

Bad Faith Cause of Ruhr Invasion, Sullivan Asserts

French Refusal to Accept 14 Points Fixed Penalty at Point Germany Could Not Pay.

(Continued From Page One)

points) and the principles of settlement enunciated in the subsequent addresses" (including the address from which the limitation quoted above is taken).

This correspondence between Germany and Wilson had, as soon as both sides assented to it, clearly the nature of a contract. And in this contract the limitation on the amount of reparations quoted above was an integral and essential part.

On the other hand, he was bound by a subsequent promise to the British people to make Germany pay the entire cost of the war, including the civilian population of the allies and their property.

When finally the peace conference got under way this subject of reparations came up. It happens, by a somber coincidence, that it is exactly four years ago on Monday, January 22, that the subject of reparations was first brought up in the peace conference.

Let me repeat again, and emphasize, these last 26 words from the formal statement made by the allies of what they would demand from Germany, which statement the Germans accepted and on the basis of which they laid down their arms.

These words are given the emphasis of repetition because, in the judgment of the writer, it is incontrovertible that these words constituted a contract of the most sacred kind between the allies and Germany, and that once Germany had accepted this condition and in reliance upon it had laid down her arms the allies could not thereafter change the condition without clear violation of their honor.

So far the course of events is clear. But immediately thereafter the premier of Great Britain, Lloyd George, took a step which was the beginning of all our present troubles, a step which was, on his part, a plain violation of the armistice contract to which he was a party.

Lloyd George immediately after the armistice called an election in Great Britain and, being elected, set out to win it for himself. While the campaign was on there arose throughout Great Britain two demands on the part of the people, then exulting in their recent victory. One was that the kaiser should be hung. (This was the popular way of expressing it. Some time it was put in the words, "shall he be put on trial for his life before an impartial court?") The other demand was that Germany should be required to "pay the entire cost of the war, including the pensions for British soldiers."

Now, as to both of these demands, Lloyd George well knew they were impossible. He knew that the kaiser could not be hung, nor put on trial for his life, for the sufficient reason that the kaiser, as it was stated facetiously by one English writer, "was in the position of the justly celebrated hare." The kaiser had first to be caught. The kaiser had taken sanctuary. Holland and Lloyd George knew, as well as every other person with knowledge of international law and of all the circumstances knew, that Holland could not surrender him to the allies and could not be made to surrender him, except by military force involving a violation of international law such as the allies would not commit.

Demand Would Exhaust Wealth of Germany. As to the second of these demands requiring Germany to pay the whole cost of the war, including pensions for soldiers, Lloyd George knew that this also was impossible. He knew it was impossible because the aggregate would be very much more than all the wealth of Germany. He knew it to be impossible—or certainly he ought to have known it to be impossible—for another reason. He knew that this demand could not be made on Germany with honor on the part of the allies. He knew the terms of the armistice, and knew that those terms, as already quoted here, defined what Germany was to pay, and that this definition excluded anything like pensions for British soldiers.

Lloyd George was conscious of all this and was uneasy about it. Knowing this, he held off from assenting to these demands on the part of the British public until two weeks before the election was held. But the two demands, put into the form of popular slogans, kept resounding all through England. The exploiting of them was augmented by the newspapers belonging to Lord Northcliffe, because Lord Northcliffe was at that time a political enemy of Lloyd George and was not unwilling to embarrass him. While Lloyd George personally was hedging and avoiding yielding to these demands, the less important members of his party, who were candidates for the house of commons, did not have his restraint. They made freely the promises which the British public demanded.

Finally, just two weeks before the election took place, Lloyd George himself yielded to the pressure and made the promises on his own behalf.

Here, then, was the first step in all that tangle of bad faith and equivocation which has bedeviled the world for the past four years. The root of

Santrey Band to Play at Benefit Dance



Henry Santrey and his symphonic orchestra, headliners at the Orpheum theater this week, who will play for the benefit dance and entertainment for the National Vaudeville Artists' sick and health fund, in the gold room at Hotel Fontenelle, Thursday night from 10 to 2. Other performers who are appearing at various playhouses in Omaha will assist at this entertainment.

it all lies in the fact that Lloyd George came to the peace conference committed to two inconsistent promises. On the one hand he was committed by formal promise to the support of Wilson's 14 points and to the statement embodied in the armistice that the measure of what Germany should pay would be merely actual "damage done to the civilian population of the allies and their property."

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wrote it to the effect that pensions should be included. On this basis of this brief of Smuts' Wilson yielded the point—yielded it over the energetic protests of the other Americans and of the international lawyers, headed by one of the Americans, John Foster Dulles, who objected strenuously that Smuts' logic was false and that the demand was unjustifiable under the terms of the armistice contract.

