

# The Outlook

NOVEMBER 30, 1921

## PREMIER BRIAND'S ADDRESS

**W**E publish in this issue further telegraphic correspondence from Washington from our representative at the Conference, Mr. Ernest Hamlin Abbott. This week his interpretation of the momentous proceedings at the capital was written just before the delivery of Premier Briand's address. The statement of the head of the French delegation and the replies which it evoked will be more fully treated in a subsequent issue. The problem which lay closest to the heart of the French Premier was naturally that dealing with the question of land armament. It appears from the press summaries of his speech that Premier Briand emphasized the menace to France from an unrepentant Germany, a menace which illusionists too often forget and which realists must frankly face. Premier Briand said in part:

Let me explain, for France, that if you want to make peace it must be made by two people, you and your neighbor. I am speaking particularly of land armaments, because there is a situation which you have no right to neglect. It is necessary that besides physical disarmament there should be a general atmosphere of peace; . . . in other words, moral disarmament. . . .

I quite admit that a free American citizen would say: "The war is won, peace is signed. Germany has reduced her army. Most of her war material is destroyed. Why is it that France keeps such a considerable army?"

Some people think that France must have some hidden thought. It has been said that France wanted to establish in Europe a sort of military supremacy. Probably this is the most painful and cruel thing a Frenchman could be told. To tell the world that we have perfidious intentions and military designs is sad and most disheartening.

Not one word of it is true. If there is a country that wants peace with all her heart, believing in it with her entire faith, that country is France.

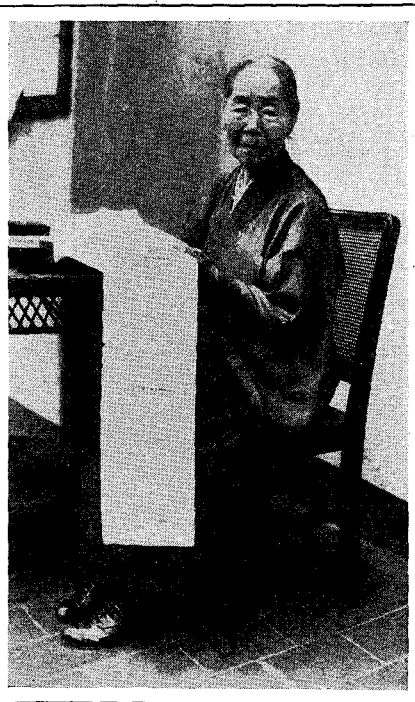
The Outlook believes Premier Briand was right and sincere when he said both this and what follows:

Since the armistice France has had to wait for realization of certain things. She has seen Germany haggle over her pledged word and the terms she had signed. She has seen Germany refuse to pay. The popular opinion is that France is impatient, but France has remained perfectly calm. . . .

We have no hatred in our hearts. She [France] will use every means,

between Germany and herself, to prevent a bloody recurrence. But, after all, we have no right to forget, we have no right to weaken our position and give rise to certain hopes by our weakness.

I don't want to be unjust, but we have there one part of Germany that is for peace, a part who have had enough of this war, who have had enough of war altogether, and who



Wide World Photos

MME. KAJIKO YAJIMA, JAPANESE TEACHER, WHO HAS COME TO THIS COUNTRY WITH A PEACE PETITION

want to settle down to the pursuits of industry and peace. That Germany we will do everything we can to help.

But there is another Germany. There is a Germany that has not changed her mind and for whom the last war was not a decision; this Germany has kept the same occupations, the same ambitions. How can we close our eyes to this? How can we ignore the conditions?

We have not, as we go to press, the text of the replies to Premier Briand's address, but we can guess their content from a telegram from our Washington correspondent which reads: "Briand's eloquent speech called out replies from Balfour and Hughes which seemed to hearten France and which will have a wholesome effect upon Germany."

Replies which merit such a characterization as this will constitute an additional assurance that the Conference will result in definite and concrete achieve-

ments in the direction of international peace and understanding.

An article on Premier Briand and the present French political situation will be found on page 518.

## A JAPANESE WOMAN PIONEER

**A**t the age of eighty-seven Madame Kajiko Yajima, a Japanese, comes to this country. She looks not over sixty years old. She has journeyed from Tokyo to bring a petition a hundred yards long and bearing the signatures of some ten thousand Japanese women—a peace message. In Madame Yajima's words: "The women of Japan have heard of the great Arms Conference. They are hoping and praying for its success. They want it to be the means of bringing about world peace. Behind this petition are vast spiritual resources; it represents the mobilization of thousands of hearts."

Madame Yajima enjoys great prestige among the Japanese and is looked up to by them as a leading woman reformer. She entered a teachers' training institute in her thirty-eighth year, and was the first native Japanese woman to receive a teacher's certificate. She has long been the Director of Joshi Gakuin, the girls' high school in Tokyo. Thirty-five years ago she founded the Japanese Women's Christian Union. She is now leading the sentiment among the Japanese women for armament reduction to relieve the people of burdensome taxes and to divert Japan from militaristic ideals towards other ends, education in particular. So much is she admired by the Japanese women that they recently presented a purse containing a thousand dollars to her to keep her in her old age. She has used this purse to make her trip to Washington.

