ECONOMIC PEACE AND

(Continued from first page)

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 The natives suddenly realize that their country is slowly being handed over to the foreigner. In their ignorance and weakness they take primitive revenge on him or intrigue with competing groups of foreigners. In either case toreign intervention in the affairs of the country become mevitabe,

"Sphere of Influence"

deeply by the calm way in which the regulations exist among the great nations for the development of the re-sources of the backward countries. Indeed, so futile have most such agreements proved to be up to this time that the natural tendency has always been to divide the disputed country into 'spheres of influence"-which expression is simply a polite name for the first of the steps which leads to the inevitable status of a colony. So the great powers go on dividing the world among themselves-but not without great danger to the peace of the world, for, every time that any important steps in this direction are taken, the various foreign offices are agog. Some country gains; the other loses, or perhaps each stands its ground and the dogs of war are let loose-and over places such as Servia, Asia Minor, or Morocco, off in the corners of the world. The present war is a confession that

the religion of nationalism and the subsequent reaching out for territory and conomic advantages over the world, has broken down. It is difficult to be-lieve that the fervid national aspirations of such men as Mazzini, upon which historians have placed their stamp of approval for these many years, has resulted in the present debacle, but the lesson is plain. The war will have been 'waged in vain if it has not become apparent that the intense nationalism of the last few decades must give way to a ideas and take on new and more or less intangible ones. But suffering such as the world has been enduring these past few years has made men think of these things as they never thought of them before, and finally when the world cries out in anguish for a new dispen-gation the marget will have unived when some kind of international organization along the lines already suggested by English and American statesmen can be carried into effect.

International Commissions 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 der many of its selfish characteristics unless it can be proved that it is advanded to the conflicts in most instances. They may der many of its selfish characteristics unless it can be proved that it is advanded to the conflict of the co ver, the atbeen tiled so far are not altogether re-assuring. 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 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 a Algecnas in 1906 was an international affair although a single one of the was designated to attend to "police" duties in Morocco. In spite of this agreement Morocco gradually pass-ed 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 num-ber of years. Ever since the collapse

of Turkish credit in 1875 a commission INTERNATIONALISM of representatives from the Great 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 nav igation 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 suc-cess of the Danube commission it does nous not appear at all impossible to place such important water ways as the ils vont; Dardanelles and the Bosphorus under internation control. The governof these places in the hands of an international commission from whose decision there could be no appeal. Unless the commission The native governments, therefore, enjoys such authority it becomes worse always prove incapable of regulating than useless Similar comissions should the keen competition among the various be established for the supervision of foreigners within their borders. The loans made to weak and backward stronger governments, therefore, at- countries, in order that such countries tempt to come to some agreement among themselves concerning the accordance to pay. Such commissions tions of their subjects and citizens in could also supervise the concessions these weak countries. Such agreements made to foreigners for the building of have usually been unsuccessful because railways and the opening of mines, there is no means of seeing that they banks, and schools It is unnecessary are executed Foreigners in far-away to point out that unless these commis lands take every advantage possible of sions keep the interests of the natives their competitors and loudly call for in mind the device will be an entire protection from their governments each failure. Indeed, these commissions protection from their governments each time they feel injured by the actions of should be composed of men who are not anyone else. Incidentally the feelings only capable of rendering justice to all of the natives are wounded even more foreigners in such countries, but they should also be men who are inspired foreigners assume to dispose of their with a zeal to lift up the natives to a affairs As yet, therefore, no effective higher plane of intelligence and self govei nment

Demand Freedom of Trade

These suggestions all demand a greater freedom of trade than now exists in the world. It will be necessary to go que desirez-vous !--what do you want ever further, however. It becomes in- le dejeuner-lunch (mid-day meal) creasingly evident that all nations will have to agree to the abolition of disriminating duties which now sometimes obtain between mother country and colony. It may even be necessary, as President Wilson has recently hinted, o make the import duties of all counries a matter of international agreement. It is a perfectly well known fact that the intricate system of proective duties by which each country pargains with the others for reciprocal eductions in duties is one of the chief actors in producing international jeal-After all, the whole world is nterested in the rate of duties charged n other countries, and it is not unreasonable to suppose that future generaions will insist upon some internation il regulation of the same

There is yet one other kind of reguation 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 supfuture. It is not easy to give up old ply any advantage over one another ideas and take on the control of the c There is just as much necessity for similar action in parts of the world where railroads do international business. In this way it would be impos-sible for Germany to control Russia's wheat supply by means of preferential inifroad rates granted to her cities. Likewise, goods landed at Antwerp would have equal opportunities to be carried to Cologne or Lille without any late discrimination except that which he distance and the difficulty of the ofhaul naturally requires. Thus, not only international marine trade, but in-ternational rankway traffic becomes the subject of international agreement.

