

ECONOMIC PEACE AND INTERNATIONALISM

ment; but the government of these backward nations is always weak. It is incapable of keeping order or of raising sufficient taxes to pay expenses. The ruler is dazzled by the willingness of foreigners to lend him money for concessions of one kind or another. The natives suddenly realize that their country is slowly being handed over to the foreigner.

"Spheres of Influence" The native governments, therefore, always prove incapable of regulating the keen competition among the various foreigners within their borders. The stronger governments, therefore, attempt to come to some agreement among themselves concerning the actions of their subjects and citizens in these weak countries. Such agreements have usually been unsuccessful because there is no means of seeing that they are executed.

Foreigners in far-away lands take every advantage possible of their connections and loudly call for protection from their governments each time they feel injured by the actions of anyone else. Incidentally the feelings of the natives are wounded even more deeply by the calm way in which the foreigners assume to dispose of their affairs. As yet, therefore, no effective regulations exist among the great nations for the development of the resources of the backward countries.

These suggestions all demand a greater freedom of trade than now exists in the world. It will be necessary to go even further, however. It becomes increasingly evident that all nations will have to agree to the abolition of discriminating duties which now sometimes obtain between mother country and colony. It may even be necessary, as President Wilson has recently hinted, to make the import duties of all countries a matter of international agreement. It is a perfectly well known fact that the intricate system of protective duties by which each country protects itself from the others for reciprocal reductions in duties is one of the chief factors in producing international jealousies. After all, the whole world is interested in the rate of duties charged in other countries, and it is not unreasonable to suppose that future generations will insist upon some international regulation of the rates of duties.

There is yet one other kind of regulation which appears to be a necessity, namely, the preventing of differential rates on railroads passing through several countries. In the United States an Inter-state Commerce Commission carefully avoids allowing the rates to be made in such a way as to give cities located at about equal distances from the source of supply any advantage over one another. There is just as much necessity for similar action in parts of the world where railroads do international business. In that way it would be impossible for Germany to control Russia's wheat supply by means of preferential railroad rates granted to her cities. Likewise, goods landed at Antwerp would have equal opportunities to be carried to Cologne or Lille without any rate discrimination except that which the distance and not cause international conflicts in most instances. They may accentuate them after war begins. Ordinarily, however, people who differ radically in government, religion, dress, size, and color, in fact in a thousand ways, live peacefully beside one another in the nineteenth century until economic competition and discrimination stir up suspicion and distrust. Indeed, we now have the climax of it in the greatest struggle ever staged in the history of the world. Peace—let us not be deceived—there can be no peace unless there is also Economic peace.

What can international organization do to eliminate these jealousies? Here indeed we are treading on new ground and any one who does so must be prepared to see some of his pet theories fall to the ground, because human nature will not all of a sudden surrender many of its selfish characteristics unless it can be proved that it is advantageous to do so. Moreover, the attempts at international rule which have been tried so far are not altogether reassuring. The Congo Free State was established under international auspices by Leopold II of Belgium. Its purposes were even humanitarian in character. Representatives from various countries of the world met upon several occasions and carefully devised rules and regulations for the development of the country and the government of the natives of the country. Everybody knows what a miserable farce the thing turned out to be. The Congo gradually passed into the hands of Leopold of Belgium and became a synonym for all that is bad in colonial government. The settlement of the Morocco affair at Algiers in 1905 was an international affair although a single one of the powers was designated to attend to "police" duties in Morocco. In spite of this agreement Morocco gradually passed into the hands of the French. Furthermore, the muzzle placed on Turkey and China which leaves the determination of their custom duties to the Great Powers has by no means removed these places from the arena of international politics. On the other hand, we have the examples of two much less conspicuous international commissions which have been remarkably successful for a number of years. Ever since the collapse

of Turkish credit in 1875 a commission of representatives from the Great Powers has administered the financial affairs of Turkey with such signal success that no controversies have ever arisen. Another international commission, much older than the one just referred to, is the Danube commission. This body of men superintends the navigation of this great highway of commerce for many miles up the river. So successful has been its work that it, too, has the universal approval of the great nations. When one considers the success of the Danube commission it does not appear at all impossible to place such important water ways as the Dardanelles and the Bosphorus under international control. The governments of these places should be in the hands of an international commission from whose decision there could be no appeal. Unless the commission enjoys such authority it becomes worse than useless. Similar commissions should be established for the supervision of loans made to weak and backward countries in order that such countries may not borrow money beyond their capacity to pay. Such commissions could also supervise the concessions made to foreigners for the building of railroads and the opening of mines, banks, and schools. It is unnecessary to point out that unless these commissions keep the interests of the natives in mind the device will be an entire failure. Indeed, these commissions should be composed of men who are not only capable of rendering justice to all foreigners in such countries, but they should also be men who are inspired with a zeal to lift up the natives to a higher plane of intelligence and self government.

