

SENATORS CONTENT WITH PEACE TERMS

Hitchcock Calls It "Monumental Work"—Lodge Withholds Comment Until Later

Washington, May 9.—Entire satisfaction upon Germany under the terms of the peace treaty is expressed by Republican and Democratic senators...

Senator Hitchcock expressed the opinion the two could not be separated. "The league of nations is an integral part of the treaty and the two propositions are so interwoven that they could not be separated," he said.

Alliance Finds Approval. Senators Moses, of New Hampshire, and Sherman, of Illinois, both Republicans and opponents of the league...

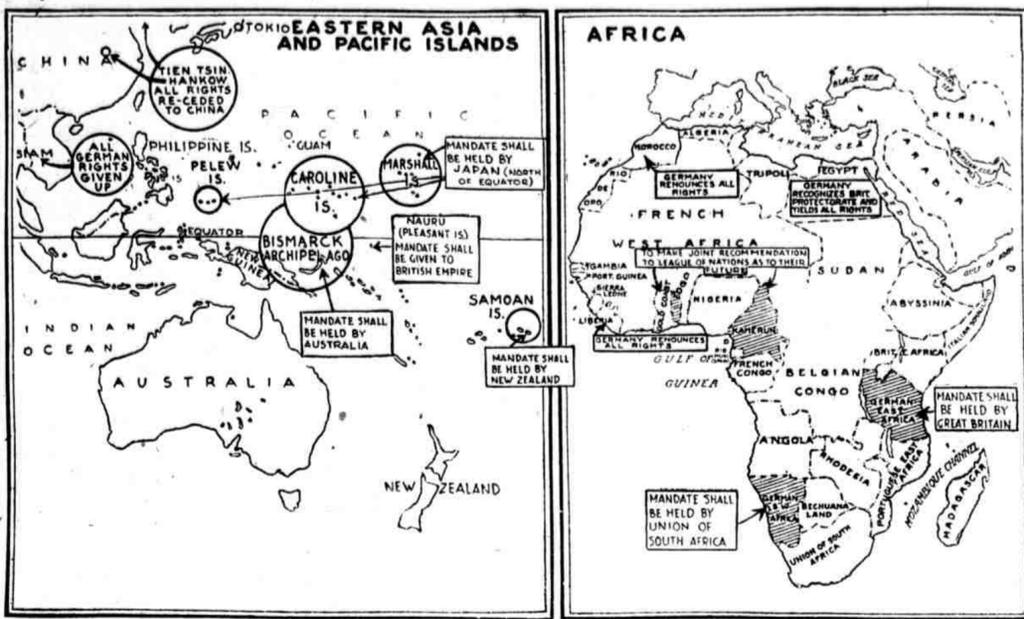
Senators Borah and Curtis, of Kansas, both Republicans, opposed the alliance. "I am not in favor of any treaty or alliance with France or with any other foreign power obligating ourselves in any way concerning future wars in Europe," said Senator Borah.

Other Senators' Comment. The comment of other senators upon the treaty follows: Senator Hitchcock: "The peace treaty as summarized in the semi-official review on it must impress every one as a monumental work."

Insures Reparation. "It also exacts from Germany the last dollar that she can possibly pay in indemnities, the total not being fixed until a commission shall have passed upon the details. It awards to France territories which in justice belong to her and it gives to both France and Belgium remuneration for the enormous losses of their people."

"In purpose and character this great document is vastly different from the treaty concluded at Vienna in 1865 by which Europe was reorganized, because in the present case the basis of reorganization is justice and the purpose of reorganization is to secure the peace of the world for the future. It meets the pledges of Lloyd George to the British people and gives to Great Britain and other nations which have suffered enormous losses from submarines the return of ten per cent on shipping thus destroyed. It measures up to the highest moral standards of

DISPOSITION OF FORMER GERMAN COLONIES BY PEACE TREATY



The world by providing for the trial of the German emperor and other officials of Germany upon the charge of violating international morality and the laws and customs of war. It provides a strict regulation of Germany's legislation for the purpose of preventing her from penalizing other nations by adverse tariffs and unjust discriminations. It answers the cry of industrial classes for better labor conditions and improved standards of living by creating certain international machinery for the purpose of recommending to various countries improved labor legislation and, finally, it provides for the occupation of German territory along the Rhine for a minimum period of fifteen years until the terms of settlement have been substantially carried out.

