

the effort to find delegates was proceeding, and was attended with great difficulties; news then came that Dr. Hermann Müller, the Foreign Minister in the new German Cabinet, and Dr. Johannes Bell, Minister of Colonies, had been selected to sign the treaty; they had left Berlin secretly on Friday and were to arrive at Versailles not later than Saturday morning, June 28. Satisfied with these semi-official tidings, the Allies at once began to complete their preparations for the formal ceremony of signing, which was to take place in the famous Galerie des Glaces (Hall of Mirrors) in the Palace of Versailles, on Saturday, June 28, at 3 P. M.

The two German plenipotentiaries reached Versailles after nightfall on June 27. Secretary Dutasta went to Versailles at 8:30 that evening to hand them a letter from Premier Clemenceau certifying that the treaty to be submitted for their signature conformed in all points to the text of the document submitted on June 16. Plans for the ceremony proceeded. All those holding tickets of admission to the Hall of Mirrors had been notified that they must be provided with identification papers; each ticket was to bear the photograph of the person to be admitted. Ticket holders were requested to be at the palace by 2 o'clock.

## The Historic Ceremony at Versailles

### How the Treaty Was Signed

**N**O nobler and more eloquent setting could have been found for this greatest of all modern events, the signing of the Peace of Versailles, after five years of terrific struggle on whose outcome the fate of the whole world had hung, than the palace of the greatest of French Kings on the hillcrest of the Paris suburb that gave its name to the treaty. To reach it the plenipotentiaries and distinguished guests from all parts of the world motored to Versailles that day, and drove down the magnificent tree-lined Avenue du Château, then across the huge square—the famous Place d'Armes of Versailles—and up through the gates and over the cobblestones of the Court of Honor to the entrance, where officers of the Republican Guard, whose creation dates back to the French Revolution, in picturesque uniform, were drawn up to receive them.

All day the crowd had been gathering. It was a cloudy day; not till noon did the sky clear. By noon eleven regiments of French cavalry and infantry had taken position along the approaches to the palace, while within the court on either side solid lines of infantry in horizon blue were drawn up at attention.

Hours before the time set for the cere-

mony an endless stream of automobiles began moving out of Paris up the cannon-lined hill of the Champs Elysées, past the massive Arc de Triomphe, bulking sombrely against the leaden sky, and out through the Bois de Boulogne. This whole thoroughfare was kept clear by pickets, dragoons, and mounted gendarmes. In the meantime thousands of Parisians were packing regular and special trains on all the lines leading to Versailles, and contending with residents of the town for places in the vast park where the famous fountains would rise in white fleur-de-lis to mark the end of the ceremony.

#### A MEMORABLE SCENE

Past the line of gendarmes thrown across the approaches to the square reserved for ticket holders, the crowd surged in a compact and irresistible wave, while hundreds of the more fortunate ones took up positions in the high windows of every wing of the palace. Up the broad boulevard of the Avenue de Paris the endless chain of motor cars rolled between rows of French soldiers; and a guard of honor at the end of the big court presented arms to the plenipotentiaries and delegates as they drove through to the entrance, which for the

allied delegates only was by the marble stairway to the "Queen's Apartments" and the Hall of Peace, giving access to the Hall of Mirrors. A separate route of entry was prescribed for the Germans, an arrangement which angered and disconcerted them when they discovered it, through the park and up the marble stairway through the ground floor.

The delegates and plenipotentiaries began to arrive shortly after 2 o'clock, their automobiles rolling between double lines of infantry with bayonets fixed—it was estimated that there were 20,000 soldiers altogether guarding the route—that held back the cheering throngs. The scene from the Court of Honor was impressive. The Place d'Armes was a lake

white faces, dappled everywhere by the bright colors of flags and fringed with the horizon blue of troops whose bayonets flamed silverly as the sun emerged for a moment from behind heavy clouds. At least a dozen airplanes wheeled and curvetted above.

Up that triumphal passage, leading for a full quarter of a mile from the wings of the palace to the entrance to the Hall of Mirrors, representatives of the victorious nations passed in flag-decked limousines—hundreds, one after another, without intermission, for fifty minutes. Just inside the golden gates, which were flung wide, they passed the big bronze statue of Louis XIV., the "Sun-King," on horseback, flanked by statues of the Princes and Governors, Admirals and Generals who had made Louis the Grand Monarque of France. And on the façade of the twin, temple-like structures on either side of the great statue they could read as they passed an inscription symbolic of the historic ceremony just about to occur: "To All the Glories of France."