## THE RATIFICATIONS OF THE GERMAN TREATY

**A**t Berlin a historic event lately occurred. There was an exchange of ratifications of the Americo-German Treaty, between Mr. Dresel, the American Commissioner, and the present German Foreign Minister. The ratified treaties had been signed respectively by President Harding and Secretary Hughes, and by President Ebert and Dr. Rosen, the former German Foreign Minister.

The exchange was followed by procla-



(C) Keystone

## THE HARVARD-YALE FOOTBALL GAME—AN EXCITING PLAY

George Owen, Harvard's halfback, after intercepting a forward pass, is starting the ball down the field from his own twenty-yard line for a run of eight yards and the destruction of Yale's last hope of a touchdown

mations from Presidents Harding and Ebert declaring the two countries at peace with each other. While the formal exchange of ratifications acts of itself to restore diplomatic relations between the two countries, a proclamation is considered necessary as an added precaution to insure peace. The way is now open for the nomination of diplomatic representatives.

As to an additional treaty clearly setting forth the trade relations of the two countries, it is understood that steps in this direction will be left with Germany to inaugurate, unless there should be substantial demand from American business interests for greater protection than that afforded by existing relations.

## ALBANIA'S NEIGHBORS

**T**HE League of Nations has commanded the Yugoslavs to retire from their positions in Albania and quit fighting. We hope that they will, but, like the rest of the world, must perforce remain skeptical until we see results.

It is a pity that Albania's neighbors cannot leave her alone—she is such a small country, one just beginning government. Her area is almost as large as that of the State of Maryland and her population about a million. While the Albanian Government is not as advanced as are some, one thing may be said as to the country's economic condition as contrasted with her greater neighbors; she has no paper money.

As a result of the Balkan War of 1912, Albania gained independence. The Powers, acknowledging this, defined the country's frontiers. (They have since been confirmed by the Council of Ambassadors at Paris.) These frontiers are now threatened to the south by Greece and to the west by Yugoslavia. Armed forces have crossed the boundary and have committed deeds of war. This is so glaringly true on the western frontier

that Albania appealed to the League of Nations (a year ago she became a member of the League). At the recent meeting of the Assembly of the League the Albanian delegate rose in his place and read an ultimatum from the Yugoslav authorities to certain Albanian troops, which had been followed within a few hours by the opening of an armed attack. On this evidence, the Assembly decided to send a committee of three impartial persons at once to Albania to report on the facts. The League is doubtless acting on this report.

It will be interesting to see whether its order will in any way change the lack of respect for law and order characteristic of the wilder parts of the Balkans.

## ULSTER STOPS THE WAY

**M**R. LLOYD GEORGE, having after many weeks of argument and persuasion induced Mr. De Valera to abandon the contention that Ireland must be absolutely independent of the British Empire, is now struggling with the obduracy of the Ulster leaders, and it is to be hoped that in the end he will prevail. Assuredly the Irish conference will produce nothing of value unless the bitterly opposing divisions into which Ireland is unhappily severed realize that compromise is the only way out.

The trouble now is that Sir James Craig, the head of the Home Rule Ulster Government, and many of his colleagues are unwilling to enter into an all-Irish government. They point out with some reason that if Ireland is to be one country controlled by a single government, there will be danger of oppression of the smaller section by the larger section; for, unfortunate as it is, it is a fact that sectional hatred is a large factor in the situation. One or two of the Ulster leaders have had the audacity to suggest that possibly Ulster would consent to

enter such a parliament provided that the minority section should have "at least half of the representation."

What possible outcome is there? Three solutions seem possible. One, that South Ireland should again yield, give up its demand for a united Ireland under one government and accept a dual-dominion scheme in which South Ireland and Ulster should each deal with Great Britain in all Imperial matters and each government rule itself without regard to the rest of Ireland in all internal matters. Another solution would be to increase the powers of the two separate governments of Ulster and South Ireland to such an extent as to keep dangerous questions out of the province of the proposed united Irish parliament. A third method might be to make Ulster into a Crown Colony outside of the Irish Dominion, just as on this side of the water Newfoundland is not a part of the Dominion of Canada.

The recent party conference of the Unionists in Liverpool was an evidence of the general desire for a settlement even among the earnest friends of Ulster. The conference passed an almost unanimous vote of confidence in the Coalition Government which is still in control in the British Parliament and still under Lloyd George's leadership. A good many violent utterances were made by extremists among the Unionists, but there was little real opposition to the adoption of a resolution which urged that a solution of the Irish difficulties be found which should be consistent with "the supremacy of the Crown, the security of the Empire, and the pledges of the interests of the minority in South Ireland."

## AS THE LAST WHISTLES BLOW

**W**ITH the shortening days of late November the football season is drawing to a close. In the East but two