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THE WORLD STRUGGLE FOR OIL.

Pouring oil on troubled waters is no way to still a diplomatic storm. In spite of all attempts at secrecy it is evident to the world that the oil fields of Mosul are contributing fuel, not calm, to the international differences under discussion at Lausanne.

The oil fields of Mesopotamia are largely undeveloped, but it is believed the resources of this region, in the northern part of which lies Mosul, will prove immensely rich. The Turks claim this territory, although the British have considered it a part of the land of King Faisal and subject to the British mandate awarded at the Versailles conference. The first effort was to bar participation by other nations in the exploitation of these oil fields. France was given a small concession and protests by the United States later resulted in a promise of equality of opportunity.

America has not asked any special privileges in this matter, and it is scarcely to be believed that it will through a separate treaty with Kemal Pasha seek the advantage and the dangers of a preferential agreement. The overtures of the Turkish diplomats to the American observers at the conference should be regarded as nothing more than a Moslem scheme to bully the allies into compromise.

Oil is considered the insurance of a powerful navy and a successful merchant marine. The struggle that is now on in every part of the world for the control of oil lands is merely a manifestation of the larger contest for sea power and ocean trade. British owned companies, some of which are only partnerships with the British government itself, are securing control of the productive territory all over the world. In Mexico, for instance, the British companies are not only the largest producers, but they also control some of the best undeveloped territory.

In India, Persia, Egypt, Russia and the Dutch East Indies the same interests are hard at work, and British nationals also are extending their ownership of wells in the United States. In a world at peace there is no menace to any country in the division of petroleum supplies, since all may buy and sell on the world market. In time of war, however, the assurance of a sufficiency of naval fuel is necessary to every navy. The ability to shut off the supply of an opponent is also a part of the strategy.

So, the question of the freedom of the straits, of the Turk in Europe, of an outlet for Bulgaria to the sea and of justice for Greece is cast into the shadow by this struggle for industrial and naval fuel in the Near East. Turkey once more appears in its old historic role, standing at the gates of trade and wealth. It has survived through modern ages because it was nothing more than a useful pawn in the great European political game.

The conference at Lausanne has not shaken off the old ways of intrigue and selfishness. The demand made by America for an open door and a fair field for all nations fell like a bomb in this meeting. Who is there who can question that in secret agreements and selfish division of plunder lies the way to new wars? When has it been proven that fair dealing between nations led to anything but peace?

GRAVITATION AND MAGNETISM.

Long before the day Isaac Newton took the nap under the apple tree, and fell to speculating on why the apple which bumped his noble dome of thought didn't go up instead of down when it loosened from the twig on which it grew men had realized that some mysterious force impelled a weight of any kind to seek the lowest attainable resting place. Sir Isaac named the force gravitation, and there it has stood, as it was in the beginning, is now, and will be as long as matter is matter and retains the properties of matter.

Einstein has undertaken to set aside the Newtonian theory for one of his own, which to the lay mind appears to confirm rather than confute the accepted belief. Capt. T. J. J. See, astronomer at the Mare Island yard, now proposes that he has discovered a definite connection between magnetism and gravity. "Both," he says, "are due to invisible ether waves traveling across heavenly spaces with the speed of light."

That is about as near as anyone has touched the cause. Man has come up quite a distance from the original abyss, but he has not yet attained the full measure of knowledge he aspires to. Certain secret springs of nature are beyond his reach. It will not do to say he can not find out; aspirations are leading him on and on, and day by day he discovers a new wonder to amaze the thoughtful, until few are left who really feel astonished at any discovery. Most of us are prepared to accept anything, not because we are credulous, but because we are keeping our minds open and realize that the great discoveries and inventions of the last few years are but opening the way for greater.

CONGRESS BY RADIO.

The Congressional Record is to have a rival in the radio telephone. Prepare now to listen in on congress.

Amplifiers have been installed in the house chambers and all is in readiness to transmit the debates by telephone to the navy broadcasting station at Arlington. This high-powered plant can send them from one end of the country to the other.

The present plan is to limit the radio reports to highly important events, and to divide the time equally between each party. If this system works out the time may come when each school will have a receiving set so that the children can listen in on the debates a half hour or so every day. The opportunity to hear public questions discussed is one that is not to be scoffed at by any citizen.

There is, however, one defect in this plan: though the people can hear congress, the congressmen will still be unable to hear the people. This invention only works in one direction.

With the endorsement of the supplemental water project by a governmental engineer, Gosper, Phelps, Kenney and Adams counties can see a great future before them.

HELP FOR THE HUNGRY.

