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Taken From the Files of the Department of Justice

PROPAGANDA

Telegrams Relating to Famous Zimmermann Note Among Those Read to Committee.

Washington, Dec. 10 .- Copies of instructions telegraphed by William Randolph Hearst to the editors of his newspapers and of other messages received and sent by him at Palm Beach, Fla., early in 1917, just before the United States entered the war were read today into the record of the senate committee, investigating

the senate committee, investigating brewers' and German propaganda. They were taken from the files of the department of justice and given to the committee by A. Bruce Bielaski, chief of the bureau of investigation.

Mr. Hearst's messages directed that editorials advocating embargo on shipments of munitions and food to allies be prepared for his New York papers; instructed that a "referendum peace vote" in an election district in each city where Hearst organs were printed, be taken, and that Windsor McCay prepare a carroon for The printed, be taken, and that Windsor McCay prepare a cartoon for The New York American, showing the United States and Germany shaking their fists at each other and a huge Jap bending forward awaiting to

strike "Uncle Sam" in the back.

Message Signed "Doctor."

Others of the telegrams related to the famous Zimmerman note in which Germany proposed an alliance with Mexico and Japan and which the Associated Press revealed to the world One message, signed "Doctor" and sent from Palm Beach, said the note probably was a forgery prepared by the attorney general "to frighten Congress into giving the President the powers he demanded and perhaps also into passing the espionage bill."
This telegram was dated March 2,

and was sent after "Van Hamm" at Mexico through Von Bernstorff, now in possession of the United States gov-

On March 1, S. S. Carvalho, of The New York American, also sent Mr. Hearst a telegram saying that "Sena-tor Swann (Swanson of Virginia) announced in senate this morning that was authorized by the President state that the Zimmermann note to Mexico was textually correct. Lansing made same announcement from state department," and asked, "Will you outline such editorial as you want

printed?" Dr. Hart Heard.

the record, the committee heard Dr Albert Bushnell Hart, of Harvard university, whose name was contained in a "list of important names" found in the diaty of Dr. Kerl F. Feuhr, a German propagandist. Dr. Hart, who has two sons in the army, entered the United States entered the war.

Message from Elihu Root and Charles W. Eliot, vouching for Dr. Hart's loyalty, were received by Chairman Overman and placed in the In the senate during the day Sen-

ator Hitchcock delivered a prepared address explaining his attitude toward the shipment of munitions to the allies before the United States of development."

A meet of del tioned in communications of German agents as favorable to this proposal. Senator Hitchock recalled that his attitude on the subject was well known since he had introduced a bill to make such shipments unlawful. Like other Americans, he said, his views had undergone a change. He first favored peaceful neutrality, he said, then armed neutrality, and finally a declaration of war.

The committee adjourned today un-

til Friday, when German propaganda will be further inquired into, it was said. Witnesses will include Deputy Attorney General Becker, of New York and Francis Garvin, of the bureau of investigation of the alien property custodian's office.

Hearst Messages. Among the messages received and sent by Hearst and others read into the committee's record today was one from The Vossische Zeitung, of Ber-lin, sent via Sayville, N. Y., February 22, 19 days after the United States evered diplomatic relations. It was

William Randolph Hearst, the Breakers, Palm Beach, Fla." and sald: Since rupture relations Reuters misrepresentations more than ever uncontrollable. Kindly cable brief and face the financial future with statement precise situation opinions courage, faith and optimism," said w. P. G. Harding, governor of the

leading American circles. Many thanks beforehand." On February 24, Hearst sent this message to Mr. Carvalho, of The New

York American: Don't you think we should print New York the dispatch from Vos-

ische Zeitung which query reads as "T note (probably quote meant)

since rupture relations Reuters mis-presentations more than ever uncon-trolloble. Kindly cable brief state-ment precise situation.' My reply in New York?" the following day, February 25,

Hearst sent this message to Carval-"Use Star-Spangled Banner in all

morning papers. De not print Vos-siche Zeitung message."

Message as to Zimmermann Note.

The message regarding the Zim-mermann notes, signed "Doctor," read

as follows, in part: "Agree with Francis, Zimmermann note all probability absolute fake and forgery, prepared by very unscrupu-lous attorney general's very unscrupuious department. Everybody knows

(Centinued on Page Two.)