Adequate, Wadsworth's View. Senator Wadsworth, Republican, of New York: "While I have not been able to examine all the provisions of the summary carefully, the conditions imposed upon Germany seem to be reasonably adequate. The reparation to be made by Germany and the method of payment I have not studied. The territorial and

POINDEXTER RAPS WILSON 18 GLOUCESTER LOAN FLAGS

Senator Says President Appeals to Socialists, Who Support Him. Cambridge, Mass., May 9.—Senator Poindexter, speaking here last night, declared a dual attack was being made against the independence of the United States, and charged President Wilson with aiding the movement. "The independence of the United States is being attacked from two directions," said the Washington Senator. "One, the internationalism of the proletariat, represented by the I. W. W., and the other a movement of certain elements of international business and international financiers. Strangely, each of these movements receives support from the other."

FRANCE AS WHOLE APPROVES TREATY

Honor of Nation Satisfied, Restitution and Reparation Guaranteed

Paris, May 9.—The general comment of the Paris newspapers on the treaty is that in it the honor of France has been satisfied, and the efforts of its authors to give satisfaction to the legitimate claims to the nations wronged by German aggression are acknowledged. After analyzing the chief clauses of the peace treaty, the Temps makes the following comment:

"The experience of the war is still quite fresh. What we have learned from it is that France, the British empire and the United States have, thanks to their invincible soldiers, crushed Germany and caused the Hohenzollern empire to collapse in Berlin, although the Germans still held territorial pledges and strategic positions in front of Paris. Premier Clemenceau never gave up hoping that victory would be ours, and he was clever enough to discern among the other difficulties that would arise from victory the new conditions needed for French security, and he has managed to realize them. "Foreign Minister Pichon assisted the premier with the most unswerving devotedness, and Andre Tardieu has contributed to the work of peace-making with clear-sightedness, power and will and capacity for the task. France will be grateful to them for their good services."

Drawing a Steel Ring Around Bolshevik Russia

Revolutionary France, assailed on every side in 1792, sprang to arms and threw the invaders across the border in a few weeks and then gathered her strength for the great campaigns that planted the tricolor on half the palaces of Europe. Bolshevik Russia is now in a similar situation, but any dreams of a Soviet invasion of Germany, Poland, Hungary, and Roumania with 3,000,000 soldiers, seem nonsensical to American editors. While the Bolshevik forces under Lenine and Trotzky hold the inside position and can strike in any direction, at least five of the peoples of Europe are actively engaged in military preparations for defense. Of 850,000 Allied troops in Northeastern Europe "the English and French alone number nearly 300,000," says the New York Evening Post, and "with the Czechoslovaks and Poles in the North, a cordon of easily more than a million men can be stretched from the Baltic to the Black Sea."

Read THE LITERARY DIGEST this week—May 10th—if you would obtain a real knowledge of the present military situation in Russia. The article is illustrated by a half-tone picture of Kolchak, who heads the strongest anti-Bolshevik Government and also by a map showing how Soviet Russia is hemmed in.

Other articles of more than usual interest in this number of "The Digest" are:

- President Wilson's "Shirt-Sleeve Diplomacy"
A Translation of Articles From the Italian Press Showing the State of Public Opinion in Italy on President Wilson and His Action Regarding Fiume
Burleson Dropping the Wires
Turkey's Melancholy Days of Peace
The First Concrete Freight Car
A "Full-Blooded Romance" From Italy
Another Man Who Wrote Shakespeare
Finding Saloon "Substitutes"
The Ukraine
(Who the Ukrainians Are, and Facts About Their Country)
American Public Opinion on Fiume
Personal Glimpses of Men and Events
Many Interesting Illustrations Including Humorous Cartoons
The Surest Remedy for Bolshevism
The study of the new social disease, Bolshevism, whose menace is to-day overshadowing the greater part of Europe, reveals the outstanding fact that it is most prevalent where ignorance is most strongly entrenched. This ignorance and its attendants, poverty and want, create ideal conditions for the fostering of this dread disease. The surest way to combat these is by education, by enlarging the viewpoint, by substituting facts for fancies, reality for revolution. No perversion of the truth can long endure under the pitiless light of publicity and common sense. It is up to every red-blooded American to do his share in spreading this education as to the real issues, the vital facts, the actual conditions that lie behind the world's unrest and are making history at a pace that is simply amazing. To get these facts, stripped of unessential details, clean-cut, condensed, and up to the minute, you have only to turn each week to THE LITERARY DIGEST. Buy a copy to-day, read it yourself and pass it along to your family and friends.

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