



A VILLAGE OF COAL MINERS' HOMES IN WEST VIRGINIA

lished there should be impartial prosecution of all violators of the law and that the personal rights of the disputants on both sides should be upheld. Beyond this, the authorities should remember that the general public, as well as worker and employer, have an interest and a right in such matters, and that industrial questions should be brought under the principles of arbitration and conciliation, with due regard to the rights of all the three parties to every industrial war—namely, the worker, the capitalist, and the public at large.

THE PEACE TREATY WITH GERMANY

FORMAL peace relations between Germany and the United States will exist when the Treaty, signed at Berlin on August 25 by the American Commissioner, Mr. Ellis L. Dresel, and the German Foreign Minister, Herr Rosen, shall be approved by our Senate and the German Reichstag, and ratifications exchanged between the executives of the two countries. No doubt is felt as to the Senate's ratification.

Thus formally will come to an end the war entered into by this country to assert its own rights, to stop German assaults on American life and property, and to prevent German domination on sea and land.

What rights do we obtain under the treaty? Briefly, those stipulated for our benefit under the Treaty of Versailles, with the League Covenant eliminated. Specifically, this puts the rights of the United States with respect to Yap and other German overseas possessions upon an equality with other Powers. So also our equal rights are protected as re-

gards the clauses about reparation, military restriction, economic and financial matters, and other things less important.

From what responsibilities are we relieved? We are not in any way bound by the League, unless we so elect; we need not take part in reparation or other commissions unless we choose; we are not bound by the political, labor, and delimitation provisions, or by the Treaty agreements as to Egypt, Shantung, Turkey, Siam, Bulgaria, Morocco, or Liberia. One comment made is that "Secretary Hughes has succeeded in doing what some persons have regarded as impossible. He has safeguarded the United States at every point and effectually unscrambled the Versailles pact and the League Covenant."

The Treaty negotiated is in accord with the Knox-Porter peace resolutions. Austria and Hungary are dealt with separately.

It has been urged with vehemence in some quarters that the present Administration came into power largely through votes of Republicans who wanted to see the United States enter the League with the Lodge amendments attached. Just how far this is a fact it would now be impossible to prove. More than that, it would be futile. The situation has changed and is changing all the time. Nothing is more mobile than the public mind as relates to large questions like this. The country at large wanted this matter settled quickly and with full guaranties to American rights for the future. This the President and Secretary Hughes have accomplished. It was simply impossible at this time to take up again the long, dubious trail of the Versailles Treaty. What America may

do to insure peace and justice, the world will appear at the Washington Conference.

THE PERSONNEL OF THE ARMS CONFERENCE: AMER.

PROBABLY no one expected President Harding to repeat President Wilson's Paris mistake and try personally to conduct negotiations for our Government in the forthcoming Conference. If any such fears existed, they were immediately dispelled by the announcement from the White House that Secretary Hughes would head our delegation. As such, he would naturally become President of the Conference. Aside from the appropriateness of this distinction to one who occupies the position of American Foreign Minister, Mr. Hughes has certain qualifications for such a task—his habits of mind are judicial, his action is deliberate if sometimes instant, his decision is firm as is his integrity, and, finally, his utterances have been terse, cautious, and to the point.

While the appointment of Mr. Hughes has been welcomed by all sorts of political opinion, President Harding's choice of the second member of the American delegation has not received such a compliment. And yet here again it was expected that Mr. Harding would not repeat Mr. Wilson's blunder in ignoring the Senate in the membership of the Paris Commission. It was expected that Mr. Harding would choose a delegate from the Senate, and, if so, the logical thing would be to ask the Chairman of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, Henry Cabot Lodge. No sooner was this choice announced, however, than the New York "World" declared that a "most serious blow to public confidence had been dealt," that "Senator Lodge has done more to disturb the peace of the world than any other man since the abdication of the German Kaiser," and that Mr. Lodge "is a militarist and imperialist." The incitement for this extraordinary language seems to be found in a statement by Mr. Lodge during a recent Senate debate in which he said that we had cut to the bone our appropriations for expenditures "absolutely necessary for any government that means to protect itself against dangers which may come to any nation." The majority of Americans, we believe, will not on this account share all the anxieties of the "World."

THE FOREIGN DELEGATES

As to the delegates from other countries at the Arms Conference, the only definite indications have been from France and England. Premier Briand's decision to attend the Washington Conference in person is expected by most

FOR THIS RELIEF"—VARIED THANKS

CARTOONS SELECTED BY OUTLOOK READERS

Pease in the Newark Evening News



"ALL OR NOTHING"

From Ethel E. Weeks, Kearny, N. J.

From the Montreal Daily Star



THE PRELIMINARY BRICK

War Weary World: "Thanks, Mr. Harding. Encore!"

From Ernest Latter, Montreal, Canada

Larry Keys in the Columbus Citizen



SECOND BATTLE OF LAKE ERIE

From Miss M. A. Kost, Columbus, Ohio

Darling in the Buffalo Evening News



IT USED TO BE CUSTOMARY FOR THE PRODIGAL SON TO RETURN HOME BEFORE KILLING THE FATTED CALF

From Julius J. H. Hayn, Buffalo, N. Y.