



Underwood

DELEGATES TO THE REPARATION CONFERENCE IN LONDON

At the left is General Gouraud; next to him is Premier Lloyd George, of England, with cane; Premier Briand, of France, is in the center, also with cane

were by birth appropriate representatives of the "Unredeemed Greeks," for Mr. Kyriakides was born on an island in the Sea of Marmora and Mr. Vassilakaki was born at Smyrna, in Asia Minor. Most of the "Unredeemed Greeks" lived in Thrace and Asia Minor under Turkish sovereignty. But the Treaty of Sèvres, concluded after the World War, unites Thrace and the Smyrna district of Asia Minor to Greece.

An Allied Conference, composed of Ambassadors and Foreign Ministers, also known as the Supreme Council, has been meeting in London. Recent events both in Greece and Turkey have led it to a reinvestigation of actual conditions and an inclination towards stripping Greece of some of her recently acquired territory. Hence Mr. Kyriakides has sent the following cablegram from Athens to The Outlook:

The Central Committee of Unredeemed Greeks in its last meeting passed the following resolution:

"It considers most unjust the decision of the Allied Conference to send a commission for investigation to Thrace, Smyrna, and the districts now under Greek rule.

"The Committee further considers as a national misfortune and an international calamity any attempt of the Allied Powers to alter the conditions of the Treaty of Sèvres which will lead to the extermination of the Christians of Thrace and Smyrna districts, long under Turkish tyranny and misrule.

"The Unredeemed Greeks solemnly declare to the American people and press their resolute and irrevocable determination to oppose any attempt to revise the Treaty of Sèvres.

"The Unredeemed Greeks appeal to the American people and press for their kind intervention for the main-

tenance and integrity of the Treaty of Sèvres.

"The restoration of the misrule of the Turks in Thrace and Asia Minor means the submission of the Christians, oppression, persecution, and massacre."

Neither The Outlook, whom Mr. Kyriakides addresses, nor even the American Government and people, can, by waving some magic wand, dispel all the troubles in the Near East.

Nor can the Allies, at the request of the "Unredeemed Greeks," undo the injury which the Greeks' own Government has done. Nor can the Greeks themselves undo the effect of their King's attitude during the war and the suspicion in which not only he but they were regarded, a suspicion confirmed by his restoration.

Nevertheless, no matter what the Greek Government has or has not done, there is an unmistakable difference between Turkish non-civilization and Greek civilization. As opposed to an almost entire absence of Turkish endeavor in education, there are in Thrace nearly seven hundred Greek schools with about fifty thousand students, and in Asia Minor nearly three thousand Greek schools with well over two hundred thousand students, and all these institutions are being maintained by the voluntary contributions of the Greek people.

When one considers the historical, ethnological, and very present practical claims of Greece to the territories in question, it is impossible not to feel strong sympathy with the cablegram from Mr. Kyriakides, in its cry against the injustice which would now deprive the Greeks of lands assured to them by

the Treaty of Sèvres, and put many thousands of Greeks back under the rule of the incompetent Turk.

THE NEW REVOLUTION IN RUSSIA

LENINE in an interview published in the New York "Herald" airily minimizes the revolt against the Soviets as a petty incident in Kronstadt caused by discontent among foolish sailors. But he straightway contradicts himself by saying that it has been utilized by "Czarist officers, reactionaries, Mensheviks, Social Revolutionaries, and foreign Powers." If all these people are openly hostile to Bolshevik misgovernment, the movement can hardly be called a petty incident. Other reports, one from Kronstadt itself, assert that the main force behind the revolt is the Social Revolutionist party.

It is too early to predict the outcome. There is some force in Trotsky's view that the mere possession of Petrograd would not mean the downfall of the Soviets. The main question is whether the Bolshevik army is seriously disaffected. The latest reports at this writing assert that there has been widespread desertion of Soviet troops (in one case, it is said, 7,000 in one body) and that there have been strikes among the workmen in Petrograd and clashes between them and Soviet soldiers. Rebellion has been reported as far east as Omsk and it is even said that insurgents have captured Omsk.

An anti-Soviet leader in London, Mr. Baikaloff, declares: "The revolution is being carried on by workers, sailors, soldiers, and peasants. The Socialist parties are not even indirectly responsible. The movement is concentrated in Petrograd, but already is spreading through the country."

Whether now or later, Russia must overthrow the Bolshevik proletariat class autocracy or convert it into some form of representative government.

GERMANY UNREPENTANT

THE Reichstag's approval of Dr. Simons's conduct of the German case at the London Conference is an indorsement of a policy of obstinate, if passive, resistance to Germany's treaty agreements. The opposition to this vote of confidence (268 to 49) was not because Dr. Simons had not yielded enough, but partly political and partly because he (in his opponents' opinion) had been willing to yield too much. Herr Stinnes, for instance, declared positively that even Dr. Simons's first offer at London, so flatly refused by the Allies, was going far beyond Germany's ability to pay. Thus Germany plants herself definitely on a

platform of refusing to do anything reasonable in providing for reparation payment and of maintaining a densely recalcitrant attitude.

The occupation of the three towns on the Rhine by the Allies took place without any untoward or hostile incident.

The Allies are now considering the best methods and rates of applying coercive measures of collecting revenue from German commerce to apply to reparation already overdue. As to this, Mr. Lloyd George stated in Parliament that "the Germans would lose sixty per cent of their export trade if they tried to evade payment under the export levy, while if they did not evade these payments the British collections alone would, under the scheme, be about 400,000,000 German marks a year."

