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UNCONDITIONAL SURRENDER

AND

PEACE



BY

W. O. HART OF NEW ORLEANS

PRIVATELY PRINTED BY THE AUTHOR



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(From the New Orleans Times-Picayune, Tuesday, November 5th, 1918.)

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HUNS AT WAR LIKE MAD DOGS, WRITES W. O. HART UPON PEACE

Thinks Germany "Most Abominable Criminal in History"—Should Be Sentenced and Not Permitted to Negotiate With the Allies.

To the Editor of The Times-Picayune:

Abraham Lincoln is reported to have once said, referring to the fact that political parties do not always carry out their declarations of principles: "A platform is a good thing to get in on, but not a good thing to stand on," thus likening a political platform to a railroad car platform.

The "Fourteen Principles for World Peace" enunciated before Congress on January 8 by President Wilson, represent a very good beginning of discussion when the Allies, but not Germany or Austria, meet to consider peace terms, but they do not represent the whole case, because since that time "much water has gone under the bridge," especially as President Wilson, in his reply to Austria last week, stated that a good many events have happened since January 8 which have to be taken into consideration with what he then said.

There is only one answer to the German and Austrian requests for an armistice and eventual peace, and that is, as so well said by ex-President Roosevelt and many others, "unconditional surrender;" just as at the capitulation of Fort Donelson, during the war between the States, when General Buckner, the commander of the Confederate forces, sent a messenger with a flag of truce to General Grant to know what terms would be accorded him, the answer

came back nothing but "unconditional surrender," and "unconditional surrender" it was. It is perfectly apparent from the course of Germany in the past that if an armistice is granted the terms thereof will not be observed by her people, but that they will take advantage thereof to perpetrate greater outrages upon the unfortunate old men, women and children over whom they have temporary control, and during the time covered by the armistice they will work up some scheme to defeat the Allies either on the field in future warfare or at the Council Table if they are admitted, which ought not to be the case, but which the granting of an armistice I am afraid foreshadows. When unconditional surrender takes place, then the Allies may tell Germany upon what terms it will have permanent peace.

Germany, the most abominable criminal in history, must be sentenced—not allowed to negotiate for peace. There must be no conference, no peace table. There must be only unconditional surrender, and after that, terms of punishment dictated by the Allies. Germany protests against a peace with a "sting" to it, but that is just what Germany is going to get.

As a preliminary, Germany and Austria should be compelled to evacuate all territory of the Allies—Belgium, France, Serbia, Montenegro, Rumania, Russia, Italy and Poland, and also Luxemburg—the Allies to take possession of Alsace and Lorraine, Italy Irredente, Austrian and German Poland; the German soldiers should be compelled to leave their arms, both large and small, and all ammunition in the hands of the Allies and return to Germany entirely unarmed (and disarmament must be permanent, except that proper provision may be made for preserving domestic order), and every submarine should be delivered, or accounted for, to the Allies, who should take charge of the submarine bases and the German and Austrian navies, no matter where their ships may be; and to guard against German treachery therewith take possession of Heligoland, Kiel and the Kiel canal and Pola; the great Krupp works at

Esssen and similar manufacturies in Germany and Austria should be turned over to representatives of the Allies to be worked or not as the Allies should determine; the Allies should station troops wherever they think proper in Germany and Austria in order to preserve order and to prevent uprisings and treachery on the part of the German and Austrian people, and to prevent anarchy when the Emperors of Germany and Austria are dethroned, and to assist in the establishment of such new governments as the people of these countries may select. All Allied prisoners must be released and sent home, and German prisoners should be put to work to clear and repair the roads, the fields and cities, damaged and destroyed by German and Austrian vandals; ample guarantee should be given by the surrender of German forests, mines and manufacturing establishments and other property, that the pecuniary damage to the devastated countries should be provided for as far as possible.

The German merchant fleet, where not already taken possession of by the Allies, should be delivered to representatives thereof, and the principle "ship for ship" and "ton for ton" should be vigorously enforced. Of course, no money compensation and no physical reparation is possible for murdered non-combatants, men, women and children, for mutilated children, nor for ravished women; nor for churches, libraries, museums, forests and works of art, which can never be replaced, but indemnity to cover them as far as possible as well as the expenses of the war should be exacted from the German people, and they should know that their labor for at least a generation will be needed, so far as the profits thereof are concerned, to repair in a small measure the wrongs they have inflicted upon the world.

The German, individually, is generally as good a citizen as there is in the world, but collectively when war is presented to them they become savages in the broadest sense of the term; just like mad dogs, nothing is sacred in their way; ninety per cent. of the people of Germany believe the Kaiser to be greater than God (but the German people, like all

idolators, will in time destroy their idol, and this may come much sooner than we anticipate); the other ten per cent. believe him to be the equal of God; perhaps ten per cent. ought to be nine per cent., because there is a small minority, almost insignificant, in Germany, which have no regard for the Kaiser, but their influence unfortunately and the one or two newspapers which they control has not been sufficient to stop the tide of butchery and barbarism begun and encouraged by the Emperor and his ministers and his generals, endorsed by the press as a whole, by the people, and, sad to say, by the clergy, as witness the recent pronouncement of the bishop of Cologne, and carried out by the people not only under the orders of the Emperor, but to support their own ideas and designs brought about by their love of war, their lust for power and their delight in destruction, which was exemplified in the recently discovered destruction and mutilation of the records of St. Quentin, and the continued looting of evacuated territory in Belgium, France and Russia.

And not content with using the mines of Belgium for their own profit, as the war seems about to end, the German vandals are destroying them as far as possible so as to make their use for the Belgian people, the owners thereof, of no value to them for many years to come.

The talk about the "simple German people" is mere twaddle. When a people are taught from the cradle up to worship Kaiserism there can be no difference between their character and that of their rulers. As Arthur Balfour says: "Brutes they were when they entered the war and brutes they remained." And as the New York Tribune well adds: "It is time to have done with the fiction that the war was created by a handful of marplots or junkers. It was created by the wealth and intoxicating success of the German nation (supported and backed up by the German people as a whole), and for it they must pay, and the United States will not mitigate the punishment."

The Germans have brought nothing but the sterile doctrine of force to the regions they temporarily overran. They have enslaved the people, wasted the fields, wrecked the monuments. No consideration of humanity, of international law, of what we once called Christian sympathy, has tempered their violence or moderated their barbarity. In all that they have done for four long years they have shown only one spirit. We call them Huns, not in anger, not in passion—neither anger nor passion has place with us—but no other name expresses the ideals which they have disclosed.

In all cases justice should be tempered with mercy, but in the case of Germany a remark once made by a celebrated Judge, when he was asked to speak against capital punishment, is directly pertinent: "I am opposed to the infliction of capital punishment, but not until the murderers stop it first."

When the time comes for the Peace meeting, Germany and Austria should not be represented, except perhaps as witnesses, for the pronouncement of their doom, and only present for the purpose of accepting what the Allies say they must do, just as the convicted criminal must be in Court when the dread sentence of death is pronounced by the Judge.

The character of the German people is shown by the torpedoing of the passenger steamers *Leinster* and *Hirano Maru*, with the loss of over one thousand defenseless lives, men, women and children, and the bombing of a hospital, providentially this time without the loss of life, and this while in the same breath Germany was asking for an armistice as a beginning of peace; except in degree the crime of sinking these vessels was equal to that of the *Lusitania*, the knowledge of which will ever prevent Germany from being recognized among the people of the world as a civilized nation, and which was celebrated by the German people by the striking of a commemorative medal in honor (?) thereof.

As truly said by Samuel Gompers, the great labor leader

of America: "Until Germany has had a Fourth of July or a Fourteenth of July to celebrate it will never know the meaning of freedom, civilization, decency and liberty," and that time is a long way off.

What Germany is thought of is shown by an extract from a Tokio newspaper, where that country is described as "a common enemy who is a deliberate transgressor of the cause of peace, justice and humanity."

The insincerity of Germany's peace offer is shown in a statement just made that until an armistice has been granted submarine warfare shall not cease; this is the same old dictatorial style of Germany, "you must do as I tell you first, before I will do anything that you want me to do"; but this country and the Allies will never submit to that dictation; Germany will be told what it has to do, and the German people, for there is no distinction between the people and the Government, will have to do it.

The last German note is an effrontery to the President of the United States and to all the American people, as well as to the other nations associated with the United States in the war.

Germany speaks of a general, partial disarmament preliminary to an armistice, a proposition which, of course, will not be considered for a moment.

The note still speaks of the honor of the German people and nation, which if it ever existed has long since disappeared; as if a country could have any honor which loots defenseless prisoners, attacks the Red Cross of its adversaries and uses the Red Cross on its ammunition wagons, knowing that with that sign they are free from attack; it asks for a Peace of Justice, for Germany. Justice, while the last thing which Germany wants, is exactly what will be meted out to that country, its rulers, its army and navy and its people.

"Forgive them not, for they know very well what they do," as so well said by Sarah Bernhardt.

In this regard, Germany is like the criminal in jail, who,

after telling his story to his lawyer, is told by the latter: "I will see that you get Justice." "Justice—Justice: that is just what I do not want. I want to get out of jail." As laconically expressed by Senator Lodge: "No peace that satisfies Germany in any degree can ever satisfy us."

The dethronement of the Kaiser will not bring Germany to its senses; if another government is formed it will be on the same theory; perhaps not so ruthless or cruel, but dictatorial and supercilious. To paraphrase a well-known Biblical event: "The voice may be the voice of Jacob, but the hand is the hand of Esau."

It would be humorous, if it were not pathetic to read that Germany has appointed a Commission to ascertain the physical damage it has done to Belgium, and that the head of the Commission is the notorious German governor of Belgium, the murderer of Edith Cavell.

The Socialists of Germany are no more to be trusted than the Imperialists; their lust for power is just as great, and their character is shown by their support of the War Party in Germany (with few exceptions), all its brutalities, cruelties and barbarities, and their so-called overnight reforming is simply an evidence of their desire to gain power, no matter at whose cost.

In his mad adventure the Kaiser turned treaties into scraps of paper, broke every law of honorable warfare, on land and sea, murdered innocent women and children, burned and pillaged the cities his armies invaded, ruthlessly trampled on the rights of neutral peoples and made frightfulness his weapon to enslave the world.

The Kaiser will never surrender, and unless he is actually captured in war, when the crash comes he will skip away to some foreign country, there to live in oblivion and remorse; this is the best thing that could happen, for if he were executed or exiled he would be made a martyr, and the German people would continue to look up to him as they have in the past.

While, of course, he did not expect the crash to come, the probability is that the Kaiser did not attack and overrun Holland because he wanted to be sure of a place of refuge in case the unexpected should happen, realizing full well that if he conquered the rest of the world, the seizure and occupation of Holland would be as easy of accomplishment as "Taking candy from a child."

No one wants to destroy Germany or German cities or German property, because reprisals after all mean nothing in the long run; if A burns down B's house, B gains nothing by burning down A's house, but if he takes A's house to make him pay for the burning of his own house then he has accomplished some good for the world; and so it must be in this case; German property must be taken by the Allies in order to pay in part at least for the wrongs done by Germany, and Germany must know the price it must pay.

The women and children and old men of Germany have nothing to fear from the Allies, but in fact they will be better treated than they were by their own soldiers; but the men of Germany who are able to do so must be compelled to work, and work, and work to help repair the material damage done by their vandalism, brutality and bestiality. Recently some spokesman for Germany said that country would never consent to a peace beneath its dignity, as if such a country, with such a ruler, could know the meaning of this word; and particularly is this so when we recall the extremely humiliating terms which less than six months ago Germany proposed to exact from the Allies as a basis of peace, on the theory that it had won the war. And note what was said to the Rumanian Commissioners when the so-called Treaty of Peace was presented to them:

"You think these terms are harsh. Wait. When we dictate terms to the western powers, which we will have conquered presently, then you will know what harsh terms are."

I quote the following from the papers of last week: "Referring specifically to the proposed sale of the property in

New Jersey of the North German Lloyd and Hamburg-American steamship lines, the note (from Germany) says it is an endeavor to 'shackle through the force the opportunities of German shipping interests to develop in the future.' " This protest from Germany! Germany, which has devastated and destroyed private property without reason, except for the mere pleasure of destroying it, as has been done repeatedly, the most recent cases being the cities of Douai, Roubaix and Turcoing, just captured by the Allies, to protest against the preservation of property, once belonging to it, for the use of the world. This is on a par with German arrogance from the beginning of the war up to the present.

The old English Law of Deodands should be applied to German and Austrian submarines, and they must be totally destroyed as submarines and their component parts put to peaceful use, and after the war is over and peace has been universally declared and observed the submarines of the Allies must be similarly treated, and thereafter any nations using submarines, except for mercantile or pleasure purposes, should be outlawed, and the crews of such vessels considered as pirates and treated as such when captured.

All enemy forts and fortresses on the borders of other countries should be dismantled and destroyed, and in time those of the Allies should be likewise destroyed, as their continuance is a prolific source of distrust, and their removal will bring the nations closer together in peace and confidence, as has been the case with Canada and the United States for over one hundred years.

German shipping must be a thing of the past for many, many years to come, as whatever ships it now owns should become the property of the Allies, in part payment of the indemnity it will owe, and its shipbuilding plants must be operated by the Allies for the benefit of the world, other than Germany; besides, while the seas are free, ports are not, and no country in the world which has suffered from Germany's acts in the war will for at least a generation allow any German vessels to enter its ports; and we all know

that the ship laboring men of France and England and perhaps other countries have announced that owing to German cruelties upon the high seas they will refuse to handle goods from and to German vessels, so even if German vessels could enter the ports of the Allies they could not and should not be allowed to transport merchandise either way, except insofar as such ships may be used to transport products of German factories, fields, forests and mines, the profits from which shall be used by the Allies to repair part of the material damage done by the German hordes who devastated Belgium, France and other countries; and for the same reason the Allies must take possession of and administer the railroads, canals, navigable rivers and lakes, and where necessary the highways, and in general the public utilities of Germany.

And probably the Allies may find it advisable to take possession of all the ports of Germany and Austria and collect the customs dues for the benefit of the devastated countries, allowing such portion of the receipts as may be necessary to carry on the internal affairs thereof, just as is being done in the cases of Haiti and San Domingo, and has been done in other countries by the United States, and for reasons elsewhere stated herein all exports from Germany and Austria should be supervised so as to protect laborers in the United States and the countries of the Allies and to see that the profits thereon should be used as part of the indemnity which the contract powers must pay.

Mr. Kahn, of New York, the great banker, either of German birth or descent, thus sums up what Germany has done to the world:

“The land to which we were linked by fond memories has been made an outcast among the nations, convicted of high treason against civilization and of unspeakable crimes against humanity.” As Germany has made itself an outcast, so an outcast it must be, and no civilized nation will receive its representatives whose hands will ever be dripping with human blood.

The peace treaty should be signed not in Berlin or Versailles, but in Brussels, and the peace congress should be presided over by King Albert, the most heroic figure in history, and before the proceedings begin the blessings of God should be invoked on the labors of the Commissioners by Cardinal Mercier, whom neither threats nor commands prevented from doing his duty to his people oppressed, outraged and enslaved as they were by the German hordes. The desperation of Germany is shown by its efforts of base flattery to overcome the feelings of this great man to secure his sympathy, but he knows them too well to be caught in any such trap.