#### NOTABILITIES ARRIVE

One of the earliest to arrive was Marshal Foch, amid a torrent of cheering, which burst out even louder a few moments later when the massive head of Premier Clemenceau was seen through the windows of a French military car. To these and other leaders, including President Wilson, General Pershing, and

Premier Lloyd George, the troops drawn up all around the courtyard presented arms. After Clemenceau the unique procession continued, diplomats, soldiers, Princes of India in gorgeous turbans and swarthy faces, dapper Japanese in immaculate Western dress, Admirals, aviators, Arabs; one caught a glimpse of the bright colors of French, British, and Colonial uniforms. British Tommies and American doughboys also dashed up on crowded camions, representing the blood and sweat of the hard-fought victory; they got an enthusiastic reception. It was 2:45 o'clock when Mr. Balfour, bowing and smiling, heralded the arrival of the British delegates. Mr. Lloyd George was just behind him, for once wearing the conventional high hat instead of his usual felt. At ten minutes of 3 came President Wilson in a black limousine, with his flag, a white eagle on a dark blue ground; he received a hearty welcome.

By 3 o'clock the last contingent had arrived, and the broad ribbon road stretched empty between the lines of troops from the gates of the palace courtyard. The Germans had already entered; to avoid any unpleasant incident they had been quietly conveyed from their lodgings at the Hotel des Reservoirs Annex through the park.

#### THE SCENE INSIDE

The final scene in the great drama was enacted in the magnificent Hall of Mirrors. Versailles contains no more splendid chamber than this royal hall, whose 300 mirrors gleam from every wall, whose vaulted and frescoed ceiling looms dark and high, in whose vastness the footfalls of the passer re-echo over marble floors and die away reverberatingly. It was no mere matter of convenience or accident that the Germans were brought to sign the Peace Treaty in this hall. For this same hall, which saw the German peace delegates of 1919, representing a beaten and prostrate Germany, affix their signatures to the allied terms of peace, had witnessed in the year 1871 a very different ceremony. It was in the Hall of Mirrors that the German Empire was born. Forty-nine years ago, on a January morning, while

the forts of beleaguered Paris were firing their last defiant shots, in that mirror-gleaming hall was inaugurated the reign of that German Empire the virtual end of which, so far as the concept held by its originators is concerned, was signalized in Versailles in the same spot on Saturday, June 28. And in 1871 President Thiers had signed there the crushing terms of defeat imposed by a victorious and ruthless Germany.

In anticipation of the present ceremony carpets had been laid and the ornamental table, with its eighteenth century gilt and bronze decorations, had been placed in position on the dais where the plenipotentiaries were seated. Fronting the chair of M. Clemenceau was placed a small table, on which the diplomatic instruments were laid. It was to this table that each representative was called, in alphabetical order by countries, to sign his name to the treaty and affix to it his Governmental seal. The 400 or more invited guests were given places in the left wing of the Hall of Mirrors, while the right wing was occupied by about the same number of press representatives. Sixty seats were allotted to the French press alone. Besides the military guards outside the palace, the grand stairway up which the delegates came to enter the hall was controlled by the Republican Guards in their most brilliant gala uniform.

### THE PEACE TABLE

The peace table—a huge hollow rectangle with its open side facing the windows in the hall—was spread with tawny yellow coverings blending with the rich browns, blues, and yellows of the antique hangings and rugs; these, and the mellow tints of the historical paintings, depicting scenes from France's ancient wars, in the arched roof of the long hall, lent bright dashes of color to an otherwise austere scene. Against the sombre background also stood out the brilliant uniforms of a few French guards, in red plumed silver helmets and red, white, and blue uniforms, and a group of allied Generals, including General Pershing, who wore the scarlet sash of the Legion of Honor.

But all the diplomats and members of the parties who attended the ceremony of signing wore conventional civilian clothes. All gold lace and pageantry was eschewed, the fanciful garb of the Middle Ages was completely absent as representative of traditions and practices sternly condemned in the great bound treaty-volume of Japanese paper, covered with seals and printed in French and English, which was signed by twenty-seven nations that afternoon.

