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IN CHARGE THIS ISSUE

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TUESDAY, JANUARY 25, 1921

ANGLO-AMERICAN RELATIONS

At a meeting held under the auspices of the British Empire Club, two speakers emphasized the danger to Anglo-Amer- can relations resulting from the difference in political thinking between the two countries. The more radical Irish sympathizers supported by the American Federation of Labor, they said, were carrying on a systematic and dangerous anti-British propaganda. To these men and their organizations of opinion, no conflict of pol- icy was too trivial to furnish grounds for outcries against "patriotic Albinion." Their actions, interpreted by the English-speaking world, had the effect of undermining our position in the world. The two countries cannot co-operate harmoniously, they claimed, until such actions cease.

The Anglo-Saxon race, having acquired sufficient land and commercial advantages for its present and prospective needs, and established a world hegemony, is in danger of being taken complacently, said the speakers. This is true even when the Anglo-Saxon is the dominant race. The United States, for example, with its natural resources, could not stand up long against a determined European invasion.

The United States has outgrown the possibility of splendid isolation and must recognize its relations to the rest of the world. The struggle for supremacy is very real, and few enough friends. It is madness, they said, deliberately to alienate our natural allies, and to set an example of world peace and unity among the English-speaking peoples.

THE ARMY AND ECONOMY

The other day Congress arose in righteous indignation when it discovered that Secretary Baker had recruited the army, within the authorized strength, beyond the number for which preparation had been made. In the interest of economy many extra pages of the Congressional Record were filled with outpourings on this wicked excessive usurpation of legislative authority and distributed gratis to constituents. Then a resolution was passed in effect reducing the authorized strength to 175,000, or for the present a number much too small for defense and police duty. The past war has shown, said "little army" men, that we do not need a large permanent paid establishment, will spring to arms overnight.

They are blind to facts, however. To any thinking observer it should be evident that our position in the world is not comparable to that of the United States. Our natural resources are enormous, but we have no large contiguous territory, and must rely on foreign markets for the sale of our products. We have a large maritime commerce, and our economy depends for its support on an active fleet.

The army of 175,000 is not sufficient for our needs, they said. The country is made up of 250,000,000 persons, the majority of whom areoul not be easily animated to the struggle for freedom in case of a national emergency. The first need is for a regular army large enough to police duty. The least wear and tear on this army would be that the lack of a regular army large enough to be of use in an emergency, and prospective needs, and established a world hegemony, is in danger of being taken complacently, said the speakers. This is true even when the Anglo-Saxon is the dominant race. The United States, for example, with its natural resources, could not stand up long against a determined European invasion.

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