

PEACE ATTAINS WAR AIMS, TAFT ASSERTS

Terms Enforce Reparation for
Damages or Provide Means of
Preventing Future Strife

GERMANS DRIVEN TO KNEES

By WILLIAM HOWARD TAFT
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The treaty presented to the German representatives is said to contain 80,000 words. The abstract submitted in yesterday's papers by the Associated Press contains 11,000 words. We may presume that the abstract gives a fairly good idea of the general provisions of the treaty and its plan; yet when we come to read the abstract of the league of nations, of which we have previously received the text in full, and see how unsatisfactory it is, we must conclude that much of important detail in the rest of the treaty is left for our future information and study when the whole treaty is received.

One's first impression in reading many of the articles is that they are severe in dealing with Germany. One's memory is then roused and he notes that each provision is either reparation for damage done by the Germans in violation of the laws of war or is only a reasonable protection against a repetition of such violation by an unpunished international criminal. The treaty itself is, by implication, a just arraignment of Germany—an indictment on many counts and a just judgment. There is comparatively little territory taken from Germany which is really German. The Saar district is German, but it was necessary to give to France the coal mines to enable her to recoup the damage deliberately done to her coal mines at Lens and elsewhere, and temporarily she must govern the district to secure herself. The provision for the ultimate disposition of the Saar district after fifteen years, by a vote of all the people, is probably the best arrangement which could be made.

Keeps Germany on Knees
The long-delayed restoration of right to Denmark and to Poland was, of course, embarrassed by the changes made through German settlements since those forcible seizures were achieved, but it is always so. On wrongs and injustices innocent rights accrue, and in the proper remedy of the original wrong the innocent suffer. Thus in giving to Poland the access she needs to the Baltic sea, part of west Prussia, that is doubtless German, must be taken as a corridor from Poland to Danzig. Free

transit from Germany to East Prussia is secured by the treaty, and Danzig is left a free city for the Germans therein to govern themselves, subject only to the Polish right to use the port facilities for Polish trade. Germany is still a great domain, with great power for resiliency and recovery in an industrial way. She is restricted in seeking methods of oppressive competition and in taking advantage of her unimpaired industrial status by having deliberately destroyed much of the industrial capacity of her natural competitors, France and Belgium.

Germany in her mad dream of universal empire roused against her the alliance of the world, and the alliance has driven her to her knees. Ruthless cruelty and disregard of all conventional rules of war inflicted upon the world suffering and agony never-known before in history. This treaty in the limitation of her military preparation, forces and activities is justly designed to keep her in the safe and useful penitence of the war she drove her. The momentary suggestion that these provisions are hard yields at once when the occasion and the reason for them are better understood. In all criminal prosecutions the perpetrator of the crime is favored by delay in the trial. The harshness of the penalty to be imposed and its effect upon the persons present in court have greater weight in the minds of the jury than they should have in considering the necessity for punishment of such crimes as a deterrent of others. We need to have our memories vividly refreshed lest we forget our duty.

Cannot Pay Full Bill
In all respects but one reparation should be enforced to the full. Germany has wrought far more injury than she can ever pay for. But Lloyd George and Clemenceau had promised their peoples they would secure the last dollar from Germany for this purpose and no treaty that did not formally announce the principle and create machinery to secure its application would have satisfied their constituencies. So after securing a payment of \$5,000,000,000 in gold or in kind provision is made for the further payment of \$25,000,000,000 in installments by the issue of bonds. And then the question of the amount of the full reparation is left to a commission which is to report in 1921. The treaty expressly recognizes that Germany cannot pay all she is liable for, and we may assume that the injured Allies will come to realize that the sums which they will receive will be larger if they abate their claims and relieve Germany from a burden impossible to carry by reasonably proportioning what they take from her to her ability to pay. Time cures such unreasonableness, as the French and British constituencies have shown in this matter. The device in the treaty for letting this cure operate is a good one.

What one notes in the treaty is the

many uses made of the league of nations to secure the treaty workable and to secure the execution of its provisions. These features do not increase the burdens of the United States beyond what the already published terms of the league involve, except in furnishing members of commissions and tribunals who, acting as representatives of the league, are to pass upon and decide special classes of questions arising out of the construction and execution of the treaty. Most of these duties do not involve us any more than the service of our representatives on the mixed court in Egypt carried with it obligation upon our government.

League Needed for Peace
These features of the treaty are not unexpected and could not be. Those who have advocated a league of nations to enforce peace have always contended that no treaty which would achieve the purpose of ourselves and our allies in fighting the war could be possibly enforced without a league of nations, including at least those nations who won the war and were making the treaty.

The suggestion that this feature finds a motive in a desire to force the league through the Senate should be given no weight. It was the situation which called for the league to make the peace. The need for tribunals to settle difficult

questions with the joint power of a league back of them to give authoritative weight to their decisions was plain to a wayfarer man who considered the subject at all.

One thing in the treaty that may escape attention, but which is very important if the abstract gives the right interpretation, is the provision for a subsequent convention between the five great powers and the new government of Poland to secure the rights of minorities in religious matters. If a similar provision in the Austrian treaty is inserted in respect to Rumania, the chief danger from maltreatment of the Jews can be averted and proper security against it be exacted from the Polish and Rumanian governments. This is a subject in which our Jewish fellow citizens have had the deepest concern, and properly so. It is thus gratifying to note that the omission of an article in the league of nations on this subject may still be supplied in dealing with specific governments.

The world is to be congratulated that so much of this great work of formulating a just peace has been done. Doubtless mistakes have been made. The decision as between Japan and China gives one much concern lest China has not been justly dealt with. We do not know when or how she is to get Shantung province back. That may come to us later. When, however, the vastness of the task and the complications are considered, the treaty on the whole achieves the purpose of the war.