The greatest men of the world should represent the Allies in this congress, and I hope that ex-President Theodore Roosevelt may be the leader of the American delegation, for no matter how much we may differ from him in politics or in policy, everyone must admit his great Americanism, his great ability and his determination to stand for the right under all circumstances; and joined by Mr. House they would present, so to speak, a "stone wall" against which German craftiness would beat in vain.

It is rumored that when the time comes the principal German representatives claiming to sit at the Peace Table will be General Winterfeldt, who, after being succored and cared for in France while ill in 1913, the year before the war, went into Spain, and used the information he had received while accepting the hospitalities of France, by sending spies all over that country to get information for his Imperial master, to be used in the world war which he was then planning; and Mathias Ersberger, the arch-plotter who tried in every way, by bribes and otherwise, to divide the Allies and corrupt their soldiers, and Von Bernsdorff, the hypocrite, false friend and instigator of conspiracies against the United States, its territory and the property of its people, who did his best to embroil this country in trouble with its neighbors and other friendly countries of the world, promising them some of our States in return for their treachery if they had

attacked us, as he hoped, but they were too honest to listen to his blandishments; and under whose superintendence and direction so many acts of sabotage were inflicted on American property and shipping while he was German Ambassador to the United States, from the beginning of the war in 1914 until he was unceremoniously "kicked out," something that ought to have been done nearly three years before it occurred.

And notwithstanding his great efforts and those of others in the employ of the German Government in the United States, it is to their great and eventual credit, patriotism and sacredness of their oaths when they became citizens, that the Germans in this country who had been naturalized, almost to a man, stood by the country of their adoption, and so did those of German descent; the few exceptions, because there are exceptions to every rule, and there are black sheep in every flock, were almost insignificant compared with those who remained true and showed their adherence to the country of their adoption.

The result of the peace congress must not only be the restoration and rehabilitation of the small nations, which have suffered so much during the war, but the peoples so long under alien rule must be restored to freedom and recognized as entitled to control their own affairs; these embrace the inhabitants of Armenia, Arabia, Bohemia, Finland, which will soon awake from the German nightmare which is now oppressing it; Mesopotamia, Palestine, Poland, Siberia, Slavonia and Syria; and a great Yugo-Slav state must be created; and as "freedom shrieked when Kosciusko fell," so will freedom cheer when the people of Poland have restored to them their United Country; and who knows but that the spirit of Louis Kossuth may yet hover over a regenerated and independent and truly-free Hungary.

The Balkan States must be arranged geographically and ethnologically and the great nations support and encourage them to work out their own future.

The suggestion recently made that the Balkan churches

should unite with the American Episcopal Church and adopt the English service, if carried out, will do more to bring freedom, liberty and intelligence to the people of those countries than anything that could possibly happen, and the idea should be encouraged and fostered in every way possible; just as the teaching of English in Mexico will bring regeneration to that troubled country.

Germany has always been in favor of what is called "a strong German peace"; that is, give Germany all that it asks for and it will be the most satisfied nation in the world.

Another expression used by a German statesman is that Germany is ready for "a peace with right," but not a "peace by might"; what it calls "a peace with right" would be a German-made peace, which must never be agreed to under any circumstances, and a "peace by might" is what German is going to get.

Germany cries for mercy, but to her the world may well say: "That mercy you have failed to show, cannot be shown to you."

A provision which should be incorporated in the peace treaties with the four powers that waged war against the world is, that until the civilized world is satisfied that they have returned to civilization, if such a thing be possible, Consular Courts should be established by the other countries of the world, just as they are and have been in heathen lands, so that citizens and subjects of the Allies unfortunate enough to be compelled to visit the enemy countries will have protection in their lives, liberty and property, which it would not do to trust to the German courts any more than it would do to trust them to the German Government.

The hypocritical "Holier than Thou" whine of Germany that it has been guilty of no cruelties is on a par with the cruelties themselves, which began almost at the birth of the war and have been repeated and intensified from time to time, and are forcibly presented in a recent statement by Dr. Moore, the British chaplain of Lille, just relieved from four years' submission to Germany; and what he says may be partially quoted:

“British prisoners were kept without food for three days and nights after their capture, and this was done deliberately in order to break their spirit. I have watched dying men go through the streets to their tasks; at first the German authorities would not even permit me to bury the British dead; I have seen famished men raking through piles of rubbish picking out bits of cabbage leaves and other refuse and eating them eagerly. Eight thousand young women were forcibly seized and sent away to work hundreds of miles from their homes. For this conscription of girls German officers made an arbitrary choice, saying to one, ‘You,’ and to another, ‘You,’ and then ordering the men to take them; this was to be a life of misery and horror to any girl of decent instincts; twelve thousand men and boys were sent away farther into Germany so that their labor should not be given to their own people; the girls were intimately examined by German doctors to see if they were in good health and undiseased, there being no detail omitted which could have made the whole thing more vile and repellant to every civilized instinct; the horrors were so great that two officers of the German army refused to do their part in this terrible work, and were severely punished by their superiors.”

And, of course, Lille is not the only place where helpless and defenseless prisoners have been cruelly and barbarously treated, as is shown by the testimony of returned prisoners, as well as that of neutral observers and investigators, and the depth of depravity is shown by orders found on German prisoners that wells in evacuated land should be poisoned.

Not content with robbing and looting the property of defenseless persons and of being guilty of extreme cruelty to prisoners, the Germans were not satisfied, but went on in their nefarious work by stealing from prisoners, principally Americans, the few comforts sent to them by their friends in the United States and elsewhere.

And with peace on their lips, but with hate in their heart; the Germans, as they retreat, throw gas bombs on the fleeing and returning inhabitants of Belgium, destroying whom they can, and making invalids of as many of the remainder as

possible.

Even the Bolsheviki, the creature of Germany, in answer to a German complaint of inhuman treatment of political adversaries, replied as follows: "Germany, which violated the neutrality of Belgium and holds populations of invaded countries under a brutal yoke, is not qualified to intervene in this question."

Turkey, whose barbarities, cruelties and indignities, perpetrated upon the helpless Christian subjects of the Sultan, have shocked the civilized world for years and years, and which, during the present war, were encouraged if not actually incited by the Kaiser, must be restricted to its original territory in Asia, and Constantinople and the Dardanelles taken from the grasp of the infidel and neutralized for the benefit of the world.

The German colonies must never be returned for barbaric and cruel exploitation which have been their lot in the past, but should be given to England, and then under the beneficent administration of that country they will in time blossom as the rose, as has been the case of Egypt, and other parts of the Dark Continent under English rule.

The Allies might demand more than the foregoing, but to slightly paraphrase the great saying of Martin Luther: "With God's help they can ask no less;" for unless Germany is forced to pecuniarily be punished as far as possible, no other reparation being possible, then Germany will have won the war in an economic sense, because its territory and all its industries remain absolutely untouched.

In preference to an immediate peace, I believe the people of France would prefer to drive the invading Huns out of their beloved country by force of arms before the surrender comes, and I do not doubt that the people of the world in general hope they may do so.

I have always been in favor of a League of Nations, giving expression to my views on the subject in 1911 in a paper which I read at the Third Peace Congress in Baltimore that year, entitled, "Universal Peace Impossible Without an International Code."

THE SPIRIT OF 1918



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But the League must be composed of civilized Nations, and not include barbarians who fire shrapnel at boats laden with women and children, and are guilty of so many other atrocities.

Universal disarmament must come with final Peace, for otherwise the War would have been fought in vain and the great sacrifices made for the cause of Democracy, Freedom and Liberty will have been worse than useless.

And to prevent Germany from preparing for another War it must not be allowed to manufacture and store up instruments of warfare, but whatever arms and munitions its people may need for domestic purposes, must be furnished to them under proper safeguards and strict accountability by and to the other countries of the world.

No matter what the other Allies may do, so far as the United States is concerned, the Germans and Austrians interned in this country must be returned to their own land; and considering how anxious they were to serve their own countries during the war by violating the hospitalities of the country which gave them a home, and in many cases fortunes, they can hardly object when the war is over to being sent back to Germany and Austria to work therefor and help pay the bills which the Allies will present to them and which must be settled to the uttermost farthing.

Immigration to this country from Germany and Austria must in the future be greatly curtailed and circumscribed and probably be placed upon the same footing as immigration from China, until after a long term of probation, the residents of these countries, who desire to come to America, have shown by their words and deeds that they are fit subjects for residence in the great Republic; and in future no foreigner, no matter from what country, should be naturalized in the United States unless he can read, write and speak the English language; if a foreigner who desires to become a citizen cannot learn to do this in the five years required for residence, he will never learn, and no man who cannot do this can appreciate the spirit of American institutions.

W. O. HART.

ADDENDA.

With the consent of Mr. J. Walker Ross, Editor of The New Orleans Daily States, I add to what I have heretofore written, an article published in that paper, on Sunday, Nov. 17, 1918, endorsing in a few words my sentiments as above expressed.

The article just as it was published in The States is as follows:

GERMAN PEOPLE DESERVE NO MERCY.

BY LIEUT. COL. REPINGTON.

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(Cable to New York World and New Orleans States.)

LONDON, Nov. 16.—Since July 15 there has been no break nor serious setback in the continuous triumph of the Allied arms and the war ends with the greatest disaster Germany has experienced for over a century. Every symbol of the enemy's pride and power falls with the abdication of Wilhelm II.

It was not fitting that he whose misuse of power brought about the death of millions and whose name ever will be execrated by countless numbers of bereaved people should any longer possess a vestige of authority. Such has been the verdict of Germans and it is also ours.

But that the sins of the whole German people can be washed out by the sacrifice of the Emperor and the dynasty is not a tenable thesis. The German people associated themselves with the initial and odious treachery of their Government, and they supported and gloated over the ravages and murders, the looting and arson, the poison gas and the infamous massacre of innocent civilians on land and on sea.

Their vile women spat upon our prisoners and every fresh outrage found peers and peasants, professors and parsons to defend it.

Only when it was proved by the weight of our arms that barbarity did not pay, did this miserable people flee from the wrath to come and as treacherously deserted their Emperor as they treacherously had deserted civilization. Not so easily can they escape from the consequences of their shameful acts and from the scales of evenhanded justice in which their offenses will be weighed.

I also quote other newspaper articles, as follows:
(From the New Orleans Daily States, November 21, 1918.)

GERMANY INTENDED, IF SHE HAD WON, TO TAKE CONTINENT

London, Nov. 21.—(British Wireless Service.)—The late Albert Ballin, general director of the Hamburg-American Steamship Company, in discussing the indicated armistice terms to be given to Germany, in a letter to the editor of the National Zeitung, of Berlin, shortly before his death, according to a telegram from Zurich, said:

“The indicated military, economic and political conditions of the entente are much more moderate than might have been expected from our situation. We need only think what our terms would have been had we been the victors.

“We would have demanded the occupation of Paris and London. We would have dictated peace at Buckingham Palace and annexed the entire continent from the Ural Mountains to the Bay of Biscay.”

(From the New Orleans States, November 22, 1918.)

Germans lynched Miss Cavell and Captain Fryatt, murdered priests, speared babies, and ruthlessly executed other unoffending persons. Some of her submarine crews were

guilty of crimes equally cold-blooded and atrocious. Not all the tools who committed these horrors can, of course, be brought to the bar of justice. But there is no reason why the higher-ups who ordered them should not be arraigned, tried and made to pay a penalty commensurate with the savagery of their acts.

Liberalism is just as much on trial now as autocracy has been. What it has gained by physical force may all be lost by moral weakness and indecision. If the high aims which nerved millions of freemen in desperate battle are not to govern their representatives at the council board the disillusionment of democracy will be as tragic as that which defeat has brought upon the hosts of absolutism.—New York World.

(From the New Orleans Item, November 23, 1918.)

BRITISH, FREED BY GERMANS, ARE GIVEN NO FOOD

Are Turned Adrift in Rags and Made to Walk Home.

COMMITTEE REPORTS INHUMAN FLOGGINGS

Inquisitors Say Disgrace Is Flagrant and Infers Berlin Approves It.

London, Nov. 23.—Pitiable conditions among British prisoners liberated by the Germans since the signing of the armistice are described by Reuter's correspondent at French

headquarters. Thousands of these men, mostly British, are entering France daily. The correspondent writes:

“I have never seen human beings in such a state of raggedness, hunger and misery. When the camps at Forbach, thirty-eight miles east of Metz, as well as those elsewhere, were broken up the prisoners, most of whom were captured during the March offensive, were told to clear out and seek help from their allies. They started to walk the fifty or sixty miles to the allied lines, but were given no food and had no money. They were in shameful rags, the soles dropping off their boots. Some wore clogs and no socks.

“They left the prison camps in droves of hundreds, in charge of German officers and soldiers who had deserted. The weather was very cold and many died by the roadside within a few miles from friends. When the survivors entered the French lines, French soldiers who were hardened war heroes were horrified to see men in such a plight. It is not doubted that this suffering was intentionally imposed upon the British. Prisoners of other nationalities are agreed that the British were treated worse than the others at all German camps.”

A further report of Sir Robert Younger's committee, dealing with the treatment of British prisoners in the coal and salt mines of Germany, gives harrowing details of brutal treatment by the Germans. This report says:

“From testimony scarcely a month old, it is evident that there is no sign of improvement whatever in the treatment of prisoners in Germany. This disgrace is open and flagrant and the only possible inference is that Berlin deliberately approves of it. There is no doubt that work in the mines is inflicted as punishment. Here is an abstract from a letter dated May 20 last from a British private soldier:

“We have had little to eat since we left Hameln. Two of

our number have gone to the hospital with broken arms and the remainder are suffering from cuts on their heads and bruises as the result of floggings they received at the last place. If you could only see the boys here; they all look like dead men. They are worked to death.' ”

The record of daily promiscuous violence might be much further illustrated. To scores of men who have given evidence concerning the mining camps, kicks, blows and insults became a part of the normal routine.

(From the New Orleans Times-Picayune, Sunday, Nov. 24, 1918.)

FRENCH WOMEN BACK TERMS OF ARMISTICE.

Make Firm Refusal to Plea for Mitigation of Proposals Laid Down to Huns.

(By United Press.)

Paris, Nov. 23.—(British Wireless Service.)—The National Council of French Women has declined to intercede with the French government to mitigate the terms of the German armistice. In reply to a message published in the press from German women to Madame Jules Sigfried, president of the council, the council unaimously adopted this resolution:

“No, we will not intercede with our government to mitigate the conditions of the armistice which are only too justified by the manner in which Germany has waged war.

“In the course of these tragic years German women, holding victory was certain, remained silent at the crimes of their government, their army and navy.

“At the congress at The Hague, to which she refused to go, the secretary of the National Council of German Women was invited to protest against the violation of Belgium and

against the torpedoing of the Lusitania. She wrote in reply:

“We are as one with our people. The men who took the responsibility for Germany are as dear to us as those who are shedding their blood for us on the battle field.”

