

at the same time, by doing business with Russia on the only terms she will agree to, or shall we throw away those benefits in order to indulge self-harming spite and prejudice?

Shall we make Mr. Wheatley's great Housing Scheme a success or leave it to be wrecked by malicious and bungling administrators?

AMERICAN POLICY IN CHINA

THE *China Weekly Review*, which represents American interests in the Far East, does not like what it regards as our vacillating policy in China. For example, it believes the Peking Government has turned the Chinese Eastern Railway back to Russia in disregard of America's desire that this line should remain under Chinese control as part of the unified railway system of China because it was dealing with a negotiator that was consistent as well as persistent:—

China did not make this decision because she loves Russia more than she does America. She made this decision because Russia is an actuality. China knows Russia and can always place her in the proper pigeonhole. In other words, China knows what's what in respect to her diplomatic relations with Russia. But when China turns to the question of dealing with the United States, or at least with the State Department, she cannot approach the question with similar confidence. China knows that America has always been friendly with China and that upon innumerable occasions in the past America has helped China. But it is not the sort of help which can be depended upon. China knows perfectly well that America is always ready with friendly advice, but the occasions have been altogether too frequent when America has fallen down at the crucial point. To offer a simile, America in her relations with China is a good deal like the sanctimonious old deacon in the church who is always ready with an abundance of prayers and advice for the unfortunate members of his congregation,

but when it comes to the point of extending actual help and protection—well, he is n't there.

THE PRINCE IN AMERICA

THE soberer British press was not effusive in its comment on the visit of the Prince of Wales to the United States, but his reception and experiences in our country were recorded in papers appealing to a more vulgar clientele with a fullness that more than made up for this restraint. The *London Outlook* says:—

The publicity that has attended the Prince of Wales's visit to America has been unprecedented. The slightest incident has been cabled across and magnified out of proportion in the popular press. But our sins of intrusion into privacy have been nothing compared with those of the American press. Copies of New York papers are full of the Prince, and not only of him but of everyone in any way associated with him. An example was the Prince's sparring partner, who in a bout was struck lightly on the mouth, only to have his picture appear on the front page of a New York newspaper under the caption, 'Biffed by the Prince.' One may deplore the taste of such publicity, but it goes with modern democracy, and I must say that His Royal Highness has taken it in good part and with the best of humor.

Seriously, however, the Prince of Wales has captured the heart and imagination of the American public as no other royal visitor ever has. The visit has done much to dispel that latent antagonism to royalty which so long was part of the American creed. America has seen in the Prince of Wales a young man, sympathetic to many aspects of American life, who can be informal and mingle democratically with the people. They like his sportsmanship and lack of pose. More than an official ambassador, more than all sentimental talk about cousinship and hands across the sea, the Prince of Wales's visit has cemented friendship and good-will between the two great English-speaking countries.

MINOR NOTES

STEPAN RADITCH, the Croat peasant leader, who recently had an interview with the King by royal invitation, told a correspondent of the Vienna *Neue Freie Presse* not long before that he believed the Balkan problem a question of democracy. He added: 'Rakovskii takes the same view at Moscow. Yugoslavia hitherto has not had a democratic government. The stability of the throne in every monarchy depends upon the king keeping step with democracy, and not lagging behind it or opposing it. I find that opinion universal. A very vital question is the problem of the proper treatment of minorities. The Soviet authorities make their policy of pushing propaganda or refraining from propaganda in each Balkan country dependent upon the extent to which the government of that country is true to democratic principles and protects its

BEFORE THE GERMAN ELECTION



The Reichstag — shall we keep it? — *Lachen Links*

political minorities. . . . We must resume full diplomatic relations with Russia.'

MR. EDO FEMMEN, until recently Secretary of the International Federation of Trade-Unions, has just published a book arguing in favor of a United States of Europe. Other organizations — for instance, the Pan-Europa Society, fathered by Count Coudenhove-Kalergi at Vienna — have the same object in view, but are actuated primarily by political motives, chiefly the desire to avoid war. Mr. Femmen, who is a man of considerable authority in the Labor world, sees the problem from an economic slant. He believes, first of all, that the internationalization of capital must be met by the internationalization of labor. But capital is easily internationalized compared with a human force hampered by human weaknesses and prejudices, like great labor organizations. Ergo, there must be political unity to facilitate trade-union unity.

THOSE CRAFTY GERMANS



'I hear they 're holding a Peace Congress at Berlin.'

'Just to irritate us, I suppose.' — *L'Ere Nouvelle*