

URGE SENATE TO HASTEN PEACE

Leaders in Forty States, Regardless of Party, Sign Ringing Appeal.

TREATY WITHOUT AMENDMENT

Say Every Day of Delay Puts World in Imminent Peril of New War—Point to National Unrest.

New York (Special).—Two hundred and fifty leading Americans, Republicans and Democrats representing forty different states and every prominent activity have joined in a non-partisan effort to bring about the ratification of the Peace Treaty "without amendment and without delay." Their names are attached to an address to the United States senate, which was made public today, through the League to Enforce Peace, after it had been sent to every member of the senate.

The signers, almost without exception, are men and women of national reputation. They include such prominent citizens as ex-President Taft, George W. Wickersham, Attorney General in the last Republican administration; A. Lawrence Lowell, president of Harvard; Charles C. Moore of San Francisco, president of the Panama Exposition; Judge George Gray of Wilmington, Del.; President Samuel Gompers of the American Federation of Labor; Harry A. Wheeler of Chicago, retiring president of the Chamber of Commerce of the United States; Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt, president of the National American Women Suffrage Association; Cyrus H. K. Curtis, the Philadelphia publisher; President Heber J. Grant of the Mormon Church, and Spargo, leader of the Socialists, who supported the war. The signers declare that every day of delay in ratifying the treaty puts the world in "imminent peril of new war."

Their statement follows: In the senate at Washington, now that the committee on foreign relations has reported the treaty, the lines are sharply drawn between the immediate ratification of the treaty of peace with Germany, and its amendment with a reassembling of the conference and a reopening of negotiations that would bring great delay and prolonged uncertainty in settling the great issues of the peace. No partisan

plea can be made. Party lines are already broken. Standing at a distance from the conflict in the senate chamber, we plead for immediate ratification without delay. Our land requires it. A state of nervous strain, tension and unrest exists manifesting itself in disturbances, which in some cases have no self evident connection with the war, but which are, in fact, its aftermath. The world is put in imminent peril of new wars by the lapse of each day. Dissensions between us and our former allies are being sown. We firmly believe and solemnly declare that the states and cities in which we dwell desire immediate peace.

The waging of war steadied and united the American people. Peace will bring prosperity, and prosperity content. Delay in the senate postponing ratification in this uncertain period of neither peace nor war has resulted in indecision and doubt, bred strife and quickened the cupidity of those who sell the daily necessities of life and the fears of those whose daily wage no longer fills the daily market basket.

We beseech the senate to give the land peace and certainty by a ratification which will not keep us longer in the shadows of possible wars, but give the whole world the light of peace. Reservations in the nature of clarifications in the meaning of the treaty, not in consistent with its terms, will not require the reopening of the negotiations with Germany and with our associates in the war, which we all and each united to win.

But there is no possibility of doubt that amendment of the treaty, as now proposed in the Senate Committee on Foreign Relations, would require negotiation and a reopening of all the questions decided at Paris. Months of delay would follow. The perils of the present would become the deadly dangers of the near future. All the doubt engendered would aid the plots for violent revolution in this and other lands. The issues here and elsewhere between capital and labor, the conspiracy of speculator and profiteer, would all grow and become more perilous.

This cannot be. The American people cannot, after a victorious war, permit its government to petition Germany, which has accepted the treaty, for its consent to changes in the treaty. Yet if the United States should amend the treaty for its own purpose and policy, Germany would have full right to ask for concessions. Germany has agreed to make no claim in regard to enemy property seized in this country to an amount of seven hundred million dollars. Our recent foe could ask for a reopening of this issue and of the Lusitania claims. It could raise every question open before hostilities in regard to submarine warfare and the treatment of its nationals in this country. All the provisions for our trade in Germany falsified by the economic clauses of the

treaty, many of them vital to our industries and our farms, as in dye patents, dye supplies and fertilizers, the working of the Reparation Commission, which superintends the trade of all with Germany, could all be brought up by Berlin for readjustment by our negotiators, acting for the United States alone and no longer associated with other victorious powers or supported by a victorious American army on the German border.

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It will pay you to advertise in The Herald.

To Ward Off Frosts.
Dr. C. G. Abbott of the Smithsonian Institution, suggested that if it were possible to charge the lower air above citrus fruit orchards, with a heavy dose of ozone its absorption of outgoing nocturnal radiation might help ward off destructive frosts. While the amount of ozone in the lower layers of the earth's atmosphere is now known to be negligibly small, this substance is abundant in the upper atmosphere, where it plays an important role in regulating territorial temperatures by its absorption of radiation.

Artificial Eyes.
During the year 1846 Professor Boissoneau of France created what could honestly be called an eye that was human in appearance. The method of manufacturing was practically the same as that employed at the present time with the exception that in the intervening years great improvements have been made in imitating the colors, that are almost lifelike in their effect. Besides, many improvements have been made in the shapes, which are practically molded to conform to the socket and fill all the available space.

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Tree trunks do not grow in length between the tap root and the lowest branch. Also the tap root when cut off at a special length always remains the same length, for it is but the trunk or body below the soil. Both root and body may branch, or lengthen by new leaders.

Earliest Guide Book.
The earliest guide book printed in English is "Instructions for Foraine Travel," published in 1542 by James Howell, a famous traveler of that day.

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