As a contrast with the Franco-German peace session of 1871, held in the same hall, there were present some grizzled French veterans of the Franco-Prussian war. They took the place of the Prussian guardsmen of the previous ceremony, and gazed with a species of grim satisfaction at the disciples of Bismarck, who sat this time in the seats of the lowly, while the white marble statue of Minerva, goddess of war, looked stonily on.

### ENTRANCE OF CHIEF ACTORS

The ceremony of signing was marked only by three minor incidents: a protest by the German delegation at the eleventh hour over the provision of separate entrance, the filing of a document of protest by General Jan Smuts of the South African delegation, and the deliberate absence of the Chinese delegates from the ceremony, due to dissatisfaction over the concessions granted to Japan in Shantung.

The treaty was deposited on the table at 2:10 o'clock by William Martin of the French Foreign Office; it was inclosed in a stamped leather case, and bulked large. Because of the size of the volume and the fragile seals it bore, the plan to present it for signing to Premier Clemenceau, President Wilson, and Premier Lloyd George had been given up. A box of old-fashioned goosequills, sharpened by the expert pen pointer of the French Foreign Office, was placed on each of the three tables for the use of plenipotentiaries who desired to observe the conventional formalities.

Secretary Lansing, meanwhile, had been the first of the American delegation to arrive in the palace—at 1:45 P. M. Premier Clemenceau entered at 2:20

o'clock. Three detachments each consisting of fifteen private soldiers—from the American, British, and French forces—entered just before 3 o'clock and took their places in the embrasures of the windows overlooking the château park, a few feet from Marshal Foch, who was seated with the French delegation at the peace table. Marshal Foch was present only as a spectator, and did not participate in the signing. These forty-five soldiers of the three main belligerent nations were present as the real "artisans of peace" and stood within the inclosure reserved for plenipotentiaries and high officials of the conference as a visible sign of their rôle in bringing into being a new Europe. These men had been selected from those who bore honorable wounds. Premier Clemenceau stepped up to the poilus of the French detachment and shook the hand of each, expressing his pleasure at seeing them, and his regrets for the suffering they had endured for France.

Delegates of the minor powers made their way with difficulty through the crowd to their places at the table. Officers and civilians lined the walls and filled the isles. President Wilson entered the Hall of Mirrors at 2:50 o'clock. All the allied delegates were then seated, except the Chinese representatives, who were conspicuous by their absence. The difficulty of seeing well militated against demonstrations on the arrival of prominent statesmen. The crowd refused to be seated and thronged toward the centre of the hall, which is so long that a good view was impossible from any distance, even with the aid of opera glasses. German correspondents were ushered into the hall just before 3 o'clock and took standing room in a window at the rear of the correspondents' section.

At 3 o'clock a hush fell over the hall. There were a few moments of disorder while the officials and the crowd took their places. At 3:07 the German delegates, Dr. Hermann Müller, German Secretary for Foreign Affairs, and Dr. Johannes Bell, Colonial Secretary, were shown into the hall; with heads held high they took their seats. The other delegates remained seated, ac-

ording to a prearranged plan reminiscent of the discourtesy displayed by von Brockdorff-Rantzau, who at the ceremony of delivery of the peace treaty on May 7 had refused to rise to read his address to the allied delegates. The seats of the German delegates touched elbows with the Japanese on the right and the Brazilians on the left. They were thus on the side nearest the entrance, and the program required them to depart by a separate exit before the other delegates at the close of the ceremony. Delegates from Ecuador, Peru, and Liberia, faced them across the narrow table.

### THE GERMANS SIGN

M. Clemenceau, as President of the Peace Conference, opened the ceremony. Rising, he made the following brief address, amid dead silence:

The session is open. The allied and associated powers on one side and the German Reich on the other side have come to an agreement on the conditions of peace. The text has been completed, drafted, and the President of the Conference has stated in writing that the text that is about to be signed now is identical with the 200 copies that have been delivered to the German delegation. The signatures will be given now, and they amount to a solemn undertaking faithfully and loyally to execute the conditions embodied by this treaty of peace. I now invite the delegates of the German Reich to sign the treaty.

There was a tense pause for a moment. Then in response to M. Clemenceau's bidding the German delegates rose without a word, and, escorted by William Martin, master of ceremonies, moved to the signatory table, where they placed upon the treaty the sign-manuals which German Government leaders had declared over and over again, with emphasis and anger, would never be appended to this treaty. They also signed a protocol covering changes in the documents, and the Polish undertaking. All three documents were similarly signed by the allied delegates who followed.