French Delegates Had Similar Motive. Throughout all this the French stood with Lloyd George and shared equally with him the responsibility for the subsequent chaos. The French delegates to the peace conference took their stand partly from a motive

similar to Lloyd George's. They also had led the French people to expect that Germany could pay and would be made to pay the entire cost of the war. In addition to this, the French had a second motive. They wanted to make the sum assessed against Germany as large as possible. It did not matter to them that the sum was very much greater than Germany could possibly pay. From their point of view the larger the sum charged against Germany, regardless of whether Germany could pay it, the better would France be served.

Mr. Lloyd George wanted to put Germany in a position which would be a kind of bondage to the French. They wanted the reparations to be fixed at so large a sum that Germany would be

unable to pay for many decades. The French hope was that during all these decades they could, by means of this claim against Germany, keep her politically and economically impotent. This wish weighed greater with the French than the wish for actual cash.

American Plan Better for France. On the attitude of the French it is a convincing and striking fact that France would have been better off, financially and economically, to stand with the Americans on the letter of the armistice contract and keep the reparations down to "actual damage."

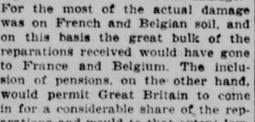
For the most of the actual damage was on French and Belgian soil, and on this basis the great bulk of the reparations received would have gone to France and Belgium. The inclusion of pensions, on the other hand, would permit Great Britain to come in for a considerable share of the reparations and would to that extent lower the sum that France would get.

But the thing that France wanted more than she wanted reparations was the opportunity to keep Germany down for many years to come. President Wilson and his advisers passed days and weeks vainly endeavoring to convince the British and French that it was to the interest of the allies—even from the business point of view, to say nothing of the point of honor raised by Wilson—to fix a reasonable, definite amount that Germany could pay and that they could afford to have her pay—some such sum as \$10,000,000,000 to \$20,000,000,000. In this they were unsuccessful, and in the end the reparations were left in the shape which has caused all the trouble.

A skin suture that leaves no unsightly scars in surgical operations has been invented. The new suture is called "equistene" and is made by treating silk with chemicals so that the tissue cells cannot penetrate the meshes of the silk.

C. J. Dolan Joins Union Outfitting Co.

C. J. Dolan, formerly connected with the Dolan and Shields Furniture company and a recognized authority on furniture, has joined the staff of the Union Outfitting company of Omaha, it was announced yesterday by officials of the company.



Mr. Dolan has had a wide experience in the furniture game, and is familiar not only with problems of merchandising, but also of manufacture. He has made a special study of furniture designs, representative of all the major periods, and is considered a competent authority in this branch of the trade. He will begin his new duties immediately.

American Legion Notes

Membership campaign of Douglas county post will open January 31. A dinner will be held for campaign workers Tuesday evening.

The post executive committee will meet Tuesday evening, February 6.

Disabled veterans of the world war will be guests of the post at a smoker and buffet luncheon next Tuesday evening.

Fruit, candy, smokes and magazines were distributed last week by the auxiliary's hospitalization committee to the following service men in Omaha hospitals:

Lord Lister—Jennie Devine, visitor; Howard (son of Cincinnati) and Edward Burdick of Omaha.

Wise Memorial—Mrs. A. H. Mayer, visitor; William Democracy of Omaha.

St. Joseph—Mrs. William Metten, visitor; W. A. Maxwell of Omaha, Roy F. Thompson of Omaha, H. J. White of Chicago, Russell Gandy of North Platte and J. W. Britton of Omaha.

University—Mrs. Carl Kraus, visitor; Piny Spouner of South Omaha, M. E. Riegel of Fuller, Neb., and Leon B. Dean of the following:

Sam Seaso, Herbert A. Bunker, Mathew S. Slater, Paul J. Augler, Theodore A. Rhopoulos, Gustave N. Neason, W. H. Upson, Edward Harry H. Brown, J. Robert Gill, J. J. Strawling, Oscar R. Pennington, Joseph Suranek, Aaron R. Austin, H. E. Anderson, A. J. Akins, Louis Anney, Ralph B. Barakdale, Walter K. Beckley, Conrad L. Buddecke, John William Bush, Charles O. Campbell, Keith M. Cavara, Finn P. Chappel, James R. Cornelius, Morton Degan, Adam L. Dolack, Millie C. Dudley, Wayne E. Ehardt, James D. Edwards, James T. Farmer, James B. Foster, Edward S. Furey, George W. Granakas, A. V. Hilstop, Frank M. Hanson, George S. Jensen, R. P. Kimball, W. B. Kridleke, Charles Kucera, Raymond F. Low, Floyd Mason, Frank J. McKone, Oliver E. Merwin, Roland E. Meyers, Fred W. Miller, Harold Moffitt, Sam Pappas, James R. Palmer, Clarence Patton, George Richardson, George J. Petrov, A. V. Pines, A. Dittenhous, Alfred L. Roberts, Harry F. Roope, J. I. Rowe, Julius C. Salina, W. B. Sawyer, F. Smid, Frank Secky, Harry F. Stegner, Gustave H. Steg, W. H. Seiby, Harley J. Shaw, Reuel A. Shoff, W. P. Starford, Clyde A. Smith, Xenophon F. Smith, Joseph Stanley, Helton G. Tagop, Alex C. Thomas, Lloyd Thomas, Howard D. Vore, John J. Wahl, Frank G. Weber, A. R. Witten, Frank H. Wright, Steve Zaminsky, W. H. Benzke, Harlanman, Joseph Stanley and Joseph Harter.