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WEEKLY FRENCH LESSON

LESSON III Present Indicative Aller—to go Desirer—to wish (want) Manger—to eat Je vais, desire, mange tu vas, desires, manges il va, desire, mange nous allons, desirons, mangeons vous allez, desirez, mangez ils vont, desirent, mangent

Note 1. The present tense has three meanings in English, as je vais can be, "I go," "I am going," "I do go." Note 2. English "you" is ordinarily vous in French and takes second person plural verb. The usual imperative is, therefore, this form without pronoun, mangez, "eat"

Note 3. A (to) with le (the) gives au in plural aux. De (of) with le (the) gives du; in plural des.

Note 4. "Some" or "any," expressed or implied in English, is usually expressed in French by du, de l', de la, des. Le petit déjeuner—breakfast des petits pains—rolls du pain et du lait—bread and milk du toast—toast des oeufs a la coque—boiled eggs des oeufs sur le plat—fried eggs des oeufs brouilles—scrambled eggs du jambon—ham Je desire manger—I want to eat que desirez-vous?—what do you want? le déjeuner—lunch (mid-day meal) du potage—soup un bifteck—a beefsteak lu rosbif—(some) roast-beef du porc—pork du lard—bacon des pommes de terre—potatoes du sucre—sugar donnez-moi—give me 'il vous plait—please (if you please) du boeuf—beef de la viande—meat ou allions-nous d'leif—where are we going from here?

LESSON IV Present Indicative Aimer—to love (like) Preferer—to prefer Boire—to drink J'aime, prefer, bois tu aimes, prefers, bois il aime, prefer, boit nous aimons, preferons, buvons vous aimez, preferes, buvez ils aiment, preferent, boivent

Note 1. In case two vowels come together, when subject follows verb in French questions, the letter "t" is inserted between them. Note 2. Numbers in French from one to ten are: un, deux, trois, quatre; cinq, six, sept, huit, neuf, dix.

Le diner—dinner du poisson—fish du fromage—cheese des legumes—vegetables des haricots—beans du chou—cabbage des navets—turnips Je prefer manger—I prefer to eat une salade—a salad une glace—an ice; ice cream du cafe au lait—coffee with milk du jambon—ham du chocolat—chocolate du vin (rouge)—red wine du vin (blanc)—white wine du biere—beer du feu glacee—ice water du feu, 'il vous plait—a light, please j'aime a fumer—I like to smoke un cigare—a cigar une cigarette—a cigarette du feu, 'il vous plait—a light please du tabac—tobacco a-t-il—has he? aime-t-il—does he like? Preferez-vous une cigarette a un cigare?—Do you prefer a cigarette to a cigar?

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AG. SOCIETY MEETS TOMORROW EVENING

The meeting of the Agricultural Society to be held tomorrow evening in the Old Chapel will be of interest to all agricultural students. The object of this meeting is to get the students into closer relationship with one another and to encourage more hearty cooperation between the Agricultural Society and the various departmental societies. Nearly all of the departmental societies will have a part in the program. The Crutapapple Club, the Agricultural Chemistry Society, and the Dairy Husbandry Society will each stage a stunt of some kind. Music will be furnished by an orchestra from the Agonomist's Society, and a quartette from the Sinton Club. It is expected that the two-year men will also take part. There are to be only four more meetings of the Agricultural Society this semester, and on tomorrow evening, programs will probably be arranged for these meetings. The programs for the rest of the year will be carried out by the students themselves, to as great an extent as possible.

PROHIBITION MEETING The Penn State Prohibition League calls the attention of all students, as well as members of the faculty, who are interested in the ratification of prohibition amendment by the State Legislature, to the anti-saloon meeting to be held in the Presbyterian church this evening at half past seven. The meeting will be addressed by the Hon. C. P. Swift, State Superintendent of the Anti-Saloon League, who will speak on "Uncle Sam's Problem."

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Engineering News

The engineering lecture at 4:30 on Friday, in Room 200, Engineering D, will be by former Professor Crandell, of the Civil Engineering Department, who will speak on "The Construction of Military Roads." Moving pictures of Camp Upton and lantern slides will be

Dean Sackett and Professor Resides, of the Department of Industrial Engineering, will attend the National Education Convention in Philadelphia February 21-24. The subject of Vocational Education under the Smith-Hughes bill is receiving much attention and a considerable impetus will be given by it to industrial education.

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