

does not doubt the President's devotion to the cause of disarmament because of this inconsistency. But the Frenchman, the main target for our disarmament propaganda, has a logical mind that knows no such separation into water-tight compartments. Already irritated by the Englishman, who prates to him of Germany's moral right to an equality with France in armaments by land, forgetting to mention that he would never grant Germany any sort of right to equal armaments by sea, the Frenchman, when he detects these inconsistencies in American policy, shrugs his shoulders and sneers, "Just another specimen of Anglo-Saxon hypocrisy."

The most immediate and important service that the Roosevelt Administration can render in the clearing of the pathway to peace for American foreign policy is the re-establishment of friendly relations with Japan. It has already made a good beginning in recalling the American battle fleet from the Pacific ocean and in soft-pedaling the series of self-righteous sermonettes with which President Hoover and his Secretary of State bombarded the ears of Japan. The next and necessary step for the restoration of cordial relations is that the conquerors of California should recognize the rights conferred by conquest upon the masters of Manchukuo. The Stimson Doctrine should be scrapped; first, because it makes the United States ridiculous by its utter futility - China has the moral support of our State Department, and Japan has Manchukuo; and secondly, because it produces a state of tense irritation which any untoward incident might easily aggravate into war - a war that could profit only the killers in the Kremlin. Even if the worst fears of our traders in the Orient are realized, and Japan slams, bolts, and bars in our faces the "open door" to the Chinese market, we could easily spend in one week of hostilities more than the profits of a whole year of our Chinese trade.

Now that the democracy of America has accorded recognition to the malevolent despotism of the Soviets there can be no moral ground for withholding it from the benevolent despotism of Manchukuo whose people are far safer and more prosperous under their Japanese overlords than they had ever dreamed of being under their Chinese War-lords. To the people of China, incapable of national union because incapable of suppressing their scores of military anarchs, there applies as to no other people that famous bull of a forgotten Pope:

"For forms of government let fools contest,  
Whate'er is best administered is best."

Of all the peoples of the world it would least behoove the American people to cast stones at the Japanese. It is a bare thirty years since Theodore Roosevelt "took Panama". If Americans in their thinking will substitute the Canal for the South Manchurian Railway, Colombia for China, and the American promoted and protected independence movement in Panama for the Japanese promoted and protected independence movement in Manchuria, they will find a precise parallel to their own circumstances, and the key to true appreciation of Japan's action. The much derided bombing incident on the South Manchurian Railway cannot compare in Gilbertian farcicality with the far-sighted cablegram sent by the State Department at Washington to the American consuls at Panama and Colon, requesting them to report the progress of a revolution which only broke out two hours after the cable was dispatched.

"Let those in vitreous tenements who dwell,  
Forbear the flinty missile to propel."