“To our indignant protest against the deportation of women and young girls and when we showed that history might possibly bring a reversal of fortune, there was no response.”

EXTRACT FROM BERNE CABLEGRAM BY JULIAN GRANDE.

When German secret documents are published the world will be appalled at the depths of degradation to which Germans, with high scunding names and titles, sunk. Thus, after Italy's entrance into the war, Prince Von Buelow, in conjunction with the German consul general at Zur, was engaged in endeavoring to introduce poison bombs, cholera bacilli and germs for infecting horses and poisoning wells into Italy via Switzerland. This was proved by recent inquiries of the Swiss authority which resulted in the immediate expulsion of the German consul general and vice consul at Zur. Von Buelow escaped from Switzerland and is now probably hiding somewhere in Germany.

(From the New Orleans Item, Sunday, Nov. 24, 1918.)

GERMANS PLAN UNITED FRONT AT PEACE TABLE.

(By J. W. T. Mason, United Press War Expert.)

New York, Nov. 23.—Germany is trying to postpone her experiment in democracy and is endeavoring to hold fast under a compromise regime for the purpose of presenting a united front at the peace conference and taking advantage of any differences German diplomacy may be able to create among the allies. The actual happenings within Germany are being carefully concealed by the German censor. The Germans themselves have confessed that they do not know

whether Hohenzollern has officially abdicated or not. Prince Max has mysteriously dropped out of public life, and whether he is still Germany's self-appointed regent is another secret.

Two different ministries have been announced from Berlin within a week, yet there has been no indication whether the second list, containing conservative elements, has formally replaced the first list made up exclusively of Socialist leaders. It is apparent the German people have not got their minds on their revolution. They are bent on saving what they can at the peace conference by the same old methods of "efficiency" that have brought disgrace and travail upon their country.

The Germans are afraid to let themselves loose in their new freedom. They want to safeguard themselves from being too democratic, for they fear if that happens, they will become weakened and the allies will exterminate them. Chancellor Ebert has urged what in effect is this viewpoint upon Germans in a special proclamation.

EXTRACT FROM EDITORIAL IN MEMPHIS COMMERCIAL APPEAL, SUNDAY, NOV. 24, 1918.

"Germany must pay for the wrong she has done either in kind or in surrender of commercial advantages.

"The Germans may say that to restore Northern France and Belgium would be to beggar them for a hundred years. So be it. We have Germany's word, uttered by Hollweg, the prime minister, at the beginning of the war, as follows: 'The law of necessity drove us through Belgium; we did a wrong when we went through their country, and we will have to pay for the damages we have done,' or words to this effect. So Germany should be made to pay Belgium for every brick and for every spool of thread wrongfully taken. Every act of destruction done in Belgium must be paid for, because, primarily, Germany was there not as an invader under a law of war, but as a highwayman.

“Germany deliberately started out on this program. Germany realized what she was doing; and Germany built up a bill against herself. The account is due now. But Germany miscalculated on the bill collector. The bill collector is armed and Germany must pay unless some friend of the bill collector begins to beg her off.

“Germany destroyed vast quantities of property in France in violation of the law of war. This destruction must be analyzed and that part of the wrong done unlawfully must be repaired in kind. **If the process results in reducing Germany to a second-class power, so be it.**

“Bernhardi in ‘The Next War’ stated that Germany would never be safe until France was reduced to a second-class power. The Kaiser evidently approved Bernhardi’s book because, during the war, Bernhardi was one of the crack commanders and was in great favor until he lost several fights.

“If Germany took a chance on reducing France to a second-class power, by casting the dice of Mars, and loses, Germany has no complaint if France says that ‘we can be safe only when Germany is reduced to a second-class power.’ That is what it amounts to.

“Germany, by her conduct in beginning this war, and Germany, by her conduct in prosecuting the war, demonstrates her unfitness to be on equal terms with France and Italy, England and the United States. These four powers are willing to sit in conference, all equal, but Germany, in such an arrangement, is out of place, because **Germany in any conference or arrangement holds herself to be first.**”

BAVARIA SHOWS GERMANY LAID TRAP FOR WAR.

London, Nov. 26.—(By Associated Press.)—Publication of official reports from the Bavarian minister at Berlin to his home government confirm evidence already in the hands of the entente that Germany and Austria conspired to bring about the war. It was for this reason that the terms of

Austria's ultimatum to Serbia were made so drastic that hostilities were bound to follow.

The revelations have been published in Munich after permission had been asked by the Bavarian premier and foreign minister of the German federal government. They are in the form of a report sent to Munich on July 18, 1914, by Count von Lerchenfeld, the Bavarian minister at Berlin.

According to the report the delivery of the ultimatum to Serbia was delayed until after President Poincare and Premier Viviani of France, had gone to St. Petersburg, which would make it difficult for the entente nations to arrive at an understanding and take counter measures.

Count von Lerchenfeld said that "Serbia obviously cannot accept such conditions as will be laid down," and that as a consequence "there must be war." He declared that action on the part of Austria could not be long delayed, "for that might give Serbia, under pressure from France and Russia, an opportunity to offer satisfaction."

In a telegram to Munich from Berlin July 31, 1914, Count von Lerchenfeld said that Sir Edward Grey's efforts to preserve peace would "certainly not succeed in arresting the course of events." Later the same day he wired information as to ultimatums to Russia and France, forecast their rejection by both nations, and told of plans to hurl Germany's armies against France, which, he said, would be "overwhelmed in four weeks."

He said that the morale of the French army was poor and that it was poorly armed.

On August 4 the Bavarian minister outlined Germany's intention to violate Belgian neutrality, saying: "The chief general staff has declared that even British neutrality will be paid for too dearly if the price is respect of Belgium. An attack on France is possible only through Belgium."

(From the New Orleans States, Wednesday, Nov. 27, 1918.)

FORTY-NINE PRIESTS KILLED AFTER TORTURE BY GERMAN INVADERS

Malines, Belgium, Nov. 27.—(Havas.)—Forty-nine Belgian priests were tortured and put to death by the Germans during the occupation, Cardinal Mercier, the Primate of Belgium, declared in an interview today. He added that twelve thousand men were removed from his diocese to Germany, where they were forced to work. Other crimes committed by the Germans, the Cardinal said, were too long and too terrible to relate briefly.

The fact that the stories of starvation in Germany were false shows that the Huns, true to form, lied to the last.

Extracts from cable with London date line published in the New Orleans Item, Wednesday, November 27, 1918:

As the Chronicle editorially points out, "The peoples which, a month ago, composed the central empires are debtors of the associated powers. Restitution and reparation must be bought from them on a colossal scale. It is out of the question that Belgium and France should be left to repair unaided the monstrous wrongs inflicted on them by the German nation simply because the Hohenzollerns have gone out of business. Nor can Great Britain forego the satisfaction of her claims in regard to her illegally torpedoed merchantmen.

"To do so would be in effect to legalize sea crimes. Some responsible government or governments will have to be set up by the German people, otherwise we might have no alternative but to occupy Germany ourselves for an indefinite period until the difficulties are cleared up. This course would be taken with the utmost reluctance."

"Germany has been challenged again and again to produce the whole correspondence between Berlin and Vienna

during July, 1914," says the Times. "She has never dared produce it. Will the new government dare—just to show the gulf between it and its predecessors? Bavaria has proved she was an accomplice of Berlin and Vienna. She supported them until they lost and now she shall not whiten her character in the eyes of the allies by blackening the record of her confederates."

"The Kaiser, after taking every possible step to throw the allies off their guard, struck, expecting in a few weeks to have the world at his feet," says the Mail. "The revelations made by Bavaria will not surprise the allies nor dispassionate historians in neutral countries."

"Thus was the blood bath prepared. Is the Kaiser to be allowed to go without trial?" is the comment of the Express.

(From the New Orleans States, Thursday, Nov. 28, 1918.)

GERMANS KEEP 15,000 PRISONERS IN MINES UNDER ARTILLERY PROTECTION.

Paris, Nov. 28.—(Havas.)—Details of the systematic sequestration or destruction of machinery in the French factories in the Briey valley region is given by the correspondent at Briey of Le Journal.

All stocks of merchandise, iron ore, cast iron and steel were first requisitioned by German inspectors and engineers, the correspondent says, and then fifteen officers and 100 men arrived to organize the destruction of the plants. German manufacturers visited the region and picked out certain pieces of machinery which they wished placed in their own plants, and these were shipped immediately to Germany.

After these selections had been made the demolition of blast furnaces, steam engines, boilers, tools, gearings and electric light fixtures not connected with the actual working of the mines, was carried out, the employees of the plants

being compelled to aid the Germans in their devastation.

In the meantime the exploitation of the mines was kept in full swing. Prisoners to the number of 15,000 were put to work with hardly any rest and under terrible discipline. The output of the mines was larger than in peace times, and, the correspondent adds, this enabled the Central Powers to hold out for four years.

Let us not forget that the German women who are appealing to America for food and a modification of the armistice are probably the same women who spat in the faces of wounded American and British prisoners.

London, Nov. 28.—“It will be a great mistake to suppose the Kaiser is done with; he has many adherents in Germany who are quite resolved not to take the recent defeat lying down,” is the opinion given the Daily Mail’s correspondent at The Hague by a Dutch citizen who spent the whole period of the revolution in Bremerhaven and has now returned by Holland.

The returned Dutchman estimates the proportion of loyalists to revolutionists as one to two, and he says a large number of soldiers are what might be called “true to the Kaiser.”

It must not be imagined, he insists, that the German Army, although less than before, has ceased to exist. On the contrary, he represents it as very much in existence, and, moreover, commanded by generals devoted to the former Emperor’s cause.

Despite the fact that the Hun has a thick hide it can be rubbed into him. When the German admiral, Maurier, asked Admiral Sir David Beatty to sign an agreement that the German crews bringing the German warships to the port of surrender would not be ill-treated, Beatty tore up the document, saying: “Tell them they are coming to England. That will be enough.”

**EXTRACT FROM SPEECH OF JOSEPHUS DANIELS,
Secretary of the Navy, at Buffalo, N. Y., on Thanksgiving
Day, Thursday, November 28, 1918.**

"Germany must be dealt with firmly at the peace conference," said Mr. Daniels, "because the sins of her rulers and all who followed their spirits are black and bitter, and crimes deserve such treatment and such punishment as will protect the future.

"But no policy of hatred," he said, "no spirit of vengeance, should guide this world renewal. The protection of women and children knows no friends and no enemies. The rebirth of modern civilization should not go forward under any spell of mere revenge or malice to millions of men. Principle and justice, touched with mercy to the weak, should guide this congress, not passion or emotion."

London, Nov. 28.—"German states, whatever their form, must pay the bill. Germany, as a whole, must be held responsible for the consequences of the war," says the Westminster Gazette in discussing the situation that has developed in Germany.

On the wall of the room in which the peace conference is held should be placed a large placard reading: "Remember the Lusitania."

(From the New Orleans Item, Thursday, Nov. 28, 1918.)
**GERMANS HAMMER MEZIERES
UNTIL VERY LAST MINUTE.**

Paris, Nov. 28.—Dr. Albert Farvre, under secretary of the interior, who has just returned from a visit to the Ardennes department, which was so long entirely occupied by the Germans, describes conditions there as having been greatly ameliorated by the food supplies furnished by the Spanish-American committee.

“On the other hand, the moral ill-treatment of the 200,000 residents surpassed imagination and reduced the inhabitants to slavery. During the last hours of occupation Von Arnim bombarded Mezieres from the mills surrounding, beginning on Sunday, Nov. 10, and continuing until 10:30 Monday morning—the day the armistice was signed, and one-half hour before it came into effect, reducing two-thirds of the town to ruins.

NO HAIR-SPLITTING WANTED.

On this point the average Frenchman and Frenchwoman will not tolerate any hair-splitting or shilly-shallying. As every Frenchman argues the fact that Germany is now a republic, or rather a series of republics, is no reason whatever why she should not pay a heavy indemnity to recoup the loss she has caused.

CANTERBURY PRELATE REPLIES TO BERLIN PROFESSOR'S APPEAL FOR MERCY

London, Nov. 28.—(By Associated Press.)—The Archbishop of Canterbury, in replying to a message from Professor Deissmann, of Berlin University, transmitted by Archbishop Soderblom, of Upsala, imploring merciful treatment at the peace conference “in the name of Christianity,” says:

“Professor Deissmann’s statement as to the present situation is not one which I can accept as correct. He speaks of the European situation as though all that is needed on the part of Christian circles in the belligerent nations is ‘mutual forgiveness and conciliation in order to fight in unison against the terrible consequences of the war and to serve

the moral improvements of the nations and of mankind!"

The Archbishop calls attention to the fact that on September 22, 1915, he sent a letter to Professor Deissmann pointing out these essential matters, but received no reply except a verbal acknowledgment, and continues:

"We have fought without hatred, and so far as possible without passion, and now that victory crowns the cause for which we fought we desire to be equally free from hatred and passion in the course we follow as victors.

"But we cannot forget the terrible crime wrought against humanity and civilization when this stupendous war was let loose in Europe. Nor can we possibly ignore the savagery which the German high command displayed in carrying on the war. Outrages in Belgium in the early months, and, indeed ever since, the character of the devastation wrought in France, including the inhuman deportation of innocent civilians; the submarine warfare against passenger ships, like the Lusitania, and the rejoicings which ensued in Germany; the unspeakable cruelty exercised on defenseless prisoners down to the very end, including even the last few weeks, all these things compel the authorities of the allied powers to take security against a repetition of such a crime.

"The position would be different had there been on the part of Christian circles in Germany any public protest of these gross wrongs or any repudiation of their perpetrators.

"The peace we hope to achieve must be a peace not of hate or revenge, the fruits of which might be further and even more terrible strife. We wish by every means to avert that possibility. But righteousness must be vindicated, even though vindication involved sternness. There is, however, as I need hardly say, no wish on the part of the allied nations to crush or destroy the peoples of Germany. Evidence to the contrary is amply abundant."

(From the New Orleans Item, Friday, Nov. 29, 1918.

**EX-KAISER PLANS TO RETURN TO
GERMANY AT EARLY DATE AND
RECLAIM THRONE, LONDON REPORTS.**

(By The Associated Press.)

London, Nov. 29.—The former German Emperor contemplates an early return to Germany to reclaim his throne, according to news received in London through a neutral source of high standing, says The Daily Mail.

The newspaper says that the revolution in Germany is being managed by officers of the German high command, with a view of eventually causing its collapse and the triumphant return of the former Emperor to Berlin. Some of these officers in civilian clothes have been recognized in the streets of Berlin. Many of them are reported to be dressed as workmen.

These officers harangued the crowd as comrades and in every way encouraged the revolutionary movements. It is added, however, that if opportunity offers they will abandon their disguise, contend that the revolution is a failure and begin a counter-revolution.

Agents of these officers, it is declared, are furthering this plot by spreading anti-British propaganda in Holland, with the object of embittering the Dutch against the Allies.

An interned German officer recently returning to Arnheim from Berlin stated that the war was not yet fought out and that in Berlin the people were already preparing for a war in fifteen or twenty years.

