracks in the United States while another committee had charge of the construction of military barracks in Hawaii. One committee had charge of the construction of barracks in an army post while the hospital at that same post was being constructed under the supervision of a different committee.

Emplacements for guns in the canal zone were being supervised by one committee and emplacements for guns in the Philippines by another committee. The result of such a lack of co-ordination is inevitable.

There is no comparison of similar costs, and congress is at the mercy of any private interest which can get before one of these committees and on an ex parte hearing impress them with the desirability of an appropriation.

The Forward Movement of the Friends

Considerable emphasis is being placed on the Forward Movement of Friends by speakers and leaders of the Friends church who are attending the young Friends conference at Earlham college.

Almost every denomination in the United States was stimulated into aggressive action by the World war. The energizing influence of the war was manifested not only in efforts to raise big funds for the prosecution of denominational work, the Friends having set a goal of \$5,000,000, but also in an enlarged vision of service and personal responsibility.

The program of the Friends is an ambitious one, but quite within the realm of attainment. The selection of a man, trained in executive responsibility and with administrative ability, shows that the church as an institution, is beginning to see the necessity of selecting experts and trained workers for the execution of special tasks. The selection of Levi Pennington to direct the Forward Movement illustrates the point.

Leaders of all denominations realize that changed conditions demand changed methods in attaining ends and are adapting their organizations with that end in view, all of which will redound to the growth of the church.

POINTED PARAGRAPHS

YOU NEVER CAN TELL, OLD CHEPI!

Cleveland Plain Dealer.

Englishmen visiting the United States declare that prohibition would be impossible in England. Uh-huh. And a lot of Americans used to declare that it would be impossible in this country.

NOW LET'S HEAR FROM HIS WIFE

Indianapolis Star.

Queen Wilhelmina's German husband says Holland will not give up Herr Hohenzollern, but, of course, he may not be running the country.

HUH! GUESS THAT NEEDS NO PROOF

Washington Post.

The senate has reached the point where it is willing to admit that it has a copy of the treaty, but it denies that it has read the document.

COULD ANYTHING BE SIMPLER?

Philadelphia Press.

All that seems necessary to please the president is to do as the president says, and ask no questions.

its wrongs is indicated by the following quotation from a speech by Bishop Hurst of Baltimore, appearing in the August number of W. E. B. DuBois' magazine, the Crisis: "The people of color and their friends who believe in absolute justice must bring forth every vestige of wisdom and courage and energy at their command and hurl it against this colossus of race hatred upon which is based this systematic robbery and damnable injustice to the negro. The colored people especially must resolve to make a sacrifice of their means, yea, of all they have, to back up their contention and employ the most capable and conscientious counsel that the bar affords. If need be, they must be ready to offer their lives for their freedom and the things that make life worth living. As a race, we gave the country 400,000 of our best sons to make the supreme sacrifice in order to make the world free from German oppression. These same boys should be willing to make this country free from American oppression against their race. I know they are willing and ready. Some may say this is madness. If it is, let me reassure them that the entire race must be mad, for this is the language they speak today and the only thing they will listen to."

There are more than 10,000,000 negroes in the United States. Their desire for justice surely is not to be crushed or vindicated by armed mobs or by lone men dying under torture. The best thought of the nation must be brought to bear upon the problem. Every sniper's bullet, every knife thrust, every thrown brick contributed to the race war makes the matter worse than it was before. Are not the people of America capable of devising and applying a real solution? From Chicago's terrible outbreak of race hatred must come justice and applied wisdom if the nation is to atone for this disgrace.

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Condensed Classics of Famous Authors

THACKERAY III.

Unless one knows the rollicking humor of Thackeray as it lives in his burlesque and ballads, his whole genius can scarcely be appreciated. His early successes, signed by Titmarsh and Yellowplush, sparkling through the pages of Punch, with pungent satire and biting burlesque, contained many germs of his great novels. Parodies of famous contemporaries—Disraeli, Bulwer and others—made merriment for Londoners in "Punch" and "The Novelist."

"The Legend of the Rhine" burlesques a novel of Dumas, but his masterpiece in this field is "Rowena and Rebecca," the brilliant and matchless burlesque of Scott's "Waverley." Not only a high-toned, witty and roaring fun, but it is touched as well with pathos and genuine humor. Scattered through it are some of the best songs of their kind in English literature.