Officer Finds Work Plentiful

Frederick, Neb., Jan. 20.—(Special)—A. E. Whitney, vice president of the Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen of America, declared today that conditions in railroad employment are far better this year than they were last.

"For the past year we have had thousands of men out of employment," said Mr. Whitney, "but a big increase in business has made work for all of them at the present time."

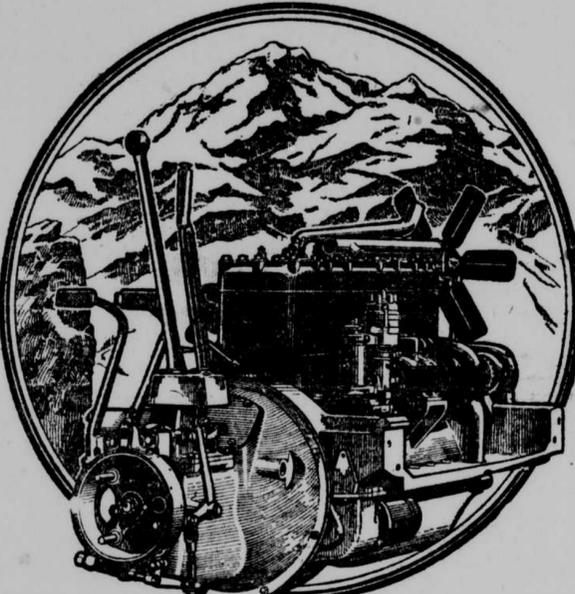
Whitney arrived in Fremont to inspect local conditions. At some places in the union the demand for trainmen is greater than the supply, the union leader stated.



Harry Says:

Is the Big Harry Mason Tailoring Offer. Suit and Extra Pants Free to Your Measure. Style, Fit and Workmanship Guaranteed. Large Variety of Woolens to Select From. HARRY MASON --- 1518 Farnam Street

Built to Master a Mountain!



New Motor Has Power For Any Hill or Pull

No Knock, "Ping" or Vibration at Any Speed

PIKES PEAK MOTOR

A PHENOMENAL new motor that was built to a mountain's specifications in order to assure rugged strength, limitless power and a commanding margin of safety, is the outstanding feature of the 1923 Chandler car.

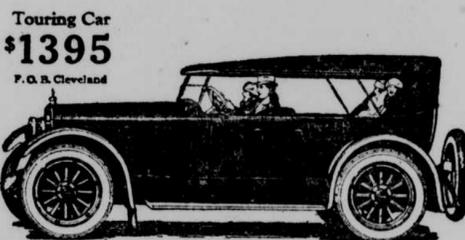
This motor earned its name, for it had to prove its capacity when pitted against the strains of Pikes Peak, the world's loftiest automobile highway, whose summit is 14,000 feet above the sea.

New Low Prices Complete the Triumph!

The Pikes Peak tests proved that perfect combustion under the widest range of atmospheric conditions had finally been achieved; —that the steepest grades could be ascended in a swift, smooth, silent advance; —that instant throttle response had been obtained even with low grade fuels; —that the so called "ping" or spark knock of pre-ignition had been utterly eliminated regardless of carbon; —that vibration, pounding, bucking, skipping on any grade had been overcome.

This new Chandler was built, without regard to cost, to get the best. Four open and four closed body styles have been carried to a new perfection. An increase in price could readily have been justified, for the motor is a much more expensive design. But Chandler production skill has matched Chandler engineering genius, and despite the advance in quality, there are new low prices on all models. The result is a value without precedent, a value that can be proved by performance.

See It At The Auto Show!



Touring Car \$1395 F. O. R. Cleveland



Five Passenger Chummy Sedan \$1695 F. O. R. Cleveland

NEW CHANDLER SIX RALPH W. JONES, Inc.

"Friendly, Efficient Service" 2421-23 Farnam Street OMAHA Phone JA ckson 1515 THE CHANDLER MOTOR CAR COMPANY CLEVELAND

Price for a Packard Value \$32.50 Regular \$85 Values at \$45