**GERMANY MUST PAY TO HER LIMIT,
SAYS LLOYD GEORGE.**

Submarine Pirates Must Be Punished, He Declares.

New Castle, England, Nov. 29.—Germany must pay the cost of the war to the limit of her capacity, Premier Lloyd

George declared in a speech here to-day.

The submarine pirates must be punished, the premier added, and whoever devastated the lands of another country ought to be responsible for it.

Referring to the culpability of the authors of the war, Mr. Lloyd George said the government intended that the investigation to be conducted should be a perfectly fair but a stern one, and that it should go on to its final reckoning.

"I mean to see that the men who did not treat our prisoners humanely be made responsible," the premier declared. He added that he did not wish to pursue a policy of vengeance, but declared:

"We have got so to act that men in the future who feel tempted to follow the example of the rulers who plunged the world into war, will know what is waiting for them at the end.

"The submarine warfare did not mean only the sinking of ships but it was a crime against humanity in that it sank thousands of harmless merchantment. In the whole history of warfare between nations that had never been sanctioned."

(From the New Orleans States, Friday, Nov. 29, 1918.)

(By Permission.)

TERRORISM FAILING, THE HUN

IS NOW TRYING TEARS.

(By Rev. Newell Dwight Hillis.)

The Huns are now trying sobs and tears. Only a month has passed since Solf announced that the sword of Germany was unbroken, that her people were well fed, that she had food and to spare, and that the Kaiser would soon inflict withering losses upon the Allies. A few days later, the Huns begged for an armistice, and the minute that agreement was signed the Hun started a dead run for the Rhine. Now comes another statement from the same expert in

camouflage, Solf. The burden of the new appeal to the President is, "Germany is starving." Two weeks ago Solf shouts, "Our granaries are overflowing; we can carry on this war indefinitely;" now he sobs, "We have not a grain of wheat in our granaries, and without food from the Allies we will starve." With tears he insists that Germany is broken, frail as a reed, and that unless we bind up her wounds of hunger she must perish. The educated man says: "Solf could not be telling the truth both times; Germany cannot be full and be hungry at the same moment." Solf must have been lying, therefore, either in the first or the second statement. As a matter of fact, however, Solf was lying both times.

The old proverb is, "When you do not know on which side of the street to walk, take the middle of the road." When the Huns do not know which side will be victorious, and on which side to tell the most lies, they lie on both sides, and thus play safe. Facts like these do not incline the American people to begin to save so that we can feed the Hun. So far as is known, Germany has a better outlook for the winter than France, and far and away better food prospects than Belgium. We saw 1,900 prisoners on a late September day near Cambria, and these Germans were plump, well cared for. Having met a number of Germans in Switzerland during early September, I cannot recall one who did not insist that the food conditions of the Fatherland were excellent, and that there was bread enough and to spare for the coming winter. Plainly Solf is putting on the "sob" stuff. Terrorism, flames, looting, mutilations and frightfulness have failed; therefore why not try tears? This is the essence of his plea: "If you do not leave us our ships, how can we obtain bread from Sweden? Think of our German children crying at night for want of a wheaten loaf." Well, the German stole the Red Cross supplies from the Belgians and allowed the Belgian children to cry and starve. It was not that the Hun left the Belgian and the French refugees with little food; the big Hun officers and men robbed them

of the little bread they had, and slew them with hunger.

It was not that the Hun left the people of the regions they had ruined with little clothes; the Hun stole from their captives such clothes as they had, and left them in rags. Few things are stranger than this: a fortnight ago Solf trumpeted from the house-tops at Berlin that Germany's military power and food supplies were all that could be asked, and within two weeks he pours out a flood of tears and says that Germany is starving to death; and therefore Americans must begin to give up their meat, their butter, and their wheat, for fear the Hun, self-convicted of lying, will not receive food supplies. Our gullibility is most amazing. The neurethenic woman may be excused for sending roses and wine jelly to a convicted murderer. Is any one able to explain why it is that American men are now engaged in asking our people to feed the Huns whose soldiers, when captured, are on the average, fat, sleek, and as well conditioned as our own men? During September, Mr. Barron, Mr. Furber and myself met scores of Germans in Switzerland, and we did not find the slightest evidence of hunger in Germany. Terrorism failed—tears may succeed.
(Copyright, 1918, 21st Century Press.)

(From the New Orleans Item, Saturday, Nov. 30, 1918.)

INVADE GERMANY AND GET ALLIED PRISONERS, URGED.

Paris, Nov. 30.—(By Associated Press.)—Deputy Fernand Merlin, in the Chamber of Deputies during a live debate in which he deplored German treatment of prisoners of war, urged the government to proceed into Germany and bring back prisoners in automobiles.

In the face of German's systematic default, said the deputy, "we must not abandon our unfortunate prisoners. We must penetrate into Germany and not alone control the prison camps but care for the prisoners and repatriate them, bringing them back by the use of medical automobiles."

(From New Orleans Times-Picayune, Sunday, Dec. 1, 1918.)

PACKAGES SENT TO AMERICAN

PRISONERS LOOTED BY ENEMY.

Limburg Known as Mystery Camp Because of Its Many Strange Disappearances.

London, Nov. 30.—Eight American former prisoners of war, the first men of this class to reach London, have arrived here. All of the men are in good condition. They were members of the One Hundred and Second Infantry and were captured last April at Seicheprey. They were attached to the Friedrichsfeld camp until their release Nov. 15.

All of them said they had been forced to work hard and were given insufficient food. They would have starved had it not been for the American Red Cross packages which were received at long intervals, they stated.

The men said they were supposed to get an American Red Cross package weekly, but they were lucky if the Germans permitted this monthly. Even the packages received, especially of soap, were looted, according to the prisoners.

Their treatment was varied in the different camps. In Darmstadt they endured civilian insults. While working in the roads they often were spat upon. After the armistice was signed guards and civilians "got down on their knees to us," they said.

Limburg was called the "mystery camp" owing to the numerous disappearances of prisoners, the fate of whom never was revealed.

He said: "The food was all but uneatable. Breakfast consisted of miserable coffee and a piece of bread; lunch, soup containing bits of turnips, grass and potatoes, and always full of dirt and sand. We used to take out the potatoes and give the rest to the poor Russian prisoners. For weeks we had to labor on that diet."

REPARATION ASKED BY FRENCH PEOPLE OF HUN CRIMINALS.

Famous Paris Editor Tells America Not to Be Too Generous.

(By Stephane Lauzanne, Editor-in-Chief of *Le Matin*.)

If at this hour, when the dreadful nightmare is passing away, mutilated France could make another appeal to America, her sister and friend, she would say to her: "Don't be too generous."

Everyone will admit that throughout her long and troublous history France has always been the land of chivalry, generosity and humanity. Even in this atrocious war, when it came to hand-to-hand fighting in the trenches, she still felt pity.

I shall never forget on the battle field of the Marne, at the village of Eetrepilly, plundered, sacked and burned down by the Huns, those Zouaves who were sitting beside some German wounded on a small square. In their own glasses they poured out a little cordial for their prisoners; they gave them their last cigarettes. One of them had even taken, as if he were his brother, the head of a wounded German in his left hand to support it. With his right hand, very carefully, he was giving him a drink. I pointed the scene out to a German major and said to him:

"See! That is war—at least it's war as we understand it."

At Rheims, while the Cathedral was on fire—the work of German shells—French Sisters of Charity threw themselves into the flames to save German wounded. That also was war as we understand it. And to-day, after four years of a horrible struggle, we can face the entire world and say that if there is blood on our hands there is none on our conscience. And yet we call out to America: "Don't be too generous."

Two imperious and inexorable duties are before us: France must have guarantees.

France must have reparation, for several of her depart-

ments—equal in area and wealth to the State of New York—have been laid waste, burned down and razed. Three hundred and fifty thousand houses have been broken into, pulled down and shattered into bits, and it has been computed that merely to rebuild them it would require an army of 100,000 men, working for twenty years. Who is to furnish that army? France? No, but the destroyers and incendiaries. Of course, they will protest, and implore, and complain that it is sentencing German youth to hard labor. They will try to soften the hearts of neutral countries. In the name of common fairness, should they be listened to?

There is one thing France cannot do, and that is to distinguish between the German government and the German people. In 1914 it was undoubtedly the German government that hurled itself at the throats of France and Belgium, and humanity and democracy, but it was also the German people. And when, on the 3d of August, 1914, speaking before the Reichstag, that is, before the people of Germany, Bethmann Hollweg made his abominable statement: "Yes, we have invaded Belgium, and this is against international law, but we are in a state of necessity, and necessity knows no law," not a shudder, not a tremor shook that people; not a cry of indignation was raised.

There must be reparation, or it would be enough to make one despair of justice on earth. There must be punishment, or it will all begin over again.

France must have guarantees, and in all organized societies guarantee against the repetition of a crime is obtained by punishing the culprit. The German people have committed a series of crimes; the German people must pay the price. The highest punishment that can be inflicted is to allow them to suffer some of the evils they have inflicted on others.

And that is why, speaking to America, for whom we have a deep and abiding affection; America, to whom we are henceforth bound by ties of eternal friendship; America, with whom we have twice fought side by side for the noblest

ideals, we say to her: "For God's sake, don't be too generous."

What America wants we want as badly as she does. We want this horror to be the last; we want free people to live free under the flag of Liberty; we want our children and the children of our children to live proudly and happily and to enjoy the fruits of this earth without fearing a return of such abominations. But for this justice is needed, and there is no justice when the guilty go unpunished.

TELLS OF ATROCITIES BY U-BOAT'S CREW.

Shot Men on Life Boats and Lashed Them to Submarine.

Cumulative testimony of the atrocities committed by the Germans in their submarine attacks upon British craft reached New Orleans Saturday, when W. E. Jones, a British sailor, who arrived here Friday, told of the treatment of the crew of the steamer Westminster, which he said was torpedoed last April in the Mediterranean sea.

"The crew lowered the boats," Jones said, "and a submarine came to the top and shelled the lifeboats and killed the captain and fourteen men. One of the ships of the Cameron line was torpedoed. The crew of the submarine captured the crew of the British vessel, lashed them to the deck of the U-boat, threw away their life belts, and then submerged the submarine. Only one or two of the British crew escaped."

FOCH WILL PROTEST TO BERLIN.

Paris, Nov. 28.—(Havas.)—The French government, through Marshal Foch, will send a vigorous protest to Berlin concerning the treatment of war prisoners. Edouard

Ignace, under secretary for military justice and pensions, announced in the Chamber of Deputies to-day that the new government in Germany treated the prisoners no better than the old one. The brutality of the Germans could not be surpassed, he added, and the representatives of the Spanish and Swiss missions which investigated the condition of prisoners will clearly show how deep into barbarity Germany has sunk.

HAS FOOD FOR MONTHS.

Germany Not Facing Starvation, Say Swiss Advices.

Zurich, Nov. 29.—Food conditions in Germany are by no means so critical and urgent as Dr. Solf, the foreign minister, would lead the world to believe, according to information received here. Germany has food enough to last until April if the army reserve stores are placed at the disposal of the people. Those in reserve were drawn upon in October to feed certain parts of the country, but they have been restored to their former condition from the last harvest. Since October they have not been touched.

There should be no famine in Germany this winter, it is said, if strict rationing is enforced and stocks are methodically and regularly distributed among the different states.

ADMITS PROVOCATIVE WORDS.

Bethmann-Hollweg Tells How Germany Had Chip on Shoulder.

London, Nov. 30.—(British Wireless Service.)—Fuller reports of the statement published by Dr. von Bethmann-Hollweg, the former imperial German chancellor, in the North German Gazette, show that although he attempts

various arguments in excuse for his share in German guilt for the war he makes the following confession:

“But above all, we must confess that by our deficiencies of national character and by the sins of our general behavior we have contributed to the warlike tension which filled the air for the past few years. Words which might be taken as provocation were uttered repeatedly. The Pan-German activities at home and abroad have done us the greatest harm, but above all, our naval policy brought us the most fatal opposition.”

The answer to von Bethmann-Hollweg's general apologies may be found in the Berlin Tageblatt which, in taking the former chancellor to task, says:

“Dr. von Bethmann-Hollweg mentioned neither the German-British negotiations, which were concluded in July, 1914, nor Sir Edward Grey's (then British foreign secretary) very reasonable and acceptable proposal for mediation. Why did the German government reject this proposal? The ex-chancellor states himself that the Austrian ultimatum was too sharp, but in that case what objection could the German government raise against Sir Edward Grey's proposal? If von Bethmann felt himself that wrong was committed against Belgium he had no right to submit, and if he was not able to carry his point he ought to have resigned.”

AUSTRIA FORCED TO STAY IN.

Copenhagen, Nov. 29.—People of prominence in Vienna, who are in touch with the Foreign Department there, assert that, in 1917, when Count Czernin, then Austro-Hungarian foreign minister, sought by Emperor Charles' order to induce Emperor William to conclude peace, he was referred to supreme headquarters. When Count Czernin pointed out that Austria was exhausted and might be compelled to make a separate peace, General Ludendorff, striking the table, exclaimed:

“The same day that Austria concludes a separate peace, it will receive a declaration of war from Germany. That will be our only answer to such a breach.”

(From New Orleans Item, Sunday, Dec. 1, 1918.)

**EX-KAISER'S ABDICATION SAYS
NOTHING OF CROWN PRINCE.**

Washington, Nov. 30.—The signing by William Hohenzollern of a formal decree of abdication, as reported to-day in news dispatches from London, means absolutely nothing.

This was indicated in a dispatch received by the French High Command from Berlin by way of Berne to-night. While the former Kaiser renounced his rights to the throne of Germany, no mention of the Crown Prince nor of the son of the Crown Prince was made, according to the dispatch. And the Crown Prince, being the heir apparent to the throne, still can exercise a claim upon it, officials here said to-night. It was pointed out if the Hohenzollerns were to be eliminated entirely, it would be necessary to secure a similar decree from the Crown Prince, and another from him on behalf of his son.

In fact, the reported formal abdication of the Kaiser was accepted here with the same suspicion that has marked previous announcements of the same character.

And with the Crown Prince still in line for the throne, reports of the development of the counter revolutionary movement in Germany, reaching here through semi-official channels, were received with obvious interest.

PRISONERS SUFFER STILL IN GERMANY.

New Government as Cruel as Old, French Official Tells Deputies.

Paris, Nov. 28.—(By Associated Press.)—The French government, through Marshal Foch, will send a vigorous protest to Berlin concerning the treatment of war prisoners. Edouard Ignace, under secretary for military justice and pensions, announced in the Chamber of Deputies to-day that the new government in Germany treated the prisoners no better than the old one.

The brutality of the Germans could not be surpassed, he added, and the representatives of the Spanish and Swiss missions which investigated the condition of prisoners will show clearly how deep into barbarity Germany has sunk. Parcels sent to French prisoners were stolen and robbed, and the sending of parcels was suspended after the signing of the armistice for that reason.

A distinguished French economist, M. Andre Reclus, has suggested that it would be a wise, practical measure to seize the vast personal property and palaces of the late German Kaiser to help restore devastated Belgium and France.