BATTALION ARRIVES AT GREENLEAF FROM SEVIER

Camp Greenleaf, Chickamauga Park, Ga., Dec. 10.—The first battalion of the 89th infantry, consisting of 25

To Give Effective Aid to American Manufacturers and Merchants in Realizing Fully the Post-War Advantages, Secretary Redfield, in His Annual Report, Recommends Expansion of Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce - Intra-Coastal Waterways Approved.

Washington, Dec. 10.—Expansion of the bureau of foreign and domestic commerce to enable it to give effective aid to American manufacturers and merchants in taking full advantage of after-the-war world trade opportunities is the chief recommendation of Secretary Redfield in his annual report made public today.

The secretary also reiterates his approval of the proposed development of a government-owned intracoastal waterway to link up the great cities of the east, from the lakes to the coast and down the Atlantic seaboard.

Dealing with post-war trade and the part the bureau of foreign and domestic commerce can play, the report way, Great Britain, France, Greece, Washington. Surfreyland.

mestic commerce can play, the report way, Great Britain, France, Greece emphasizes especially the need for additional commercial attaches and trade commissioners. The balance of trade in favor of the United States for the

Uruguay, Brazil, Colombia and Vene

(Continued on Page Two.)

Heard at Sessions of Southern Says National Security League Commercial Congress.

Discuss Inland Waterways and Latin-American Trade Development After War.

Baltimore, Md., Dec. 10.-Development of trade with the Latin American countries and the improvement and further construction of inland waterways were leading features in the discussion of after the war problems and reconstruction by governors members, on a charge that it had New York had telegraphed Hearst at Palm Beach a copy "of the instructions as sent by Dr. Alfred Zimmermayors of seaboard cities before the resentative Pou, of North Carolina resentative Pou mann, German foreign secretary, to various sections of the southern com- said, "Most of the members of the German Minister von Eckhardt in

> the western spirit prevailed in the and New Orleans could not be dupli- ure, upon the fitness of the members cated in any other territory in the to sit in this body. But for a few country." Governor Boy's told how things that have developed in the the barren, arid and unused lands in course of the preliminary investiga-the west had in recent years been tion, the National Security league converted into fertile and productive would not be of sufficient importance territory and pointed out to the to justify an investigation, but it he south and southwest.

Before the telegrams were read into Governor Richard I. Manning, of dollars was raised by the gentlemen dollars was raised by the gentlemen state of the company of this organization. ripe in the south to realize our responsibilities and solve the great questions that confront us. We have made rapid strides during the progress of the war and we must continue to advance. But the stamp of an emphatic denial of pro-German sin and a shame. It has blocked our tendencies and declared he was progress materially. We must rempose the progress materially. illiteracy stands against us. It is a edy the underlying principles. In our program of advancement we must seek a better of education, foad building and other things that tend to uplift the south. If the states cannot carry on an educational program successfully, let the government intercede. Even at a loss, federal control of education would do wonders to assist the south in its wide program

> A meet of delegates interested in the Czecho-Slovak movement was ad-dressed by S. Guyt McLendon, newlyelected secretary of Georgia, who represented Governor Hugh M. Dorsey, told of a plan to establish a colony of Slavs in Georgia.

Congressman Stuart F. Reed, West Virginia, in an address to the congress, took exception to the proposal for a league of nations which was advocated by former President Taft yesterday before the congress. 'We must beware of this league of nations," said Congressman Reed. for it is a serious problem when we are invited to emerge ourselves to an alliance that makes our America the victim of racial prejudice. America should take no subordinate peace, We have shown ourselves the leaders of the world. Representatives of with clean hands they need not fear the allied nations appealed to us to an investigation. If there is a sinister save them. And we are not ready to surrender this supremacy of the

world, that is ours. "That is a dangerous matter for a few men around a table to prepare a peace for all times. We do not want to lose the supremacy that came

to us through the war." "Americans can congratulate them selves that they can look forward federal reserve board, in an address today before the southern commercial congress.