Who can doubt but that some such measures would lead to better interna-tional feeling. The varying types of government do not cause international n government, religion, dress size, and color, in fact in a thousand ways, live peacefully beside one another in the Twentieth Century until economic competition and discrimination stirs 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.

COSMOPOLITAN CLUB TO MEET The Cosmopolitan Club, the foreign society of the college, will meet tomorrow evening in room 226 Main Building

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WEEKLY FRENCH LESSON

LESSON III Deslrer-to wish (want)

Manger-to eat desire. mange manges desire: mange desirons desirent, ' mangez

nous allons: mangeon icanings in English, as je vals can be, "I go," "I am going;" "I do go." Note 2. English "you" is ordinarily

ous in French and takes second person plural verb. The usual imperative is. therefore, this form without pronoun mangez, "eat ' Note 3. Λ (to) with le (the) gives

iu in plural aux. De (of) with le (the) gives du; in plural

Note 4. "Some" or "any," expresse or implied in English, is usually ex essed in French by du. de l', de la, des

Le petit deieuner—breakfast des petits palus-rolls du pain et du lait-bread and milk

du toste-toast des oeufs a la coque-boiled eggs des oeuls sur le plat-fried eggs des oeufs broullles—scrambled eggs du jambon-ham

le desire manger-I want to eat

du potage-soup un hiftek-a beefsteak

lu rosbif-(some) roast-beef du porc—pork du Iard-bacon

des pommes de terre—potatoe du sucre-sugar

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SHOES

'Assignments.

M

donnez-mol-give me s'il vous plait-please (if you please) du boeuf-beef

de la viande-meat on allons-nous d'ici!—where are we go ing from here"

LESSON IV Present Indicative
Aimer—to love (like) Preferer-to prefer

Boire-to drink 'aime: prefere: tu aimes l aime. mefere: boit preterons, ious aimons; cous aimez. preferez:

Note 1. In case two vowels come together, when subject follows verb in French auestions, the letter "t" is inserted between them

Note 2 Numbers in French from one o ten are; un, deux, trois, quatre; cinq. dx, sept. huit, neuf, dix.

du poisson—fish

des petits pois-peas des haricots-beans du chou-eabbage

je prefere manger—I prefer to cat une salade-a salad

une glace-an ice; ice cream du cafe an lait-coffee with mill

du the-tea du vin (rouge)-red wine

du vin (blanc)-white wine de la blere-beer de l'enu glacee-ice water

du fen. S'il vous plait-a light, please l'aime a fumer-I like to smoke nn clgare-a cigar une cigarette-a cigarette

du feu, s'il vous plait-a light please du tabac-tobacco a•t•II—has he?

nime-t-il?—does he like" Preferez-vous une cigarette a un cigarel-Do you prefer a cigarette to a eigar?

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AG. SOCIETY MEETS TOMORROW EVENING

this meeting is to get the studeate into will speak on "The Construction of is receiving much attention and a concloser relationship with one another Military Roads." Moving pictures of siderable impetus will be given by it to industrial education. ation between the Agricultural Society and the various departmental societies Nearly all of the departmental societies will have a part on the program. The Crabappile Club, the Agricultural Chemistry Society, and the Dany Hus-bandy Society will each stage a stunt of some kind. Music will be furnished by an orchestra from the Agronomist's Society, and a quartette from the Sirloir men will also take part.

There are to be only four more meetings of the Agricultural Society this semester, and on tomorrow evening program's will probably be arranged to: these meetings. The programs for the rest of the year will be carried out by extent as possible

PROHIBITION MEETING The Penn State Prohibition League alls the attention of all students, as well as members of the faculty, who are interested in the ratification of prohibition amendment by the State Legisiture, to the anti-saloon meeting to be

held in the Presbyterian church this vening at half ast seven. The meetng will be addressed by the Hon, C. F. wift, 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 of the Department of Industrial Engi-The meeting of the Agricultural Soci- Finday, in Room 200, Engineering D, Incering, will attend the National Edu-Old Chapel will be of interest to all, will be by former Protessor Crandell, of cation Convention in Philadelphia Feb-The object of the Civil Engineering Department, who Education under the Smith-Hughes bill

dents are invited to these lectures, so accommodate them.

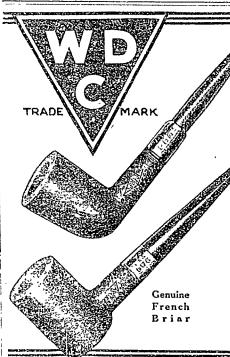
Dean Sackett and Professor Resides

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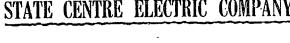
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