EX-KAISER TRICKY TO THE LAST, SAY LONDON PAPERS

London, Nov. 30.—Grave charges are made against the ex-Kaiser of Germany in the press comment to-day upon his final abdication. Headlines were spread across the first pages and leading editorials were devoted to the subject. The text of the stories emphasized that the former Kaiser was full of trickery until the last.

The Evening News says: "Until the official text was printed there was not the slightest reliance to be put in the previous reports that the ex-Kaiser had abdicated. The lies were put out deliberately with the intent of deceiving the Allies and to cloak the movements for a counter revolution to restore the old regime.

"It is now revealed that the famine whines were purposely exaggerated in order to arouse the pity of the Allies."

The Pall Mall Gazette declares that the imperialistic intriguers attempted to leave a loophole for themselves for a subterranean movement to restore the Hohenzollern dynasty.

EXTRACT FROM LETTER OF G. W. CHRISTIAN.

Favors Formation of Powerful World Army.

To the Editor of The Item:

I read daily some suggestion as to how the great peace conference can arrange for compelling a general and lasting peace all over the world. All seem to agree that a demobilization of all large armies is necessary; in other words, that no nation shall retain an army greater than is absolutely necessary to control possible internal disturbances.

I sincerely hope our great peace council will not adopt such a policy, for I see nothing but failure written in the result of such a decree. Instead let all nations sign a solemn pact pledging united strength, civil and military, to maintain peace, justice and equal right to all nations, great and small. Let all nations select from their present armies in pro rata men sufficient to make an army and navy a little stronger than any one nation could mobilize should she determine to revolt; disband all other armies except this "world army," and disarm all vessels except this "world navy"; transform all war material into useful implements for peaceful pursuits. By this means peace can undoubtedly be established and maintained.

GERMANY WILL BEGIN ERA AS WORLD LACKEY INSTEAD OF MASTER.

(By International News Service.)

London, Nov. 20.—(By Mail.)—After the Allies' needs are met, food will be allotted from the world's supply to Germany. That is the opinion expressed in well-informed political circles here. After Germany's war-fangs have been drawn there will be no vindictive world or Allied effort to prevent Germany's commercial rehabilitation, although her former plan of commercial infiltration as an adjunct to military schemes will be ruled out.

Thus, there is no intention to reduce Germany to poverty. The plan, it is known, provides that Germany's commercial enterprises shall be nourished so that Germany will be able to pay fully for damage done in France, Belgium and other border lands. In other words, the Allies intend that Germany will not be allowed to avoid the payment on plea of "no industry, no goods, no lands." In fact, occupation of important Rhine valley towns by Allied forces is expected to continue until Germany has expiated her many war crimes.

As proper punishment for unrestricted U-boat warfare, Great Britain is expected to insist, with full Allied approval, upon Germany relinquishing her entire mercantile fleet to Great Britain, and putting the shipyards at Hamburg and other German ports at work constructing new tonnage to make up the world's loss. Germany would not be allowed to control the new tonnage, but would be given the use of necessary ships for essential supplies. It is estimated Germany has about 2,500,000 tons of shipping lying at anchor, sufficient to pay, ton for ton, for only a small part of the Allied vessels her U-boats have destroyed.

In other words, Germany as a nation will be at work many years after the war making good the material damage she has caused, contrary to international law, in her unbridled bid for world domination. Thus, instead of starting upon a career of being the world's master, Germany will begin an era of being the world's servant.

GERMANS PLAN TO ANNEX MANY TEUTONS IN AUSTRIA.

Central Empire Would Gain 12,000,000 by Act.

(By Floyd MacGriff, International News Service Staff
Correspondent.)

London (by Mail), Nov. 30.—Political circles here view with some apprehension the apparent German plan to incorporate the 12,000,000 Germans of Austria into the German Empire, to offset the possible loss of 7,000,000 Poles, Alsations and Lorrainers. Germany could well contend at the peace table that the 12,000,000 Germans in Austria should, upon purely racial lines, be added, if they so wished, to Germany.

Thus Germany would come out of the war with a larger population than she had in 1914. There would be an added number of people to help pay Germany's war bill.

Germany also plans, it is believed, to influence the future operations of the Hungarian Government, the Maygars being first cousins of the Teutons.

Just how the Allies will deal with this new phase of the situation, which undoubtedly will be an important question at the peace table, has not been decided, so far as it can be learned. Germany's plan to incorporate the Austrian-Germans must be given consideration, because based on President Wilson's principle of nationality along racial lines.

Should the Germans of Austria be joined up with their kinsmen, Germany would remain the predominant race in Europe after the war.

(From New Orleans States, Sunday, Dec. 1, 1918.)

MUST SETTLE TO LIMIT.

Loser Pays for Losses of Victor, Principle to Be Applied.

(By J. W. T. Mason, Written for the United Press.)
New York, Nov. 30.—Preliminary discussion of peace

terms that have already occurred among the European Allies has resulted in an agreement to demand an indemnity from Germany to the utmost limit of Germany's ability to pay. The principle that the loser settles for the losses of the victor, which has been enforced at the end of previous wars, will mark the conclusion of the present war. Premier Lloyd George is the first to make known the acceptance of this doctrine, which Germany herself would have imposed upon her enemies had the German armies conquered the world.

Having the German people securely bound, it is impossible to believe public opinion in the democratic countries would consent to any policy at the peace table freeing the followers of the Hohenzollerns without imposing a financial penalty. If the principle that Germany must restore Belgium, France and Serbia be accepted, it is just as logical that Germans should shoulder, as far as possible, the war burden they created for other nations.

It is certain that Germany will not be prevented from conspiring anew against the world unless the penalty for her recent murderous attack on the liberties of the democratic nations be made memorable. Remembrance of the German dead slaughtered by the vain offensives of the Hohenzollerns will not be a sufficient deterrent, for other nations have suffered in like measure.

The domestic financial burdens of Germany will be met with no more difficulty than other countries, while the loss of German territory may be more than compensated for by the annexation of Austria to Germany.

If the German people, therefore, are not forced to pay heavily for the losses they have caused the other powers, there will be no sufficient guarantee against a future gamble to win world dominion.

It is not probable that the peace conference will attempt permanently to cripple Germany, but the present generation of Germans will have to contribute, nevertheless, for the relief of taxation in the Allied countries.

This is the first great principle of the peace conference to be settled. The exact amount Germany will pay has not been determined. That is not a matter for the peace delegates themselves, but for their economic experts to decide. No previous indemnity has ever been imposed as this one will be. The economists will take into consideration Germany's present wealth and the productive capacity of her people, and will then assess all that the traffic will bear.

The entire financial resources of Germany would not meet a fraction of the debt piled upon the world by the Hohenzollerns' grab for power. It will not be possible in any case to take all of Germany's money. Enough, however, will be requisitioned to make a lasting remembrance.

COLONIES TO BRITISH EMPIRE.

Walter Long, secretary of state for the colonies, in a speech at Bristol, declared that the German people "need have no anxieties of any tenderness being shown toward Germany." He said that he could see no other solution of the German colonies question than their inclusion in the British empire, and explained that wherever the natives have been consulted they have been overwhelmingly in favor of this.

BY WILLIAM PHILIP SIMMS.

(United Press Staff Correspondent.)

Paris, Nov. 30.—The peace conference will begin in Paris on Dec. 16, according to the best information obtainable tonight. Only the star chamber sessions will be held in Versailles.

It is practically certain that several peace treaties will be signed. The first is expected to be a preliminary peace on broad terms, which will terminate the armistice and permit demobilization, ending the state of war. After that, the real job will begin—that of reconciling the interests of a score of allied nations. This will be done leisurely.

The final treaties will depend upon the central empire's settlement of their own problems.

As the preliminary conferences will not begin before the middle of the month, the armistice probably will be prolonged. When the Allies ultimately agree they will impose the terms upon Germany with little discussion, according to the feeling prevailing here.

Germany's whines are merely serving to crystallize the Allies' grim determination to compel her to pay the fullest penalty. I have talked to all the leading statesmen, and they agree that this is the situation.

EXTRACT FROM LETTER OF FRANK H. SIMONDS.

A Healing Peace.

But if the condition, and the only condition, of a League of Nations be to make a peace with Germany which will make the victims of German aggression and violence in the past four years bear the eventual burdens of that aggression then it seems to me that the price is too high. And the danger is very real. Nor is there less danger that we may be brought to the position of seeking to lessen the effectiveness in Britain's hands of the one weapon on which our victory in this war depended, namely, the British navy, operating without regard to conventions, regulating the "freedom of the seas."

Even Utopia would be intolerable if in it only the red-handed murderer were to have immunity from the consequences of his recent crimes, merely because he had changed his name or his employer. More than this, we hear much to-day of a "healing peace," and certainly every one hopes that we shall have this blessing. But even a healing peace must be designed first to heal the wounds of the innocent victims before it strives to cure the wounds of those who were injured seeking to murder their neighbors. And if

any one is to bleed to death, to follow the figure of speech, it certainly should not be the women and children of France and Belgium.

Paris, Nov. 28.—(By the Associated Press.)—The clothing and food situation in Rumania is causing great misery, George Danielopol, the newly-appointed Rumanian minister of Washington, declared to-day. The German occupation of Rumania brought poverty everywhere.

“The minions of von Mackensen were as cruel as those of von Bissing,” said the minister. “Bucharest, like Brussels, has been stripped clean of everything.”

BY J. C. ABY.

“For your to-morrow they gave their to-day” is engraved on the tombs of British soldiers in France. Few words indeed, but they mean much.

Premier Lloyd George has announced his determination to make the Huns pay for the crimes they committed, and we hope he will.

(From the Memphis Commercial Appeal.)

GERMANY'S "HONOR."

Germany asks the President to be careful of her honor. Has she been careful of her own honor? Has she ever moved to punish those blind leaders of hers that have brought dishonor upon her? We read that Captain Persius threatens to expose Admiral von Tirpitz, “after the war,” but this means only the admiral’s blunders, not his crimes. From what German voice of authority, from what public body, from what group of citizens, has there yet come one word in denunciation of those mad rulers who wickedly brought on a needless war, and who have stained its conduct by acts of lawless barbarity which have made the name Ger-

man anathema throughout the whole earth? It is hard to talk of her honor with a nation that as yet gives no sign of repentance for evil-doing or of a desire to make restitution. We do not ask that all Germans be required to chant a *Miserere* in unison, or march out to surrender with ropes around their necks; but we do feel that it is impossible to listen with patience to a people alleging its honor, while it has not taken the first step to put itself in a truly honorable light, or to show that its honor to-day is anything different from what it was a year ago when it visibly "rooted in dishonor stood."—New York Evening Post.

WHINES LIKE A WHIPPED DOG.

—There is nothing like German humanity, whipped to its beautiful work by the scorpions of necessity. In five minutes, as it were, an autocratic and cruel government tries to efface the marks of four years' misconduct. Belgians deported in the most terrible circumstances, repatriated in "luxes" trains; Liebknecht liberated amidst officially manufactured rejoicings and scatterings of thornless roses; Belgian and French works of art, which had never been removed, according to earlier reports, now to be returned promptly on the coming of peace, according to the itemized schedules kept of them by the great staff—these are some of the amusing attempts of the Teuton quickly to create an international atmosphere of geniality.

"We were always an excellent and kindly lot of cut-throats anyway." The absence of a sense of humor in these proceedings passes belief. Bill Sikes, suddenly turned fawning sycophant, appeals less to clemency than Bill Sikes, unrepentent.—New York Post.

NOTHING OPEN FOR DISCUSSION.

The fact that Germany fails to grasp the main point in the situation that confronts her is illustrated by the com-

fortable reflection of the Berliner Tageblatt, which says that, after all, there can be no harm in discussing any "questions" at "conference tables."

Many of the German statesmen are probably beginning to wonder how Germany is going to "get by" the committee on membership of the proposed League of Nations.

Even if Wilhelm signs a formal abdication all the world knows it will be another "scrap of paper" to tear up if it suits his "all high" pleasure. The German is a law unto itself when it comes to keeping a contract.

(From New Orleans Item, Monday, Dec. 2, 1918.)

DEPORT ALIENS INTERNED HERE

SAYS ROTARY CLUB.

Resolution Demands Country Be Rid of Germans Now in Enemy Camps—Democracy in Danger While Agitators Stay—Copies Sent to All Clubs in United States and Great Britain.

Immediate deportation of all interned Germans in the United States is proposed by the Rotary Club of New Orleans.

"This is the time when the United States is cleaning house, and it is time to sweep out all enemy aliens who have shown by words or deeds that they are not in sympathy with the United States!" declared Frank Bethune, one of the Rotary Club directors and the man who drafted a resolution adopted by Rotary.

"I believe that every German interned in the United States should be deported as soon as released from confinement," Mr. Bethune continued. "They are out of sympathy with the government; they are not people with whom Americans care to associate. Keeping these enemies here is an injustice to citizens and to prospective citizens of this country."

Mr. Bethune's resolution was brought before the Rotary Club some three weeks ago, and was revised and accepted by the club at its last meeting. Copies of the resolution were sent to the International Rotary Club for distribution among all the clubs of the United States, and to clubs in England, Scotland, Cuba, Guatemala and Canada. The New Orleans club has asked every other Rotary Club in the United States to vote upon this resolution and to urge their representatives and senators in Congress to give the matter immediate attention.

The resolution follows:

"Whereas, the United States Government has found it necessary to intern and otherwise punish certain persons because of their treasonable utterances or violent acts directed against the Government of the United States, or the governments with which it is associated in the war against Germany and her allies; and,

"Whereas, the releasing of such persons after the war or after their term of punishment has been completed, and allowing them to live among us would be a continuous danger to our Government and to our citizens; therefore, be it

"Resolved, That this body goes on record as desiring the deportation of such persons when their term of punishment shall have been fulfilled, and suggest that they be deported to Germany and forever be forbidden entrance to the United States or to any of her possessions."

Oliver H. Van Horn, president of the New Orleans Rotary Club, was equally strong in his approval of such a step.

"These Germans and Austrians in times of peace were antagonistic to the government of this country," said Mr. Van Horn, "and when war was declared they used their influence to thwart the aims of the Government."

BAN ON GERMAN STILL GOES, SAYS PLEASANT.

Further Action By Assembly Is Necessary to Permit Use.

Governor Pleasant indicates that he is of the opinion that the Simmons resolution against the German language is a mandate of the General Assembly to the State Board of Education, and that it will take another resolution to open the way to the teaching of German in the schools and the printing and distribution of reading matter in German.

The governor states, however, that he does not know what the board will do about it. The governor will attend the Southern Commercial Congress at Baltimore Dec. 7 and a convention of Southern governors to be held in the same city shortly thereafter.

"I am not prepared to say just what the board will do," says the governor, "but I am under the impression that the decision of this matter is entirely taken away from the board by the Simmons resolution, which passed both houses of the General Assembly and was approved by me. I am not prepared to say decisively whether this resolution carried with it any discretionary provision relative to the teaching of the German language, but, if my memory serves me right, I think that the matter will require another joint resolution of the General Assembly if resumption of the classes in German should be contemplated.