"Just as soon as the war financing is cared for," Mr. Harding added, "our thoughts will be turned to commercial and industrial development We can look forward to what is to comee with a spirit of optimism." Mayors of many of the cities along the Atlantic seaboard and gulf coast met today in conjunction with commercial congress, and decided to form a permanent organization, the chief purpose of which is to urge the construction of an intercoastal canal onnecting New England and the

officers and 260 men. arrived at camp today from Camp Sevier, Greenville, S. C., under command of Major A. E. Legare. The detachment was formerly a part of the 20th division, organized at Camp Sevier.

Elihu Root and Other Well Known New Yorkers Are

May Be Menace to Congress.

Members. BY H. E. C. BRYANT. Washington, D. C., Dec. 10 .- In supporting today the resolution to investigate the National Security league, of which Elihu Root and other prominent New Yorkers are

nercial congress today.

At the session of the house of gov- of the National Security league. It ernors tonight, Generator Emmet appears that this is an organization Boyle, of Nevada, declared that "If of the state of New York which has of the state of New York which has south, the land between Baltimore undertaken to pass, in a large meassoutherners the opportunities pre-sented for similar work throughout the south and southwest.

The south and southwest.

The south and southwest. Governor Richard I. Manning, of mitted that something over a million who have charge of this organization. That is a large amount of money, certain gentlemen, who stand high in the esteem of the people of this nation, have lent their name to

> has undertaken to prescribe a certain standard by which men must stand or fall in this body. "If they attain to the stand of this organization they get a clean bill of health. If they fail to reach the standard of this organization, the organization goes into the districts of those men to accomplish their defeat, if possible. That fact, accompanied with the names of the gentlemen who have tent them to this organization, presents quite a serious question. It matters not how hard a man may work here, how patriotic he may have been, unless he comes

> organization. Now the organization

up to the standard of this organiza-tion, he must go down in defeat. "It is no light matter in an hour like this to have a man's patriotism, or his loyalty to his country impugned. I will not say loyalty, cause if I am not patriotic, I am nothing. I do not want any man to call me loyal. Loyalty keeps me out of jail. Patriotism is my love for my country and my flag, a love that is willing to give all, life itself, if neces-

"I say this would not have been such a series matter if it had not been for the powerful names behind this organization, and the great amount of money they have been able to If they go before the people purpose behind this organization, if it shall develop that some man is using this organization to start a propaganda here for a selfish pur-pose, then the people of America are determined to have the investigation in order that the whole truth may

SAYS GREAT BRITAIN AND AMERICA CAN'AGREE NOW

Roosevelt Says Universal Arbie tration Treaty Between the Nations Is Now Possible.

New York, Dec. 10 .- That the United States and Great Britain could today agree to a universal arbitration treaty which would make war be-tween the two nations impossible for all time is the opinion expressed by Theodore Roosevelt in a letter made public here today, to George Haven Putnam, president of the American

"I am now prepared to say what five years ago I would not have said,'
the former President wrote. "I think the time has come when the United States and the British empire can agree to a universal arbitration treaty. In other words, I believe that the time In other words, I believe that the time has come when we should say that under no circumstances shall there ever be a resort to war between the United States and the Pritish empire, that no question can ever arise between them that cannot be settled in judicial fashion, in some such manner as questions between states of our own

A CAROLINA HOME NEWSPAPER, CONSTRUCTIVE, CLEAN, RELIABLE—"WHEN YOU SEE IT IN THE OBSERVER IT'S SO."

American and French Warships to Meet His Ship Friday.

PORT OF BREST IS READY

French Ministers to Extend For mal Welcome as President Steps on French Soil.

Brest, France, Dec. 10, 4 p. m .- (By

the Associated Press.) - The steamship George Washington, carrying Paris, was reported by the naval wirethis afternoon. All on board were ed States naval transports were fost well after the stormy weather through which the presidential liner passed. Preparations for receiving President Wilson here have been complet-ed. The progress of each step taken by the American visitors is followed with eager interest. The first plan of sending an American dreadnaught fleet seaward has been changed. According to the new plan the fleet will go out early Friday to encounter the

French warships also will take Foreign Minister Pichon, Minister of Marine Leygues and Andre Tardieu, French high commissioner to America, for the first greetings by an exchange of salutes.