One power on earth is not paying any attention to the conference at Lausanne. Agreements reached there make no difference to him. He is giving his attention to the people of the Near East, no matter what race or religion, government or lack of government, with absolute impartiality.

Hunger knows no creed or religion, no race or party politics. Treaty agreements and conference convention look alike to him, and boundaries and divisions between provinces or empires do not exist when he starts his march. And he has started.

Millions are suffering for want of food around the head of the Mediterranean, amid the resources of one of the most fertile regions on earth; a land where humanity has existed for unknown thousands of years is again cursed by famine, and death is the portion of the unfortunates who have their homes there—death in the most awful of shapes, that of starvation. Children hold their hands out to parents who have no food to give them, babies wail and expire at the dry breasts of the mother, and strong men and women are dying for want of food.

What difference does it make that we have been feeding them for these last six or seven years? What does it matter if they are starving because misguided men have engaged in war, and destroyed the food the people need?

They are hungry, and we must feed them first. After they have been fed will be time to talk to them about behavior.

President Harding had this in mind when he set apart next Sunday, December 3, as "Near East" day, when Christian America will begin again a great campaign of rescue for the material salvation of the unfortunate dwellers in that land, stricken with famine because of the doings of men.

PURSUIT OF WAR GRAPTERS.

Another set of suits started to recover money unlawfully obtained from the government by war contractors is proof of the sincerity of the present administration in its attitude toward the colossal graft that scandalized the world. This time the men who profited inordinately at the expense of the public in constructing camps for training troops are called to account.

Excepting possibly the air craft scandal, no part of the war preparation was more tainted by the idea that Uncle Sam was fair game and should be plucked while the plucking was going on than the building of the camps. Not all the blame for this rests on the contractors, however. Some portion rightfully belongs to the men in authority, who saw the reckless waste going on under their eyes and made no effort to check the orgy.

Ample publicity was given at the time. Newspapers and periodicals of various kinds carried accounts of the prodigious expenditures that went on wherever a camp was constructed; some of this was referred to with pride, as showing the energy and capacity of Americans; sometimes it was treated lightly, as if the waste of public money was a good joke; sometimes seriously, because patriotism regretted the weakening of the moral fiber of the nation that accompanied such wholesale disregard of sound business principles and common honesty.

Eighty or ninety millions of dollars mentioned by the Department of Justice as possible of recovery from contractors represents but a part of the sum involved. These contractors can be reached; it will never be possible to reach all who shared in the loot, from the man who took wages he knew he did not earn to the man who received pay for goods he did not deliver.

If the suits succeed in driving home even a part of the responsibility they will be of service. Americans have been lenient, even lax, in dealing with those who dissipate public funds, and who turn a public trust into a private snap. Yet a sterner morality is coming to govern. If a bonus is to be paid the soldiers in the shape of adjusted compensation or whatever form it may take, it should be supported on a better basis than that the men who fought were deprived of the privilege enjoyed by those who stayed at home, that of looting the Treasury of their country.

Americans owe it to themselves that they stand clean before the world, and they will not be clean until the war grafter has received his dues.

Four states elected governors belonging to the Farmers' union. They are Kansas, Oklahoma, Oregon and Pennsylvania. Three new United States senators also are said to be members of this co-operative association, but thus far no co-operative party or bloc has been suggested.

Lima, O., is a city that has been living beyond its income. In order to meet the payrolls of the fire and police departments, six theaters there have come to the rescue by putting on an "All-for-Lima day," in which the entire receipts will be turned over to the city treasury.

It might help some if Prof. Tierney, his wife and his lady friends were all held under a pump long enough to get cooled out.

Whatever happens at Lausanne, the great American public is about in shape to show turkey how to take a joke.

Motor accidents can scarcely be called accidental when they come as the natural consequence of gross carelessness.

Kansas is going to broadcast its college yell. Not a bad idea; one of the best things Kansas does is to yell.

Charlie Chaplin, movie fans will think, is a lucky star if he wins Pola Negri.

Turkey having chased Greece out is now holding onto the oil.

Education and Economy

Isolating that our system of education demands too much from the teachers and not enough from the students, as President Hilday writes in the December Harper's Magazine:

"We certainly should not ask for large increases of appropriations for teachers' salaries until we have made sure that we have found the most efficient and economical methods of giving the public the teaching it needs. We must first demand that a problem in industrial economy, where it is as essential to keep down costs as to keep up values. We must approach the problem from the standpoint of the community, considering what it most requires in the way of education, how far this must be provided in the schools themselves, and how far it can be left to other agencies. When we have found the most economical method of giving the public the teaching it needs, we must then demand that a problem in industrial economy, where it is as essential to keep down costs as to keep up values. 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