### WILSON SIGNS NEXT

When the German delegates regained their seats after signing, President Wilson immediately rose and, followed by the other American plenipotentiaries,

moved around the sides of the horseshoe to the signature tables. It was thus President Wilson, and not M. Clemenceau, who was first of the allied delegates to sign. This, however, was purely what may be called an alphabetical honor, in accordance with the order in which the nations were named in the **prologue to the treaty**. Premier Lloyd George, with the British delegation, came next. The British dominions followed. M. Clemenceau, with the French delegates, was next in line; then came Baron Saionji and the other Japanese delegates, and they in turn were followed by the representatives of the smaller powers.

During the attaching of the signatures of the great powers and the Germans a battery of moving picture cameras clicked away so audibly that they could be heard above the general noise and disorder of the throng. The close of the ceremony came so quickly and quietly that it was scarcely noticed until it was all over. M. Clemenceau arose almost unremarked, and in a voice half lost amid the confusion and the hum of conversation which had sprung up while the minor powers were signing declared the conference closed, and asked the allied and associated delegates to remain in their seats for a few moments—this to permit the German plenipotentiaries to leave the building before the general exodus.

#### THE GERMANS DEPART

None arose as the Germans filed out, accompanied by their suite of secretaries and interpreters, just as all the plenipotentiaries had kept their seats when Dr. Müller and Dr. Bell entered. The Germans went forth evidently suffering strong emotion. Outside an unsympathetic crowd jammed close to the cars which took them away. There was no aggression, but the sentiment of the throng was unmistakable.

Meanwhile the great guns that announced the closing of the ceremony were booming, and their concussion shook the old palace of Versailles to its foundations. Amid confusion the assembly dispersed, and the most momentous ceremony of the epoch was at an end.

The great war which for five long

years had shaken Europe and the world was formally ended at last. It was a war which had cost the belligerent nations \$186,000,000,000; which had caused the deaths of 7,582,000 human beings, and which had left the world a post-war burden of debt amounting to \$135,000,000,000. It was a war which had changed the whole face of Europe, which had brought many new nations into existence, which had revolutionized the organization of all national and international life. It was a war which had brought the world the consciousness of its common obligation to unite against all war. The booming of the great guns of Versailles seemed to proclaim a new epoch.

#### PRESIDENT WILSON'S ADDRESS

Simultaneously with the signing of peace President Wilson cabled the following address to the American people, which was given out at once in Washington by Secretary Tumulty:

My Fellow-Countrymen: The treaty of peace has been signed. If it is ratified and acted upon in full and sincere execution of its terms it will furnish the charter for a new order of affairs in the world. It is a severe treaty in the duties and penalties it imposes upon Germany; but it is severe only because great wrongs done by Germany are to be righted and repaired; it imposes nothing that Germany cannot do; and she can regain her rightful standing in the world by the prompt and honorable fulfillment of its terms.

And it is much more than a treaty of peace with Germany. It liberates great peoples who have never before been able to find the way to liberty. It ends, once for all, an old and intolerable order under which small groups of selfish men could use the peoples of great empires to serve their ambition for power and dominion. It associates the free Governments of the world in a permanent League in which they are pledged to use their united power to maintain peace by maintaining right and justice.

It makes international law a reality supported by imperative sanctions. It does away with the right of conquest and rejects the policy of annexation and substitutes a new order under which backward nations—populations which have not yet come to political consciousness and peoples who are ready for independence but not yet quite prepared to dispense with protection and guidance—shall no more be subjected to the domination and

exploitation of a stronger nation, but shall be put under the friendly direction and afforded the helpful assistance of Governments which undertake to be responsible to the opinion of mankind in the execution of their task by accepting the direction of the League of Nations.

It recognizes the inalienable rights of nationality, the rights of minorities and the sanctity of religious belief and practice. It lays the basis for conventions which shall free the commercial intercourse of the world from unjust and vexatious restrictions and for every sort of international co-operation that will serve to cleanse the life of the world and facilitate its common action in beneficent service of every kind. It furnishes guarantees such as were never given or even contemplated for the fair treatment of all who labor at the daily tasks of the world.

It is for this reason that I have spoken of it as a great charter for a new order of affairs. There is ground here for deep satisfaction, universal reassurance, and confident hope.