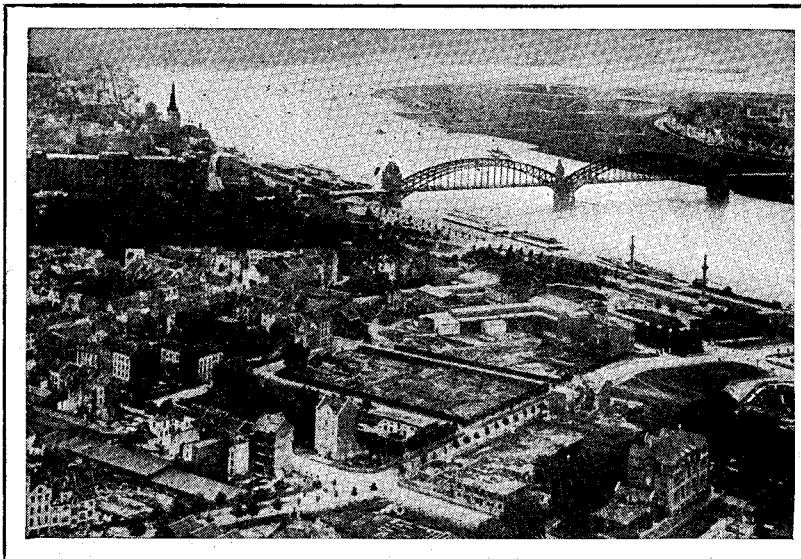
BUDDHISM COPIES CHRISTIANITY

By this time Outlook readers should be fairly familiar with the Daily Vacation Bible Schools. They were started twenty years ago on the East Side of New York to bring together idle children, idle churches, and idle students during the summer vacation. Manual work, organized play, and Bible study have gone on together. From the start the schools have been successful. From one school they have grown to over fourteen hundred. Canada has copied them and now has seven hundred and fifty. During the past two years Japan and China have in turn copied them. Japan has seventeen schools now and China no less than a hundred and forty. The Chinese schools are the result of the efforts of eight hundred native Christian students.

Some students who were not Christians also responded. These were Buddhists. They too established daily vacation schools. They followed the call to service in their own fashion. They adopted the general programme of the Daily Vacation Bible Schools, but substituted Buddhist ethics for the Gospels.

The rest of the programme was too good not to be taken up—the songs, the kindergarten work, the talks on health and patriotism, the vocal and breathing and calisthenic exercises, the stereopticon story, the manual work such as basketry, hammock-making, and other weaving and sewing, the Red Cross hospital and home work, the first aid and hygiene, and, finally, the afternoon hours devoted to open-air games and excursions.

If service is the test of religious faith, the Bible Vacation Schools in spreading the spirit of human service to those who bear another name have met that test successfully.



International
VIEW OF DÜSSELDORF, ONE OF THE RHINE CITIES JUST OCCUPIED BY THE ALLIES

THE COLOMBIAN TREATY

NO treaty with Colombia carrying the payment of \$25,000,000 should be passed unless it contains a positive disclaimer of intention to pay reparation for wrong done. It is not enough to omit, as the Colombian Treaty in its present form does omit, the apology and admission of wrong-doing by the United States.

That the payment of this large sum of money without a corresponding and material *quid pro quo* would be taken as a tacit admission of guilt is proved by the fact that it is already so regarded. Thus Mr. Colby, late Secretary of State, is quoted as saying that delay to conclude the Treaty has "caused us to be represented to the Latin-American mind as indifferent to justice, insensible to ruthlessness, and callous to the recognition of payment of our debt." The New York "World" boldly asserts that it is "conceded in principle that the United States owed the South American Republic substantial compensation for the taking of Panama in defiance of solemn treaty obligations." A recent letter-writer in the New York "Sun" declares: "From the standpoint of our honor, this act of simple justice brooks no further delay." And other instances might be multiplied of the way the ratification of the Treaty will be regarded.

But, as the New York "Tribune" well says, our record in this matter was "one of honor, not of dishonor." Let us not allow it to be smirched; if we pay for good and sufficient reasons not based on alleged wrong-doing, let us state those reasons so plainly that history cannot misread them. To pay without saying why we pay or to pay \$25,000,000 for concessions every one knows are not worth \$5,000,000 would be weak and would court misconstruction.

The present sentiment in favor of ratifying the Treaty follows a different line from that of reparation. Its argument runs something like this: "Some people think we did wrong. We know we didn't, but they honestly think we did. Anyway, Colombia lost a great opportunity, even if she did throw it away by greed and attempts at extortion. Marroquin and his fellow-plotters are long gone. The present Colombia is guiltless. Not only Colombia but all South America will recognize in the payment generosity and friendliness. The act will promote good feeling and it will also aid in establishing the cordial business relations we all want to see encouraged."

It need not be denied that there is point and persuasiveness in this argument. How much so, is indicated by the fact that ratification, it is understood, is not opposed by Senator Lodge, although he once joined in a minority report of the Senate's Foreign Relations Committee which said: "We cannot afford to purchase cordial relations. We cannot afford to answer a blackmail demand. Once respond to such a demand, and we shall be held for every fancied wrong by other countries."

Whatever the force of the argument of good will and liberal treatment of a small republic by its big neighbor—and we do not disparage or minimize the argument—is it not elemental common sense that we should in this case say what we mean and mean what we say? Gentlemen at Washington, please do not leave too much to imagination; do not let future writers say, either that we committed a wrong and were ashamed to say so, or that we paid millions without knowing why.

One other adjuration to the Senate: Don't ratify this Treaty on anybody's false assumption as to history or international law. Read President Roose-