"The Simmons resolution prohibits the printing in the German language of any newspaper, book, magazine, circular or periodical, and prohibits the teaching of the language in any public school of the State."

**TURKS MASSACRE 700,000
GREEKS SINCE WAR'S START.**

200,000 Others Killed or Died of Suffering, Says Report.

London, Dec. 2.—(Associated Press.)—Reuter's Limited has received from a Greek source figures showing that in the spring of 1914 the Turks deported 700,000 Greeks, of whom 500,000 are now refugees in Greece. Since the war began to the end of 1917 the Turks deported 2,140,000 Greeks and Armenians, of whom 900,000 Armenians and 700,000 Greeks have been massacred and 200,000 mobilized Greeks have been put to death or have died of their sufferings.

**KAISER OUT ONLY BECAUSE
HE FAILED, THINK GERMANS.**

Paris, Dec. 2.—Discussing the situation in Germany brought about by the former emperor's act of renunciation, the National Zeitung, of Basle, according to a dispatch to L'Information, says:

“The impression is made that the Hohenzollerns were dismissed only because they failed to conquer and not because they violated all laws of humanity.”

(From the New Orleans Daily States, Monday, Dec. 2, 1918.)
(Editorial.)

GERMAN PILLAGE.

In an address before the League for Political Education the other day, Stephen Lauzanne, editor of the Paris Matin,

gave some interesting details of the systematic manner in which Northern France was pillaged for the benefit of the folks back home.

He furnished proof that the "dear good German people" were fully in sympathy with the looting by reading numerous letters which had been captured when German officers were taken prisoners. Here is a sample one:

"Mansbach, July 3.

"I have safely received the twenty-one parcels, and many thanks for them. I wish you could have been there on Saturday, at the unpacking of the five parcels, which I received together, to hear the remarks made at the sight of the pretty drawers, the petticoats, the shirt, the little bonnet and the shirtwaist. One could see that they came from the well-to-do. It would be best if you could go back to such places, you might find more things. Everything is useful to us.

"YOUR MOTHER."

When one reads a letter like this it is not hard to understand why the German peace delegation reported that there was no friendliness, little courtesy, only an icy expression of hatred for them in their meeting with the French officers in the forest of Compeigne.

It was not the misfortune of the American people to suffer what the French people suffered at the hands of the German armies. If it had been perhaps the attitude of the American people today would not be different from that of the French people, who are insistent that Germany shall pay in full for her crimes.

BY J. C. ABY.

Dr. Charles W. Eliot, president emeritus of Harvard, says the war revealed the fact that many of the drafted men did

not have sufficient knowledge of the English language to perform their duties. As a matter of fact thousands of persons who come to this country never learn to speak English, and have no desire to, hence a good deal of material in our boasted "melting pot" does not melt and remains distinctly foreign.

From all accounts, the cry of the Prussian junkers is: "The Kaiser is dead. Long live Bill Hohenzollern!"

(From the New Orleans Times-Picayune, Tuesday, December 3, 1918.)

(Editorial.)

FAMILIAR DODGE.

One of the most difficult problems justice has to deal with is to keep the crook from purchasing his way to freedom, not through subornation of testimony or debauching the court, but in making seductive offers to the victim himself. How many thousands of embezzlers, thieves and misappropriators of trust funds have escaped punishment by this argument: "Put me in jail and you lose all, leave me free and I shall be able to repay a part of what I have stolen."

If the criminal is uncertain of the moral caliber of him defrauded he will whisper the offer humbly and softly, with protestations of contrition and good intent, but if he feels confident in the victim's weakness and avarice he will talk boldly with a take-it-or-leave-it manner of speech.

A Prussian, ever stupidly self-confident, might have adopted the latter method, but the Austrian banker, quoted in extenso in a recent Associated Press dispatch from Vienna, speaks softly, though the argument is quite the same. His suggestion is that the Allied world shall allow the ex-Hapsburg empire to go free in order that it may be able to pay back the stolen wealth. Civilization is to permit the wrecked Dual Monarchy, in its new jig-saw-puzzle form, to

build up with our assistance a commercial and industrial organization which, as Banker Treichel assures us, will in ten years be able to pay off its war indemnities. In their interest all tariff walls would be dynamited and all natural advantages held by us and other producers of raw materials would be put aside in order that Austria, and doubtless Germany as well, should be able to produce cheaply, overrun the **world's open markets** with manufactures produced by hunger-enslaved Huns. All this in order that we might recover from their profits money to repay the damage done by invasion and frightfulness.

The law rightly looks with utter condemnation upon such a procedure in private life and there is certainly no reason why a difference should be made when the same method is attempted wholesale. On the contrary there is a cogent reason why such a compounding of crime would be a serious economic error as well as a grave moral fault. Long before the threat of German-Austrian collapse became acute the French economists foresaw this very risk and it was set forth clearly in an extensive article in the *Review des Beaux Mondes*. It was then made plain that German after-the-war efforts at commercial penetration would be along those exact lines and that it would be criminal carelessness or gravest misjudgment of the situation if the peace delegations of the Allies should countenance any such suggestion. The Frenchman foresaw that the appeal would be doubly strong when thus addressed at the same time to the emotions and to the pocketbook: "Spare us, and permit us to pay!"

Aside from the moral aspect of the case—which, however, we believe is such that it alone should prevent us giving heed to the Teuton whisper—and even if the Austrian banker's ten years' payment is correct, what would be the positions of the opposed nations at the end of that decade? Imagine the power of an industrial organization so favorably placed that in ten years it could pay off obligations so colossal! Once freed of such a debt, what could stop this industrial "tank" from overwhelming competition and in placing

the German menace again in the front rank of civilization's troubles?

No, we must not palter with the criminal who promises to return our purloined purse. Let us send him to jail, search his premises and hiding places for what is left of the loot, and charge the rest to profit and loss, and to experience.

EXTRACT FROM MESSAGE OF PRESIDENT WILSON.

"I have spoken of the control which must yet for a while, perhaps for a long while, be exercised over shipping because of the priority of service to which our forces overseas are entitled and which should also be accorded the shipments which are to save recently liberated people from starvation and many devastated regions from permanent ruin. May I not say a special word about the needs of Belgium and Northern France? No sums of money paid by way of indemnity will serve of themselves to save them from hopeless disadvantage for years to come. Something more must be done than merely find the money. If they had money and raw materials in abundance tomorrow, they could not resume their place in the industry of the world tomorrow—the very important place they had before the flame of war swept across them. Many of their factories are razed to the ground. Much of their machinery is destroyed or has been taken away. Their people are scattered and many of their best workers are dead. Their markets will be taken by others if they are not in some special way assisted to rebuild their factories and replace their lost instruments of manufacture. They should not be left to the vicissitudes of the sharp competition for materials and for industrial facilities which is now to set in. I hope, therefore, that the Congress will not be unwilling, if it should become necessary, to grant some such agency as the War Trade Board the right to establish priorities of export and supply for the benefit of these people whom we have been so happy to assist in sav-

ing from the German terror, and whom we must not now thoughtlessly leave to shift for themselves in a pitiless competitive market.”

BELGIAN LOSSES OVER BILLION.

Industrial Committee Reports Result of Investigation.

Brussels, Dec. 2.—The Central Industrial Committee of Belgium, after an investigation, estimates Belgian damages through German military occupation and seizure of machinery and raw material at 6,000,560,000 francs (\$1,200,112,000).

(From the New Orleans Item, Tuesday, December 3, 1918.)

ALLIES MUST OCCUPY TURKISH ARMENIA

TO SAVE THE PEOPLE, SAYS BRYCE

London, Nov. 23.—(Correspondence of the Associated Press.)—In the opinion of Viscount James Bryce, former ambassador to the United States, “it is extremely desirable that every effort should be made to send in a sufficient allied force to occupy what was Turkish Armenia and re-establish some sort of order there.”

This view is expressed in a communication to the Manchester Guardian, coupled with a regret that the conditions of the Turkish armistice failed to provide for the immediate occupation by the allies of the six Armenian vilayets and also of Silicia (modern province of Adana, on the Mediterranean). Lord Bryce says, however:

“I cannot think that this omission was due to any doubt as to the necessity and, indeed, the solemn duty of delivering all of the Armenian districts utterly and forever from any vestige of Turkish rule. The British government,” he continues, “has pledged itself so frequently and clearly to this deliverance, and, as we understand, both President Wilson and the French government have expressed themselves so strongly in favor of such a policy that we cannot doubt the honest purpose of the government.

"It need hardly be said," the statement goes on, "that to leave the Eastern Christians of Armenia and Syria under Turkish rule would excite the warmest indignation all over the country and, if possible, still warmer indignation in the United States, where the interest in Armenia has been extremely great and has been evinced by the enormous contributions which have been made to the relief of the Armenian refugees.

"Can anybody in this country be found who thinks that after the three hideous massacres which the Turks have perpetrated in Armenia since 1895, culminating in the worst massacre of all in 1915, when 800,000 Christians perished it would be possible for any Christian power, or indeed any other power of human feeling, to leave the Turk free to begin oppression afresh, or to fail to show by turning the Turk out of the country the anger and horror which his cruelty have excited? I need hardly add that the presence of Turkish rule in these regions, with their great strategical importance, would be material to Germany, if ever she saw her chance, in realizing her scheme for pushing her influence towards Persia and central Asia.

"One fails to see any reason why the Turks, being absolutely at the mercy of the Allies, and having committed, with the tacit approval of Germany, the hugest single crime that has been committed in the course of the war, should not have been compelled to an absolutely unconditional surrender. Why should any favorable conditions have been granted to them who have shown that, whether under Abdul Hamid or under ruffians like Enver and Talaat, they are capable of the most revolting crimes?"

GERMANS DENOUNCE OWN "TERRORIST" PLAN.

Explosives and Bacilli Cultures Provided Italian and French Anarchists.

London, Dec. 23.—(By A. P.)—Condemnation of the "terrorist" service organized by the Germans in Switzerland is

voiced by the Frankfort Gazette, in its issue of Nov. 23, which gives the German public an idea of what was being done in Germany's behalf in this neutral country at the behest of the highest German authorities.

"The trials in connection with the discovery of bombs at Zurich," says this German newspaper, "have led to the disclosure of a 'terrorist' service of the German general staff in Switzerland. With the support of diplomatic and consular couriers, explosives and bacilli cultures were supplied, especially to Italian and French anarchists, in order that they might practice sabotage in their countries and spread disease among the army horses.

"Of course, the German employees in this service had not the slightest guarantee against the employment of these methods in Switzerland itself. In some of the Swiss newspapers the opinion is expressed that the German authorities would not have been displeased at the outbreak of disorders in Switzerland itself, because they hoped for the consequent infection of neighboring countries, of course with the exception of Germany, which they held to be absolutely immune.

"This terrorist service was not the mere work of subordinates. Quite definite accusations are made against even the former imperial chancellor, Prince Von Buelow. Hitherto, in similar cases, the German public has been permitted to learn only half the truth. Now, when the barriers have fallen and speech is free, we can give Switzerland the assurance that this incendiary diplomacy is not countenanced in Germany any more than it is in the countries which have to bear the evil consequences."

GERMAN OFFICERS BURN INCRIMINATING PAPERS.

Paris, Dec. 3.—(Havas.)—The German Foreign Office destroyed by fire all damaging documents in the archives of the German general government at Brussels and destroyed

all documents in Berlin which might be useful in placing responsibility for the war on the German government, Herr Melkenbuhr, a former socialist member of the Reichstag, declared in a speech at Berlin, according to advices received here.

The revelations of Melkenbuhr, the Paris newspaper declares, throw a singular light on the proposal of Dr. Solf, the German foreign secretary, to have a neutral commission inquire into the origin of the war.

THE BILL AGAINST GERMANY.

The proposals which have actually been considered or are being examined include the following:

1. That there should be cash payments over a term of years for damage inflicted on France and Belgium. This is estimated at from £2,000,000,000 to £2,500,000,000.

2. That ruined towns in these countries should be rebuilt by German labor, that roads should be rebuilt and battlefields dug over and restored, and scattered metals collected for the allies, also by German labor.

3. That there should be a shipping indemnity paid by Germany, whether by a "two pool" arrangement between the allied and central powers, whereby German ships should serve world interests, or by building in German yards ships for the British mercantile marine, or other means.

4. That a larger indemnity payment than the sum required to requite the damage done in France and Belgium should be called for, spread over a term of years, to make good other losses to the allies.

5. That the gold still available in Germany should be made over to the allies.

6. That there should be a royalty on German coal mines, paid to the allies for a term of years, and that there should be allied control of German potash.

7. Restoration in Italy, Serbia and Rumania.

LONDON POST DEMANDS PROOF OF KAISER'S ABDICATION

London, Dec. 3.—(British Wireless Service.)—(By A. P.)—The Morning Post, commenting on the former German emperor's belated abdication, says:

"It is possible the document purporting to be the formal abdication of the German emperor is genuine, and it is equally possible that it is nothing of the kind. In either case, the instrument contains no word concerning the succession of the dynasty, nor is it countersigned by any responsible official.

"If, however, by virtue of that paper William II has in fact abdicated the throne of Prussia and the overlordship of Germany, he has been staying in a neutral country under false pretenses. His abdication was announced formally by what was the German government when he fled into Holland; so that his condition in that country was ostensibly the condition of a private person. It now appears that he was really king and German emperor until Friday last. In that case the hospitality of Holland has been abused.

"It is also worth noting that the written abdication is published at the moment when there is a demand for the extradition of the visitor. What proof of his abdication, it may be asked, did the German emperor present to the Dutch government when he crossed the frontier? If no such proof was offered, it seems that the royal fugitive should have been promptly interned as a deserter."

Oosterland, Holland, Dec. 3.—(By A. P.)—"I have not renounced anything and I have not signed any document whatever," the former German crown prince declared to the correspondent today.

NORTH GERMAN-LLOYD AGENT CONFESSES PLOT.

San Francisco, Dec. 3.—Robert A. Capelle, former agent of the North German-Lloyd Steamship Company, who was

sentenced to fifteen months' imprisonment for his connection with a Hindu conspiracy to overturn British rule in India, pleaded guilty yesterday to indictments charging him with conspiracy in 1914 in connection with the alleged provisioning of German warships at sea by the steamer Sacramento. Capelle was one of the leading figures in the Hindu cases, the evidence showing that he handled large sums of money paid the Hindus by the German government.

GERMAN SPIES CONTINUE ACTIVITIES IN BELGIUM

Brussels, Dec. 3.—(By A. P.)—The German espionage service in Belgium continues active, notwithstanding the armistice, according to the Gazette. In a village near Brussels the police arrested two German soldiers disguised as women who were taking photographs of passing French troops.

MANY STARVE TO DEATH.

The prisoners in Germany and Austria who have not been supplied with food and clothing by their governments are in a deplorable condition, and many thousands of them have died of starvation. This is especially true of Italian prisoners.

(From the New Orleans States, Tuesday, Dec. 3, 1918.)

HOLDS BERLIN INCAPABLE.

Bavarian Premier Says Revolutionary Government Has No Voice.