Late in the afternoon the German delegation received a note from the allied and associated powers specifying the conditions attaching to the ratification of

the treaty they had signed. The note stated, among other things, that the blockade would be lifted from Germany as soon as the German National Assembly had ratified the treaty; a similar condition also applied to the release of German prisoners.

Dr. Müller, Dr. Bell, and about other members of the German delegation left Versailles the same evening virtually unnoticed. To avoid the crowds celebrating in the streets they were sent in fifteen automobiles by a roundabout route to Noisy-le-Roi, where they boarded their train at 9 o'clock. They were accompanied as far as Cologne by French and Italian officers. The Germans took leave of the French officials at Versailles with punctilious politeness. Herr Haniel von Haimhausen and more than fifty other Germans remained temporarily to close up the affairs of the delegation. The German contingent that remained at Versailles through the ensuing weeks was headed by Kurt von Lersner.

## Celebrating the Signing Worldwide Jubilations

THE signing of the treaty was enthusiastically celebrated in Paris on the evening of June 28. All Paris was ablaze; the streets were filled with torchlight processions, columns of troops marched over the city and everywhere were greeted with wild cheers; the soldiers were pelted with flowers and confetti wherever they appeared. Large crowds massed in front of the American Headquarters and salvos of cheers were given for America.

The Strasbourg statue had an American flag at its apex, typifying the efforts of American soldiers on the fighting front in Alsace. The hotels roundabout were brilliantly lighted by electricity and gas for the first time in five years.

Impromptu orchestras appeared on every corner. Young and old danced, and every one kissed every one else. The

population dined early so as to have more time for the merrymaking.

At Marseilles, Toulon, and Cherbourg, as well as other seaports, warships were dressed in flags, salutes were fired, church bells were rung, and there were illuminations and torchlight processions. At Bordeaux the departure of the American students from the university was made the occasion of a brilliant farewell reception by the municipality.

A national thanksgiving service for the deliverance of Belgium occurred at Brussels, attended by the King and Queen. Cardinal Mercier officiated and paid a tribute to the sovereigns and others who remained in the country during the period of occupation. Flags were displayed, but there was no official celebration.

At Rio Janeiro buildings throughout the city displayed the flags of the allied and associated powers, naval salutes

were fired, and there were parades through the city streets.

At London the bells of St. Paul's Cathedral, Westminster Abbey, and of virtually all the churches in the city were rung. Guns were fired, impromptu processions formed, troops headed by bands paraded; a crowd of 10,000 gathered about Buckingham Palace. The King made a brief speech, hymns were sung, national airs played, including "The Star-Spangled Banner" and the "Marseillaise."

On July 6 thanksgiving services were held at St. Paul's, which were attended by the King, the entire Cabinet, distinguished soldiers and sailors, and the Diplomatic Corps. The Archbishop of Canterbury preached a solemn Te Deum was sung. The day before there was a great victory parade in London.

In the United States there was no formal celebration. In many cities bells were rung and cannons fired. At New York there was blowing of whistles and ringing of church bells; warships in the harbor fired salutes. At other American ports war vessels likewise celebrated with artillery salvos.

At Madrid on June 24 King Alfonso, in his speech from the throne at the reopening of the Cortes, announced the news of the advent of peace "with ineffable joy."

The King began his address by affirming the unalterable concord between Spain and the Vatican and added:

"Spain's friendship for all nations is

unchanged, except for the fact that the Minister at Petrograd was withdrawn in consequence of events there."

After stating that Spain had recognized the independence of Poland, Czechoslovakia, and Finland, the King said that Spain had manifested her adherence in principle to the League of Nations, and had "the honor to be included in the provisory Executive Committee of that organization."

At Rome only Government officers hoisted flags to celebrate the signing. There were no celebrations. The tone of the influential Italian press was critical of the treaty and the council.

Premier Venizelos issued the following announcement to the Greek Army at Saloniki:

The world commences to breathe. The strongest of our enemies recognizes his complete defeat and accepts the heavy but just conditions of the Allies. The signing of this peace will be followed rapidly by the submission of our more direct enemies, Bulgaria and Turkey, and this latter action will restore liberty to many thousands of our brothers in the Greek Archipelago, as well as to the peoples living there, and will enable Greece again to become a rich State and to enjoy the benefits of peace assured by the League of Nations. The Greek Army may be proud of its participation in this gigantic work.

The rejoicings were worldwide and took on many forms. The National Assembly of San Salvador enacted a law making June 28 a national feast day in celebration of the Peace of Versailles.

