

whether it be clothes, paper, shoes or sausage.

3. We need to consider well the present banking and financial laws and policies now apparently controlled by a small group of men for the benefit of the few and to the injury of the great masses of our people as well as the nation itself.

4. We should have a law enacted and provision made that will furnish loans to the farmers at the same rate as the government makes loans to the private banker and at actual cost.

5. We need to encourage production, but above all we should be fair in the recognition of the rights of Russia that we may open up trade with her and not allow that trade to be diverted into English hands. I question whether, as a nation, we have been honest with ourselves in our understanding or treatment of the Russian people and their attempt to organize a government of and for the people.

6. We should cease to be longer at war in theory with Germany and aid in creating with her a market for our agricultural products and help Germany to become a producing country. As big broad-minded men we should be as generous in our attitude as was Lincoln and Grant at the close of the Civil War so long as an honest attempt is being made to do right on the part of those who espoused the cause against world democracy.

7. We need a law enacted that will discourage farm tenancy and encourage farm ownership and rural development.

8. We need a law enacted that will encourage home building and discourage tenancy and landlordism; a law as good as the home builders law of North Dakota.

9. We need to enact laws that will put a stop to all forms of profiteering and make profiteering a penal offense, and yet I recognize that profiteering is not a cause, but the result of existing conditions and improper laws.

10. We should have a law enacted putting a stop to all forms of gambling and speculation in the essential commodities of life, like wheat, flour, clothing, etc., without in any way destroying the effectiveness of legitimate trade conditions.

11. We should have laws enacted and honestly enforced that will extend the benefits of the federal land banks more fully to the needs of our farmers and establish in conjunction with these, rural credit banks.

12. We should have laws enacted and enforced that will protect labor as fully as capital is protected and with proper tribunals to safeguard their interests and lives.

13. We should have international laws and agreements that will establish a league of nations, an international tribunal or an organization that will tend for world peace and disarmament on sea and land and which will not embroil the United States in the petty European political affairs.

14. Above all, we should have laws enacted and enforced that shall at all times protect the right of free press, free speech and free assembly, with every individual held responsible for his words and actions, and a law that shall free all those now held for political offenses and which shall never again permit of the abuses that have been encouraged and tolerated during the late war.

15. There should be a law that will make individual members of corporations or monopolies acting as an executive or administrative board amenable to the laws of our land just as fully as we individuals or members of firms, and on conviction these members sent to prison as are individuals or firm members. In other words, to put a soul into a corporation that can be reached. When the president or executive members of such boards face the penitentiary they will become more reasonable and respectful to the needs of the people.

16. I believe that we shall never prosper again as we might until we put all systems of transportation more fully under government control and have the roads operated in the interest of our people and not for the financial benefit of a privileged few.

17. We should take steps that will make, with the cooperation of Canada, possible a waterway from the head of the Great Lakes to the ocean for ocean-going vessels.

18. We should have laws enacted that will put quacks and charlatans of all kinds out of business and give them an opportunity to earn an honest living in place of fleecing innocent victims under sanction of law.

19. We should have laws enacted to conserve our national resources, a law that will effectively do so, and to have these resources as public

utilities developed under governmental control or ownership.

20. The time must soon come when we shall need to take over and operate in the interest of the people the coal mines of this country and to develop the water power so as to furnish electricity for heat and power wherever it can be utilized.

The foregoing are some of the few things that can be only briefly touched upon at this time and which should receive the attention of every thoughtful young man coming before the public who seeks through service to aid in bettering the conditions for those who, in the years to come, shall follow us.

U. S. to Join European War Bodies

(By Arthur Sears Henning, in Chicago Tribune.)

Washington, D. C., May 6.—President Harding accepted today the invitation of the allies to name representatives of the United States to participate in the supreme council, the reparations commission, and the conference of ambassadors.

This resumption of participation in the councils of the allies the President aims to carry out without entangling the United States in European affairs. The American representatives will participate in the deliberations, but not in the actual decisions of the several conferences.

They will have no power to bind the United States to participation in or support of any specific course of action. The United States will commit itself only by legislation or treaty in dealing with foreign questions in which there is a direct or indirect American interest.

HARVEY THERE FOR HARDING

George Harvey, American ambassador to Great Britain, will represent the President officially in the supreme council, which, however, is an unofficial body composed of the heads of states for conference on general policies.

Roland W. Boyden, a Boston lawyer, will be an unofficial American representative without a vote in the reparations commission, a body created by the Versailles treaty to assess the indemnities.

Hugh C. Wallace, ambassador to France, and eventually his successor, Myron Herrick, will be an unofficial American observer without a vote in the conference of ambassadors, which works out in detail the supreme council's policies.