Amsterdam, Dec. 3.—The old governmental machine in Berlin is still operating, according to Kurt Eisner, the Bavarian premier as quoted in the Telegraaf of this city. Eisner, in speaking at today's meeting of the Soldiers' and Workmen's Council for Bavaria at Munich, the Telegraaf states, announced:

"Last week I went to Berlin, where the entire machinery

of the old government is still working.”

Referring to the revelations made public at Munich in the form of documentary evidence of Germany's responsibility for the war, Eisner is quoted as saying:

“From the secret documents of the Bavarian legation I published those which will prove to the silliest to whom we owe the war.”

EXTRACT FROM LETTER OF FRANK H. SIMONDS.

Position of America.

Looking to the future, one thing is clear. The mass of the American people have been completely united in the prosecution of this war to a victorious conclusion. They have agreed in every step taken to aid our allies and increase our contribution to the common cause. It was only when Mr. Wilson began to exchange notes with Germany that there was the first break in public opinion and the break was an ultimate proof that the nation was determined to defeat Germany, to compel unconditional surrender, to do no talking until the German was incapable of further fighting.

Not less clear was the indication that the country was united in the determination to compel Germany to pay the costs of her crimes, to restore what she had stolen, to surrender what she had annexed. Every German manoeuvre and trick calculated to save Germany from the just consequences of her crimes has been greeted with universal indignation in America.

Finally, again and again we, as a people, have proven our ever-growing appreciation of what our associates have done in this great war, and particularly of what Great Britain and France have done in a cause we only tardily recognized was our own. Today the mere suggestion that either for utopian or personal considerations we should be brought into conflict with our allies is received with prompt and impressive disapproval.

(From New Orleans Times-Picayune, Wednesday, Dec. 4, 1918.)

COMMANDER OF BRITISH FLEET SAYS HUMILIATING END WAS PROPER

London, Dec. 3.—(British Wireless Service.)—A scathing denunciation of the personnel of the German navy was made by Admiral Sir David Beatty, commander-in-chief of the British grand fleet, in a speech addressed to a gathering of representatives of the first battle cruiser squadron on board the battle cruiser *Lion* prior to the ship's departure for Scapa Flow, as an escort to the surrendered ships of the German high seas fleet.

"We had expected them," said Admiral Beatty, "to have the courage that we looked for from those whose work lies upon the great waters, and I am sure that the sides of this gallant old ship, which have been well hammered in the past, must have ached as I ached, and as you ached, to give them another taste of what we had intended for them.

"Their humiliating end was the proper end for an enemy who has proved himself so lacking in chivalry. At sea his strategy, his tactics and his behavior have been beneath contempt and worthy of a nation which has waged war in the manner in which the enemy has waged war.

"We know that the British sailor has a large heart and a short memory. Try to harden the heart and lengthen the memory, and remember that the enemy which you are looking after is a despicable beast, neither more nor less. He is not worthy the sacrifice of the life of one bluejacket in the grand fleet, and that is the one bright spot in the fact that he did not come out."

CITIZENS LODGE FORMAL COMPLAINTS AGAINST FORMER GERMAN EMPEROR

Paris, Dec. 3.—(Havas.)—French citizens are lodging complaints with Attorney General Lescouve regarding

crimes committed by the German armies under William Hohenzollern, the former emperor. Several persons who lost relatives in the bombardment of Paris by the German long-range guns have filed their complaints.

In the case of Madame Prieur, whose husband was killed on the torpedoed mail steamer *Sussex*, the attorney general declares that the steamer was an extension of French soil and consequently the French authorities are competent to make an investigation.

ALLIES MAY CONTROL RAILROADS AND COAL AND POTASH INDUSTRIES

London, Dec. 3.—(By the Associated Press.)—Downing Street, where the representatives of the allies began discussions yesterday in connection with the approaching peace conference, again assumed a busy aspect today. Early this morning there was a meeting of the war cabinet with representatives of the dominions in attendance. Then the conferees were joined by M. Clemenceau, the French premier, and Signor Orlando, the Italian prime minister, and other representatives of France and Italy.

It is understood that in addition to the fate of the former German emperor the discussion turned largely upon Germany's ability to pay reparations and that in this connection the suggestion was made for the allied control of the German railways and its coal and potash industries.

BY J. C. ABY.

The Detroit Free Press says that in time Germany will be as ashamed of the Hohenzollerns as the rest of the world. Maybe so, but we wouldn't like to bet any money on it.

It is true that Germany has surrendered her navy, but she will never be able to get rid of its infamous record.

(From the New Orleans Item, Wednesday, Dec. 4, 1918.)
**ENGLISH RULER'S OPINION CAN
"HARDLY BE REPRODUCED VERBATIM"**

London, Nov. 28.—(Correspondence of the Associated Press.)—What does King George really think of his cousin, William Hohenzollern, former German emperor?

That is a question that has often been asked but has never received anything approaching an authoritative answer. According to a writer in the Daily News, which is usually very careful as to the trustworthiness of what it prints, King George regards him as "the greatest criminal in the world."

The writer says that he was talking a few days ago with a well-known statesman who has had many opportunities during the war, and especially lately, "of hearing the King express his views of the Kaiser." And he thus summarizes what the "well-known statesman" told him:

"My informant says that the King's feelings and expressions are so strong that they could hardly be reproduced verbatim, but that the substance of them is that the Kaiser is the greatest criminal in the world today; that he is directly responsible for the outrages on the Belgian and French civil populations; for the bombing and air raids on the innocent inhabitants of unfortified towns; for the torpedoing of passenger and hospital ships and the sinking of survivors in their boats; for the first use of poison gas; the poisoning of wells; the destruction of works of art, of historic buildings, of beautiful towns and the machinery of industrial life and potential reconstruction; that he has not only permitted those things to proceed, but was in many cases a personal assenter to and director of them."

**AMERICAN RELIEF WORK IS AIDED
BY ALLY WHEN MOST NEEDED**

With the British Army of Occupation, Sunday, Dec. 1.—(By A. P.)—The British army is rendering great assistance

to devastated and impoverished Northern France and Flanders. During November the army furnished to the American Commission for Relief in Belgium 20,000,000 rations which were badly needed for quick distribution among the hungry people.

This aid came at a time when the commission was unable to get provisions through speedily enough from Holland. British officers and soldiers are also giving largely from their own stores, and the British army is providing great quantities of kerosene and candles for the homes and shops; otherwise darkness would prevail in most of the towns.

FOOD PLENTIFUL IN GERMAN CITIES;

STARVATION STORIES CAMOUFLAGE

(By Edwin L. James. Item-New York Times-Chicago Tribune Service.)

Treves, Germany, Dec. 2.—(Delayed.)—Because Germany is asking America to feed her, I paid strict attention to the food situation when the American army of occupation entered this city yesterday. In the twenty-four hours we have been here, one thing that has impressed the Americans is the comparatively plentiful food supply. This city of 75,000, an industrial center, appears sleek and prosperous and the persons of its inhabitants show no ravages of hunger. The bread is poor, and of coffee there is none. Otherwise food can be had of many kinds.

It seems that at the time when America is ready to stint herself and her friends, to feed unrepentant Germany, a statement should be made that the food conditions here today are better than in that part of France occupied by the Germans. And the German army has just passed through.

EXTRACT FROM EDITORIAL.

People who cry for sudden death or isolation for William and his offspring have poor imaginations. The glory of being a tragic figure in history or of being deemed dangerous enough to the peace of the world to be held as a prisoner of state would make them as happy as a morbid murderer who is permitted to speak from the window of the jail just before the sheriff pulls the lever. Nothing more dreadful could be devised for them than to leave the aged offender to listen to interminable sermons in Dutch and Frederick William to hang around a dreary fishing town, trying to play billiards on a dilapidated table and keep warm by an odorous oil stove.

(From the New Orleans States, Wednesday, Dec. 4, 1918.)

NO MITIGATION OF NAVAL

TERMS FOR THE ARMISTICE

Copenhagen, Dec. 4.—The reply of Admiral Beatty, commander of the British grand fleet, to a request by Germany for mitigation of naval terms for the armistice, refuses any concession regarding merchant shipping or fishing in the North Sea, the Berlin Wolff Bureau states.

New York, Dec. 4.—Asserting that the United States had not done nearly as much as the British navy and the British, French and Italian armies to bring about the downfall of Germany, Theodore Roosevelt declared in a statement here last night that it is "our business to stand by our allies at the peace conference."

He declared it "sheer nonsense" to say the American army was fighting for President Wilson's famous "fourteen points." He made the assertion that "there was not one American soldier in every thousand who ever heard of them."

SWISS WANTS NEUTRALS TO ASK PEACE SEATS.

Berne, Dec. 3.—(By the Associated Press.)—Dr. Widmer, of Wolfingen, introduced a resolution in Parliament today inviting the Swiss government to immediately approach other neutrals for the purpose of establishing jointly the claims and rights of neutral nations at the peace conference, particularly relative to a future league of nations.

EXTRACT FROM CABLE FROM ROTGEN, DEC. 1.

Well Dressed and Fed.

The German people encountered today appeared to be well fed. They were dressed very well and their farms looked prosperous. Large numbers of cattle and cows were to be seen. Outwardly the villages showed no signs of distress. It was impossible that the Germans along at least this section of the border could have felt the hand of war excessively heavily.

BY J. C. ABY.

A few years ago Bill Hohenzollern, then a monarch and a tyrant, said to the German people: "Only one is master in this country. That one is I. Who opposes me I will crush to pieces. All of you have only one will, and that is my will; there is only one law, and that is my law." When his military machine was smashed the same Bill Hohenzollern fled to Holland for fear he would suffer the fate of Acton, who was destroyed by his own dogs.

The statements the former Kaiser is now making in an effort to evade responsibility for the war merely show that he, like other Prussians, is a clumsy liar.

EXTRACT FROM LETTER OF FRANK H. SIMONDS.

Collapse of German Idea.

The Invasion of Germany is the final demonstration of the German idea. The fleet has crawled to a British port and hoisted the white flag. The army has surrendered without condition, leaving its artillery and its machinery behind it, and is slinking back home.

And now the enemy is coming—he cannot be checked or resisted. His will is law west of the Rhine. He may be rude or considerate, heavy-handed or gentle, civilized or German, but he can be what he will.

And to me the accounts of correspondents, who describe the stupefied silence of the populations of German cities as the army of occupation marches in, are of supreme interest. They are the last sign and evidence that a great fact has been established—the German dream of world power is over—the long task of reparation and restoration has begun—militarism is kaput—Germanism has failed.

(From New Orleans Times-Picayune, Thursday, Dec. 5, 1918.)

GERMAN BRAGADOCIO.

Hindenburg Makes Appeal—Asks His “Unbeaten” Soldiers to Be Patient.

Washington, Dec. 4.—The Berlin Tages Zeitung of Monday says that Field Marshal von Hindenburg addressed the following proclamation to his troops:

“The preliminary work for a land settlement on a big scale is in progress and will be pushed forward as rapidly as the shortage of coal and of building materials will permit. The returning warriors will first receive the thanks of the country for more than four years’ work in a thousand battles in which they were unbeaten.”

“UNVANQUISHED BY ARMS.”

Conquered by Hunger and Need, Says Ex-Crown Prince.

Copenhagen, Dec. 4.—(By Associated Press.)—The former German crown prince's last proclamation announcing that his resignation from his command was necessitated by the emperor's resignation and thanking the troops for their heroism and self-sacrifice, is published to-day by the Taglische Rundschau of Berlin. In this proclamation, Frederick William, who is now interned on the Island of Wierington, having fled to Holland, says:

“My army group is unvanquished by arms. Hunger and bitter need conquered us. We can quit the soil of France proud and with heads erect. Your shield, your honor as soldiers, are unspotted. - * * *”

EXTRACTS FROM LONDON CABLES.

Herr Hardin bitterly denounces the sudden conversion of all the junker elements to democracy and support of the new government.

“Yesterday,” he declares, “they were bloodthirsty, with the will to victory. To-day they are knights of the spirit, raising ‘a disgraced civilization’ up to pure glory.”

“The German militarism conspiracy is defeated, but the victory for which the President appealed is not won. His coming to Europe will help win it, but until it is achieved America must take precautions against its failure.”

EXTRACT FROM ROTGEN CABLE, DEC. 2.

It was necessary repeatedly for the correspondent to halt his car and ask his way, for all the signboards had been defaced in order to give the Allied troops as much trouble as possible. A courteous response invariably was given to questions, but evidently through fear and not friendship.

EX-KAISER'S ABDICATION MAKES

CROWN PRINCE KING.

London, Dec. 4.—(British Wireless Service.)—The Times, in discussing the former German emperor's act of renunciation, points out that there is still room for doubt whether his abdication is legal, and adds:

“Moreover, the only effect of the emperor's abdication under the Prussian constitution is to make the crown prince king of Prussia, and, therefore, until the German Empire is formally dissolved, the German emperor. Last Thursday's document, therefore, does not abolish the Prussian monarchy and still less does it set up the republic of Prussia. It can only be done by a formal revision of the Prussian constitution, and until that is carried out the Prussian monarchy still exists according to law, if not according to fact, and all the emperor's abdication amounts to is a declaration of his present intention not to exercise certain legal rights.

“But these rights would be still suspended, not abolished, whatever the emperor may do or say, and should a monarchical counter-revolution break out he could, presumably, change his mind and be brought back. These are points of great practical importance, and if the Germans have made up their minds to get rid of the monarchy it is highly desirable that they should lose no time in clothing the deposition of the Hohenzollerns in legal form.”

The abdication of the German crown prince was expected to be published to-day, says the North German Gazette, the

former semi-official organ, according to advices received here. The abdication will not concern his successor, it is added.

The correspondent at Amsterdam of the Daily Express calls attention to the fact that former Emperor William's act of renunciation was dated at Amerongen, Nov. 28, and was published in Berlin Nov. 29, and adds:

"It is obvious that telegraphic communication between Amerongen and Berlin is neither cut—as might be expected in the case of communication between an exiled monarch and revolutionists—nor is it subject to the delay that all messages sent by ordinary mortals meet with.

"Many persons consider that both the document and the manner of its publication more than ever justify the Allies in keeping a watchful eye on William, even if he pretends to be slumbering."

(From New Orleans Item, Thursday, Dec. 5, 1918.)

BARBAROUS TREATMENT CHARGED AGAINST GERMANS BY MEN REACHING HOLLAND.

(Item-N. Y. Times-Chicago Tribune Service.)

The Hague, Dec. 5.—One hundred and twenty American prisoners arrived at Nymegen, Holland, where they will remain until there is available transport accommodation from Rotterdam to England. These men are from the One Hundred and Sixth and One Hundred and Seventh Regiments, mostly from New York and North Carolina.

They said their one idea was to celebrate Christmas at home. The prisoners were captured between Sept. 25 and 30, but were kept in a detention camp behind the lines until a week before the armistice was signed. They said their treatment was barbarous in the detention camp, many slightly wounded dying owing to gross neglect because the German doctors refused to give adequate attention to slight wounds, which they said could wait. They said this was inexcusable, as there were plenty of doctors standing around

idle. But they appeared only interested in the frightfully mutilated cases. The wounded were often obliged to walk miles without their wounds being dressed.