## China's Refusal to Sign the Treaty

### Text of Formal Protest

THE Chinese peace delegation remained away from the historic event of June 28 at Versailles and refused to sign the German treaty because it handed over the former German concessions in China to the Japanese Government, at least temporarily. This refusal followed six weeks of labor on their part to induce the Peace Conference leaders to change or modify the articles in question.

The Shantung decision had become

known late in the evening of April 30, and at midnight Ray Stannard Baker went over to the Hotel Lutetia, where the Chinese delegates had their headquarters, and told Dr. Wang and Dr. Koo the substance of the decision. The next day the Chinese delegation received an invitation to meet Mr. Balfour at 4 o'clock in the Paris residence of Lloyd George. Lou Tseng-tsiang, head of the delegation and Minister of Foreign Affairs, and Alfred Sze, Chinese Minister at

Shantung, as Japan will succeed to the ill-gotten spoils originally seized by the German Kaiser. Apparently, Shantung is to share the fate of Manchuria and other Chinese possessions now under the Japanese sphere of influence, as Japan will control the entire Bay of Pechili and dominate Peking. Through railroad concessions secured last year Japan will also command all routes leading from Peking to Middle and Southern China. \* \* \*

China demands the nullification of the Chino-Japanese treaties of 1915 on three grounds: First, because they were made under duress; second, because they destroy the independence of China, and, third, because they cannot be enforced without menacing the peace of the world. The treaties of Brest-Litovsk and Bucharest were annulled because they were made under duress. The Chinese people want to manage their own affairs, as they have done for thousands of years. The recognition of the Chino-Japanese treaties of 1915 is a sanction of imperialism and will be sure to result in further conflicts among the nations having interests in the Far East, again setting the world on fire. For how can there be permanent peace when 400,000,000 inhabitants of China are arrayed against injustice.

China's refusal to sign the treaty excluded her from the League of Nations and from the enjoyment of certain rights of redress under that covenant; it also threatened to work to her detriment in the resumption of trade. To avoid these disadvantages the Chinese delegates early in July indicated their intention of obtaining membership in the League of Nations by signing the Austrian peace treaty, which contained none of the objectionable clauses in question. Messages from Peking indicated that the Chinese Government and people were heartily supporting the action of the Paris delegation. One of the delegates, Dr. C. T. Wang, stated that national feeling in China had been greatly strengthened by the delegation's refusal to sign the German Peace Treaty. He added that if no way could be devised for signing the treaty without sacrificing China's national interests it would become necessary for Peking to make a separate peace with Berlin.

## Protest of General Smuts

GENERAL JAN CHRISTIAAN SMUTS of the South African peace delegation created a stir at the signing of the treaty by presenting to the Peace Commissioners a protest against some of the treaty's terms. The document stated that he had signed under protest, and declared that the peace was unsatisfactory. In this memorandum he held that the indemnities stipulated could not be accepted without grave injury to the industrial revival of Europe. He asserted that there were territorial settlements which he believed would need revision. Punishments were also foreshadowed, he said, over which a calmer mood might yet prepare to pass the sponge of oblivion. On June 29 he issued a public statement in London on the same lines, as follows:

The months since the armistice was signed, perhaps, have been as upsetting, unsettling, and ruinous to Europe as the previous four years of war. I look upon the Peace Treaty as the close of these two chapters of war and armistice, and only on that ground do I agree to it.

I say this not in criticism, not because I wish to find fault with the work done, but rather because I feel that in the treaty we have not yet achieved the real peace to which our peoples were looking, and because I feel that the real work of making peace will only begin after the treaty has been signed and a definite halt has thereby been called to the destructive passions that have been desolating Europe for nearly five years.

This treaty is simply a liquidation of the war situation in the world. There are guarantees laid down which we all hope will soon be found out of harmony with the new peaceful temper and unarmed state of our former enemies. There are punishments foreshadowed, over most of which a calmer mood may yet prefer to pass the sponge of oblivion. There are indemnities stipulated which cannot be exacted without grave injury to the industrial revival of Europe, and which it will be in the interests of all to render more tolerable and moderate.

The war resulted not only in the utter defeat of the enemy armies, but it has gone immeasurably farther. We witness the collapse of the whole political and economic fabric of Central and Eastern Europe. Unemployment, starvation, anarchy, war, disease, and despair stalk