Thackeray's ease in rhyming was incomparable. While he possessed true poetic feeling, he particularly excelled in rollicking verse and in ballad-making. In this his characteristic pieces, his imagination at its strongest and his distinctive sense of fun especially shone. "The Willow Tree," "The White Squall," "The Mahogany Tree" and "The Sorrows of Werther" will all be dear to memory. All true Bohemians will relish the "Ballad of Bouillabaisse." No doubt many of our boys "over there" have tasted the famous dish itself as well as the joys of fellowship and the pangs for comrades "gone west," so sympathetically sung in this ballad.

"THE NEWCOMES"

BY WILLIAM M. THACKERAY

Condensation by Mr. Charles K. Bolton, Librarian of the Boston Athenaeum

Colonel Thomas Newcome, the hero motherless children of her brother Barnes, and found comfort in devoting herself to them. Clive married his Rosey, and his father determined to become a member of Parliament in place of Sir Barnes. One night the Colonel, returning from his electioneering, met Clive, candle in hand. As each saw the other's face, it was so very sad and worn and pale, that the Colonel would mention Clive's name once before five minutes, or three times in ten minutes. But those who laughed at Clive's father laughed very kindly.

At last the happy time came for which the Colonel had been longing, and he took leave of his regiment in England, he had in his family circle two half brothers, Sir Brian, who had married Lady Ann, daughter of the Earl of Kew, and Hobson Newcome.

One morning at breakfast while Brian chumped his dry toast, Barnes the son, said to his sister Ethel: "My Uncle, the colonel of sepoys, and his amiable son have been paying a visit to Newcome."

"You are always sneering about our uncle," broke in Ethel, "and saying unkind things about Clive. Our uncle is a dear, good, kind man, and I love him."

At Hobson Newcome's and elsewhere the family party often assembled, the Colonel, his friend Mr. Binnie and Binnie's sister Mrs. Mackenzie with her daughter Rosey, Sir Brian and Lady Ann, and Clive who had become a painter. From one of these parties Clive and I, his friend Arthur Pendennis, walked with the usual Havana to light us home. "I can't help thinking," said the astute Clive, "that they fancied I was in love with Ethel. Now I suppose, they think I am engaged to Rosey. She is as good a creature as can be, and never out of temper, though I fancy Mrs. Mackenzie tries her."

Time passed and our Mr. Clive went to Baden, where he found old Lady Kew with her granddaughter Ethel.

"I was not looking at the picture," said Ethel, "but at the little green ticked in the corner. I think, grand mamma," she said, "you young ladies in the world ought to have little green tickets pinned on our backs, with 'sold' written on them."

Barnes Newcome, too, was at Baden for he was to marry pretty little Lady Clara Pulley, free at last from that undesirable Jack Belsize, Lord Highgate's son. Lady Kew had plans which Clive's growing regard for his cousin Ethel put in jeopardy.

"My good young man, I think it is time you were off," Lady Kew said to Clive with great good humor. "I have been to see that poor little creature to whom Captain Belsize behaved so cruelly. She does not care a fig for him—not one fig. She is engaged, as you know, to my grandson Barnes; in all respects a most eligible union; and Ethel's engagement to my grandson, Lord Kew, has long been settled. When we saw you in London, we heard that you too were engaged to a young lady in your own rank of life—Miss Mackenzie."

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WIFE WILL AID OFFICIAL ENTERTAINER OF PRINCE OF WALES ON TRIP TO CAPITAL

Breckenridge Long, assistant secretary of state, and Mrs. Long.

To Breckenridge Long, assistant secretary of state, falls the duty of carrying out and in some measure, suggesting the entertainment for the Prince of Wales during his stay in Washington. Mrs. Long will be an able aid to her husband. She is one of the most charming of the diplomatic hostesses.

THE GEORGE MATTHEW ADAMS DAILY TALK

THE PLANNING ROOM

In every man's mind should be one great room, set apart and reserved as the place where all good things should originate.

This should be called the Planning Room. And it should be kept in order, with every scrap of detail and knowledge within quick and easy reach.

Into this Planning Room no destructive thoughts should enter—no disturbing elements. Around its walls should be placed pictures of beauty, in themselves of an inspirational nature. There should be an atmosphere of quiet and order everywhere about this Planning Room.

This room should not be used as a place of entertainment or jollity or of jest. It should be the most serious meeting place in your whole mind's day. Only worth-while ideas and people should be allowed to enter.

Of what value would the Planning Room be with outsiders constantly