Woman's Club Elects Officers
The Woman's Club of Germantown, which took an active part in many lines of work during the war, has elected the following officers: President, Mrs. Walter G. Sibley; vice presidents, Mrs. Thomas H. Carmichael, Mrs. Walter Penn Shipley, Mrs. Thomas Raeburn White; treasurer, Mrs. George Wheeler; recording secretary, Mrs. I. Pearson Willis; corresponding secretary, Mrs. Charles H. Arndt. Convalescent soldiers and sailors are entertained every Thursday by the patriotic committee of the club, of which Mrs. W. Kane is chairman.

Club Exceeds Its Quota
The Manufacturers' Club last night exceeded its loan quota of \$2,000,000 when at a rally, conducted by Edwin M. Abbott, chairman of the Victory Loan committee of the club, \$140,000 was subscribed. Total subscriptions of the club exceed the quota by \$800,000. With the completion of the quota a movement was begun to obtain an additional \$1,000,000.

MR. TAFT TO SPEAK FOR LOAN TONIGHT

Ex-President Will Lead Academy Rally—Believes League Opposition Will Dwindle

Former President Taft will speak at a Victory Loan rally tonight in the Academy of Music.

Mr. Taft in an interview here yesterday said he felt a portion of the opposition to the league of nations would disappear with the adoption of the peace treaty. Mr. Taft added that criticism leveled at the past had been fostered by the feeling that the league of nations was delaying the day of reckoning with Germany.

The former President is now making a tour of the country in the interest of the Victory Loan campaign. He arrived in this city at 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon from Chicago and immediately left for New York, where he

made an address last night. The former President is a tireless worker. Traveling with his secretary, he answers his correspondence, prepares statements and works as the train rolls along.

"The objection to the league of nations in many quarters," declared Mr. Taft, "was due to the feeling that the past was delaying the peace treaty. Consequently the business men did not deeply look into the subject, but resented the delay in the treaty."

"However, now that we have the treaty, I feel that the league of nations will receive more consideration by opponents, and this I feel confident will help make friends for the pact."

"The peace treaty as it now stands takes into consideration the league of nations, and the league of nations cannot very well be rejected without interfering with the adoption of the treaty. The treaty would have to be amended if the league were to be discarded."

Mr. Taft also declared that he felt that Senator Harding, of Ohio, was wrong in his declaration that the league of nations has no friends in Ohio.

"I have not lived in Ohio for some time," declared the former President, "but I have addressed audiences in that state and I feel that the future will prove that Mr. Harding is not correct in his statement."

AFGHANS INVADE INDIA

Amir's Tribesmen and Regulars Cross Border—British Stiffen Line
London, May 9.—Afghan tribesmen have crossed the Afghan border with the assistance of Afghan regular troops and have occupied certain positions on the Indian side of the border, according to a dispatch from the Indian foreign office.

Military precautions have been taken by the British, who have addressed a vigorous note to the Amir.

Chileans Visit Independence Hall

Two of the three commissioners sent from Chile to study financial and industrial conditions in the larger cities of the United States are in this city as guests of the Chamber of Commerce. Today Independence Hall will be inspected and a trip to Hog Island shipyard may be made. The commissioners are Juan Enrique Forcromal and Augusto Villanueva, who are accompanied by Secretary Luis Yanez and Enrique Boonster, interpreter.

Kerensky in Paris: "Lies Low"

Paris, May 9.—Alexander Kerensky, the former Russian premier, is in Paris. It became known today. He has not, however, made an appearance in Peace Conference circles.

An Appeal to Industrial Philadelphia

Industrial Philadelphia with a quota of \$100,000,000 today faces DEFEAT in the VICTORY Loan Campaign.

Your record in Liberty Loans is:

- Second Loan - - - \$34,213,650
- Third Loan - - - 78,576,150
- Fourth Loan - - - 161,634,550

Your subscriptions to the Victory Loan through Wednesday, May 7th, were \$35,713,500.

Will this be your greeting to the really Victorious Iron Division? Was their task less than yours? Have your losses equalled theirs?

As business men you meet your contracts. You promised to back up the men who won the war and to bring them home. Your note is now due. You can ask no extension. The banks will loan on liberal terms.

Telephone Industrial Headquarters, 45 South Broad Street—Walnut 6230—for the name of your trade division Chairman and increase your subscription today.

Shall we permit other cities to meet Philadelphia's obligations?

VICTORY LOAN COMMITTEE

HAMILTON WATCH RAILROAD MODEL
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Popular size nickel movement, Railroad set, 17 fine jewels, micrometric regulator, Breguet hairspring, compensating balance, adjusted 14-15, solid filled Duober case, guaranteed 20-year. Free—solid gold-filled knife and chain with every watch. Repairs free for 1 year; only a limited number at this price.

No other dealer in Philadelphia has ever offered this Hamilton Watch on such liberal terms and at such a low price. Simply promise to pay 50c a week and you become the possessor of this wonderful watch. The finest watch that has ever been made to sell for such a low price. It is fully guaranteed by the Hamilton Watch Company and also by us. This offer may be withdrawn any day.

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Open Saturday Evenings Open Saturday Evenings

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An increasing number of manufacturers are buying national advertising as a protection for the future.

National advertising should be bought on the basis of the "long pull" and not with the expectation of immediate turnover.

Consistent, intelligent advertising, properly placed, will build prestige and volume. In other words, "public consciousness" (the process of automatic selection).

A compact, efficient organization at your immediate service.

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