One boy who had a slight bullet wound was refused attention and made to walk miles in bad condition until blood poisoning set in. He died. The prisoners bore this treatment philosophically. They said the universal question put them in Germany was: "Why did America declare war?"

BRITISH TO PERMIT NO LIMITATION ON NAVY.

London, Dec. 4.—Winston Spencer Churchill, the minister of munitions, announced in a speech at Dundee to-night:

"We enter the peace conference with the absolute determination that no limitation shall be imposed on our right to maintain our naval defense. We do not intend, no matter what arguments and appeals are addressed to us, to lend ourselves in any way to any fettering restrictions which will prevent the British navy maintaining its well tried and well deserved supremacy."

"WE ARE DONE FOR; FATHER IS BROKEN MAN."

Crown Prince Thinks That Is Enough Punishment.

London, Dec. 5.—(By A. P.)—"You English clamor to get father and me away from Holland. We are down and out, and my father is a broken man. Isn't that enough punishment?" the former crown prince of Germany said in an interview on the Island of Wieringen, where he is interned, with a correspondent of the Daily Mirror.

Frederick William added that he always favored an agreement between Germany and Great Britain and wished them to work together. A number of his best friends were in England and he only wished he could live there as a private citizen.

"I quarreled with my father in regard to Great Britain,"

he continued. "I told him the British would be against us. He never believed this and would not take into account that possibility."

RETURNS ARMY OF GENTLEMEN.

(New York World.)

An army coming home victorious from war is not always counted on to exercise a high moral influence. Camps are not Sunday schools, and behind the plaudits for the returning troops there are sometimes mental reservations as to the effect on social conditions of a soldiery fresh from a successful campaign. Yet here is Secretary Baker asserting that the greatest inheritance the country will derive from the world-war will be the reflection upon its future government of the simple virtues the men of its armies have absorbed in the training camps and at the front.

That is a tribute probably never before paid to an army, and certainly never so well deserved as by the American army. Its soldiers, as the secretary says, have not only fought like heroes but lived like gentlemen. They have gone singing into action and helped the aged and infirm women of France gather their crops and cheered up the sad little war orphans, and all the while their private life has been clean and honorable. And with this is the testimony of Colonel Whittlesey, that "the enlisted man is a wonder."

Obviously this development of moral character in mass by our 2,000,000 men overseas will be a potent social force at home. It has justified the temporary militarization of the nation in an unforeseen manner. An army drafted from American firesides was expected to be different, but the event has surpassed the highest hopes. What would an old-time army, what would Cæsar's legions or Marlborough's troopers, have thought of the suggestion that their return home would tend to improve moral ideals? Cromwell's veterans might have envied these citizen soldiers of the American Republic. They have won a distinction unique in the history of warfare.

(From New Orleans States, Thursday, Dec. 5, 1918.)

EXTRACT FROM LETTER OF J. W. M.

Wilhelm worked to perfect his machine while Europe slept and dreamed of peace for many long years to come. England worked only to keep ahead in the naval race, but left her land forces to take care of themselves. And it has cost her dear to learn of her error in that respect. Now the Kaiser that was, endeavors to hoodwink all peoples by claiming that he was always in favor of peace. We will admit the plea; to a certain extent, and to that extent only—until he was ready to strike. No doubt he was in favor of maintaining the peace a while longer, but the murder of the arch duke hurried matters, and found him not yet fully prepared. We can, however, judge by the events of the four years past how near to completion his preparations were.

His endeavor to shift the blame for the war, first on one, and then on the other of the entente must fall flat, as have so many other German protestations of innocence in view of the mass of evidence accumulated and in the hands of the Allies. "Out of their own mouths" and by their own acts and writings his own people condemn him and declare him guilty.

BY J. C. ABY.

As things look now it will not be long before the former Kaiser realizes he is "in Dutch" with the Dutch.

Germany brought on the great war, but the prospect of having to pay the cost until it hurts is not pleasing to the German people.

"England has never had a deadlier enemy than the new Germany," says a Berlin newspaper. Which means, of course, that the new Germany is the same old Germany.

The Crown Prince says he will return to the German Empire. But by the time he returns there won't be any empire.

In holding them to the terms of the armistice the Huns have discovered that they can't fool with Ferdinand Foch.

The German crown prince presents a sorry figure trying to explain his numerous defeats by passing the buck to Ludendorff and the general staff.

The Prussian autocracy which a few months ago was absolute is now obsolete. Let us thank God it is so.

Bill Hohenzollern is the greatest coward of history. When his autocracy collapsed he fled to Holland for his own safety and abandoned his wife and family to whatever fate might befall them.

AUSTRIAN LEADERS TRY

BOLSHEVISM IN ALSACE-LORRAINE.

Paris, Dec. 5.—(Havas.)—A number of formerly prominent leaders in Austria-Hungary have arrived in Switzerland with large sums of money to further a campaign of Bolshevism elsewhere than in Switzerland, the Zurich correspondent to the Journal says he learns from a reliable source.

Among the men are the former grand admiral of the imperial fleet, a former Austro-Hungarian foreign minister and a former member of the Hungarian cabinet. The correspondent adds that other men are to be sent to Alsace-Lorraine to spread Bolshevism.

STANDS BY HIS BROTHER.

Prince Henry Will Do Everything to Preserve William From Harm.

Amsterdam, Dec. 4.—Prince Henry, of Prussia, brother of the ex-Kaiser, has addressed an announcement to all the members of the Prussian royal house, according to the *Kreuz Zeitung*, of Berlin, in which he says:

“I am forced to recognize the king’s abdication and will assist in the policy for order and the constitutional government. But on the other hand, I consider myself personally attached to my king to the end of my life, and shall do everything to preserve him from harm and shall recognize him absolutely as the sole family head.”

Vienna, Nov. 3.—(By The Associated Press.)—Dr. Franz Kleine, former minister of justice, who will represent Austria at the peace conference, said to the correspondent today:

“If we are permitted to attend the conference I presume it will be merely to receive its mandates, though we trust we will be heard. However, so far we have no information as to when we shall attend or the conditions attached to our attendance.”

(From the Washington Post.)

Christo Vasilakaki, member of the Greek Parliament, who has been on a special mission in the United States, at Washington, says:

“We shall have to watch with closest scrutiny the political autocracy of the world. The program of the dominant nations cannot be carried out easily. I do not believe, in fact, that the world will ever have a lasting peace for ever and ever; but if we shall try to improve conditions, notwithstanding we may be sure we cannot succeed in establishing the millenium, we shall do much for the world.”

TOO SHORT.

At a time when it was thought Germany wanted to get a foothold in Holland, Bismarck and the Dutch Ambassador stood watching a review of the German army. As a well-set-up body of men marched past, the Ambassador said: "Fine soldiers, but too short." Then came the Grenadiers, between six and seven feet tall; nevertheless, the Ambassador's comment was the same as before: "Fine soldiers, but too short."

"What does Your Excellency mean?" asked Bismarck.

"I mean that we can flood Holland eight feet deep," replied the Ambassador.—Boston Transcript.

(From the New Orleans Times-Picayune, Sunday,
Dec. 15, 1918.)

AT THE PEACE TABLE.

BY EDGAR A. GUEST.

Who shall sit at the table, when the terms of peace are
made—
The wisest men of the troubled lands in their silver and gold
brocade?
Yes, they shall gather in solemn state to speak for each
living race.
But who shall speak for the unseen dead that shall come to
the council place?
Though you see them not, and you hear them not, they shall
sit at the table, too;
They shall throng the room where the peace is made and
know what it is you do;
The innocent dead from the sea shall rise to stand at the
wise man's side,
And over his shoulder a boy shall look—a boy they crucified.

You may guard the doors of that council hall with barriers
strong and stout,
But the dead unbidden shall enter there, and never you'll
shut them out.
And the man that died in the open boat, and the babes that
suffered worse,
Shall sit at the table when peace is made by the side of a
martyred nurse.

You may see them not, but they'll all be there; when they
speak you may fail to hear;
You may think that you're making your pacts alone, but
their spirits will hover near.
And whatever the terms of peace you make with the tyrant
whose hands are red,
You must please not only the living there, but must satisfy
the dead.

PLEDGE OF THE UNCONDITIONAL SURRENDER CLUB OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

As a member of the Unconditional Surrender Club, believing that Universal Safety can be brought about only through adequate punishment of the nation responsible for the World War,

I pledge myself to have no dealings, socially, commercially, or otherwise, with Germany or Germans, or to use in any manner anything that issues from Germany or Germans, until the members of this organization, collectively, determine that the Germans responsible for the war, and the Germans who carried on the atrocious warfare, have paid the penalties as far as possible commensurate with their crimes against humanity.

In signing this pledge, I define a German as any person, no matter where born, who has absorbed Prussian kultur to the point where he can reconcile Germany's policy in the war.

From the New Orleans Times-Picayune, Thursday, December 19th, 1918.
Reproduced from the New York Herald.

OUTWEIGHED.



IN FLANDERS FIELDS. —

(From the Southern Yacht Club of New Orleans, "Barometer," December, 1918.)

In Flanders fields the poppies grow
Between the crosses, row on row,
That mark our place; and in the sky
The larks, still bravely singing, fly,
Scarce heard amid the guns below.

We are the dead. Short days ago
We lived, felt dawn, saw sunset glow,
Loved and were loved; and now we lie
In Flanders fields.

Take up your quarrel with the foe!
To you, from failing hands, we throw
The torch. Be yours to hold it high!
If ye break faith with us who die
We shall not sleep, though poppies blow
In Flanders fields.

—JOHN McCRAE, Lieut. Col.,
Canadian Expeditionary Force in France.

**HOW CAN THE ALLIES AND THE HUNS GET TO-
GETHER WHEN THE SAME WORD, JUSTICE,
MEANS DIFFERENT THINGS?**

BY REV. NEWELL D. HILLIS.

(From the New Orleans States, Tuesday, Dec. 18th, 1918.)

Commerce between two nations begins with a common medium of exchange through money. Trade between Americans and Mexicans is difficult, because a dollar means one hundred cents worth of gold to the American and a dollar means fifty cents worth of silver to the Mexican, and end-

less disputes, and raids result. Illustrations of this kind make clear the difficulties of admitting the Huns into the League of Nations, or finding a common ground upon which a permanent peace can be established. How can you trade with the German if the Allies have a dollar of one hundred cents, and the German uses a pewter counterfeit coin? It is perfectly evident that the word justice means one thing to the American and another to the German.

The recent armistice does not mean to Berlin what it means to Washington. To Washington and Paris and London the armistice meant not only the surrender of the German ships and submarines, the withdrawal from France and Belgium and Alsace and Lorraine—it means a defeat, crushing and overwhelming.

To Germany that armistice means the very opposite of defeat. Witness these words in the *Vorwaerts*—"The valorous army of the Fatherland remains undefeated. Not one foot of Germany's sacred soil has been polluted by an Allied soldier."

The armistice does not mean to German ambassadors in foreign countries what it means to the Allied ambassadors in those lands. Von Eckhardt, ambassador to Mexico, has just put out the following statement, for the people of Mexico: "I wish that you would make it known that the German colony have decorated their buildings with German flags to show their satisfaction that their country has given peace to the world."

Already the Huns are claiming that their native generosity led them to withdraw their troops from France and Belgium, not because they were defeated, but because they were unwilling to kill any more French, Belgians and Americans!

More and more it becomes evident that this armistice may have been a mistake. We now know that every other German shell that was fired during the first week of November failed to explode. One more week would have seen the German army without munitions. Another week would have seen them fleeing across the Rhine. A third week would

have seen our troops well on their way to Berlin. It is doubtful whether the Hun was ever more cynical, cunning or hypocritical than at the present moment. During the military phase of this war, the Allies did not deal with men—they dealt with denatured beings, mere military machines, human bodies, pursuing ends of lust, pleasure, power and conquest, but without souls. Take the intellect out of a man, and you have a gibbering idiot. Take conscience and humanity out of the German and you have a Hun. Civilization does not mean to the Hun what the word means to the Allies. When the treaty is signed, it will mean a scrap of paper to the Hun, but it will mean a solemn obligation to our representatives.

Money is a mechanism of exchange between an Allied merchant and a German manufacturer. Words are the intellectual mediums of treaty exchange. But how are we going to make a treaty with the Huns when the Allies use a gold dollar and the Huns a pewter and a counterfeit coin? Let us be firm at the peace table! We may lose at this conference what we won on the battlefield.

WAR AND PEACE.

(From the New Orleans States, Sunday, Dec. 15, 1918.)

December 10, 1918.

Editor of New Orleans States.

Dear Sir: It is rather surprising that so eminent a lawyer as Mr. Charles E. Hughes should use an expression in the President's address of November 11th, as an argument that the Great World War was at an end.

And here is what the President said:

"The war thus came to an end, for having accepted these terms of Armistice, it will be impossible for the German commands to renew it."

This may be all very well, but wars do not end in the manner stated by the President.

Under the Constitution of the United States the power to declare war rests with Congress, but the power to negotiate Peace is in the hands of the President provided any treaty receives the affirmative vote of two-thirds of the Senate; the negotiation and the signing of a treaty of peace by Commissioners appointed by the President of the United States is no treaty until ratified by the necessary vote of the Senate.

The President very appropriately called the other nations at war with the Central Powers the Associates of the United States at war and not its Allies, as an alliance presupposes a treaty and there was no treaty of any kind with any other Nation regarding the war.

Therefore notwithstanding the signing of the Armistice, a state of war still exists between the United States and Germany, just as it did from the time the war was declared in April 1917.

This matter has, moreover, been placed beyond the pale of discussion or doubt by an Act of Congress approved September 24, 1917, Chapter 56, Section 13, reading in part as follows:

“The date of terminating the war between the United States and the Imperial German Government shall be fixed by proclamation of the President of the United States.” Therefore the war does not end until a Treaty has been negotiated, approved by the President and ratified by two-thirds of the Senate and then a proclamation accordingly issued by the President.

It is generally said that the war of 1812, ended December 24, 1814, because on that day there was signed in the City of Ghent, Belgium, a treaty of Peace between the Commissioners appointed by the United States and by England; but this is incorrect; it is true that such a Treaty was signed and was subsequently approved by the President but was not ratified by the Senate of the United States until February 18, 1815, and only on that date did the war end; therefore the Battle of New Orleans, January 8, 1815, was not fought

as some historians say after Peace had been declared but while a state of war still existed; and we all know that if the English had been successful in that battle the war would have started all over again.

Very truly yours,

W. O. HART.

There is no "Hymn of Hate" for Germany, or its people, in the hearts of the American people, but there is a determination that they shall suffer to the extent necessary to make reparation for the wrongs they committed during the terrible World War brought on by them.

This is my Father's World
O let me ne'er forget
That tho' the wrong seems oft so strong,
God is the ruler yet.

This is my Father's World
The Battle is not done.
Jesus who died shall be satisfied,
And earth and heaven be one.

This is my Father's World,
Should my heart be ever sad?
The Lord is King—let the heavens ring,
God reigns—let the earth be glad.

—REV. M. D. BABCOCK.





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