President Harding announced the decision of the administration following the cabinet meeting at which it was discussed and approved. Shortly afterward Secretary Hughes made public the allied invitation and America's reply.

LLOYD GEORGE'S MESSAGE

The invitation was conveyed in the following message from Lloyd George, British prime minister:

"As president of the allied conference, which is just completing its sittings in London, I am authorized with the unanimous concurrence of all the power here represented to express to the United States government our feeling that the settlement of the international difficulties in which the world is still involved would be materially assisted by the co-operation of the United States; and I am, therefore, to inquire whether that government is disposed to be represented in the future, as it was at an earlier date, at allied conferences, wherever they may meet, at the ambassadors' conference, which sits at Paris, and on the reparations commission?"

"We are united in feeling that American cognizance of our proceedings, and, where possible, American participation in them, will be best facilitated by this."

YES, SECRETARY HUGHES SAYS

To this message Secretary Hughes sent the following reply:

"The government of the United States has received through the British ambassador the courteous communication in which you state that, with the unanimous concurrence of the powers represented at the allied conference in London, you are to inquire whether this government is disposed to be represented in the future, as it was in the past, at allied conferences, at the conference of ambassadors in Paris, and on the reparations commission."

"The government of the United States, while maintaining the traditional policy of abstention from participation in matters of distinctly European concern, is deeply interested in the prop-

er economic adjustments and in the just settlement of the matters of world-wide importance which are under discussion in these conferences, and desires helpfully to co-operate in the deliberations upon these questions."

BOYDEN TO RESUME WORK

"Mr. George Harvey, appointed ambassador to Great Britain, will be instructed on his arrival in England to take part as the representative of the President of the United States in the deliberations of the supreme council.

"The American ambassador to France will be instructed to resume his place as unofficial observer on the conference of ambassadors, and Mr. Roland W. Boyden will be instructed to sit again as an unofficial capacity on the reparations commission.

"The government of the United States notes with pleasure your expression of the belief of the representatives of the allied governments assembled in London that American co-operation in the settlement of the great international questions growing out of the world war will be of material assistance."

FIGHT OVER COLOMBIAN TREATY

A Washington dispatch, dated April 20, says: The Colombian treaty has met the curious fate of being negotiated by Democrats, rejected by Republicans, and finally adopted because of Republican championship.

In April, 1914, the treaty, negotiated by Secretary of State Bryan, was signed at Bogota, the Colombian capital, and on June 16 was submitted to the Senate but ratification was blocked by a Republican minority. Shortly after he was inaugurated President Harding, however, urged an overwhelmingly Republican Senate to ratify the treaty.

The fight over the matter is as old as the Republic of Panama, the independence of which led to the treaty. Early in his first administration President Roosevelt had negotiated with Colombia a treaty providing for the purchase of this isthmus for \$10,000,000 in cash and \$250,000 a year. This was rejected in the Colombian Senate.

Shortly afterward, Nov. 3, 1903, Panama revolted from Colombia, and ten days later was recognized by the United States. It was charged that not only had American naval forces prevented Colombian troops from putting down the rebellion but that the revolt itself had been planned in the United States and used by President Roosevelt to secure the Canal Zone. His action at the time was characterized as "taking the isthmus while congress debated."

As recompense for United States recognition, Panama ceded to her guarantor of independence the Canal Zone, and the work of linking the two oceans was begun almost at once.

The treaty as negotiated by the Wilson administration recognized the injustice of the United States' action, and expressed "regret" for the manner in which the isthmus was acquired. This clause was later stricken from the pact, however, as a needless apology. The more substantial features of the treaty were that the United States was to pay to Colombia \$25,000,000, \$5,000,000 at once and \$5,000,000 a year for four years. It is also provided that Colombian citizens and goods were to have equal rights with American, and that Colombia was to recognize the independence of Panama.

The men who have opposed the ratification of the treaty for more than six years justified the action of President Roosevelt by saying that the refusal of Colombia to ratify the first treaty showed that that country was attempting to "hold up" the United States, and that such tactics were blocking the progress of a necessary piece of work. More recently they have charged that the treaty sustains the contentions of those who say the United States arranged the Panama revolution, and thus places a stain on the memory of President Roosevelt.

President Harding urged the ratification in order to enable the United States to gain the friendship and confidence of the South American republics, and it is said that his visit to South America shortly after his election was in large part responsible for the view he has taken.

Retailers and wholesalers are still scolding the buying public because it refuses to purchase as freely as it did a year ago. Meanwhile the bankers are scolding the retailers and wholesalers for refusing to take the necessary losses incident to a complete readjustment of conditions, and says that until they reduce prices to the buying public in the same proportion as they have been reduced to them things will take a turn for the better.