French officers have arrived from Paris to make final reception arrange-The George Washington draws too much water to enter the inner harbor. so it will anchor about a mile foff

An American party, consisting of Generals Pershing and Bliss, Admiral Benson, Admiral Henry B. Wilson and Col. E. M. House, then will board the liner and bring the President and Mrs. Wilson ashore aboard a naval tug. The French ministers will extend a formal welcome to the American President as he sets foot on French-

To Land Friday P. M. The George Washington is expected to arrive about noon Friday. The for 3 o'clock in the afternoon and he once he well ! s expected to arrive in Paris a This schedule would leave less than

an hour for ceremonies here, which necessarily will be restricted, although the Breton peasantry is gathering from miles around to give Mr. Wilson an enthusiastic greeting.

President Wilson will drive direct from the quay to the depot, passing along the Cours Dajot, a splendid terrace overlooking the harbor. The populace and soldiers and sailors will be massed along the Cours, and if time permits there will be a brief address of welcome by the mayor and a response by the President.

The presidential train will proceed slowly, stopping some during the night so as to arrive at the Dauphine station in Paris at 10 o'clock Saturday morning.

URGE WRITING LETTERS **FULL OF HOME FLAVOR** 

Baker and Training Camp Commission Want Home Folks to Send Messages to Soldiers.

New York, Dec. 16 .- An appeal, the people of the country to make a concentrated effort to "break down the barrier created by three thousand miles of ocean" between American troops and their homeland by writing 'letters full of the home flavor" made here today jointly by the war department commission on training camp activities and Secretary Baker. Secretary Baker, in a letter to Mr. Fosdick, of the commission, declared the postponement of the home-coming of soldiers would often be uppermost in their minds, and that perhaps now more than at any other time these soldiers needed to be inspired

and strengthened. "I believe that among all the influences which may be focussed upon this object," Secretary Baker wrote, "the strongest and most far-reaching is that which emanates from home letters, and I therefore urge the fathers, mothers, wives and sisters of our soldiers overseas to express themselves earnestly in their letters as their share in seeing that the high standards which America represents both here and abroad shall be constantly upheld.'

JO-JO SAYS



Rains and warmer today; fair and let a thief to catch a thief and h

6 PER CENT OF TROOPS WHO WERE SENT ABROAD United States Furnished Nearly

MERICAN SHIPS CARRIED

83 Per Cent of Total Strength of Naval Escort Convoying

New York, Dec. 10 .- With the navy department's consent, the office of Admiral Gleaves, commander of the cruiser and transport force, made public tonight figures showing exactly the proportionate share of troops con-veyed to France in American vessels. Of the entire army of 2,079,880 men taken over, the statistics show, 46%, per cent were carried in American ships, 48% in British, and the balin French and Italian vessels. Of the total strength of the naval United States furnished \$2 % per cent Great Britain 14% per cent and

France 3% per cent.
In actual numbers of men transported, 912,082 were carried in American naval transports and 40,499. in other American ships; 1,006,987 were carried in British bottoms and 68,246 in British leased Italian ships; and 52,000 by French and Italian ships. From May, 1917, to November 11 President Wilson and the American last, there were 391 sailings of Ameridelegates to the peace congress at can naval transports, 128 of other American troop ships, 546 of British ships, and 82 of other ships. Not a less as passing the Azores at 1 o'clock single soldler of those carried in Unit-

# American party a short distance off

Returning Soldiers Follow "Kaiser True" Suggestions?

Contradictory Dispatches Indicate Great State of Agitation in Berlin.

Special Cable to The Observer From The London Times.

(Copyright, 1918, by Public Ledger Co.)

London, Dec. 10 .- Agency dispatchs today are contradictory but indicate that Berlin is still in a great state of agitation and, in addition counter-revolutionary coup in Ham-burg which failed, another such movement is reported in progress in Pots-

Increased attention is given Prince Henry's proclamation of a royalist party. Pan-Germans are also reviving an agitation for Reventlow, making a disparaging attack on the kaiser. The red flag is reported to kaiser. The red flag is reported to have disappeared in Potsdam, where a secret movement of troops is causing ed for, 3; and in hospital, conditions excitement in Berlin.

Tuesday says:

"The ink is hardly dry on Germany's signature to the armistice before she began to clamor against the terms she so prudently accepted in order to save her 'undefeated' armies from destruction. She has continued the process ever since without regard either for her own dignity or common truthfulness.

The article points out that the de mands of Admiral Browning were entire harmony with the terms of the armistele as a close perusal immediately indicates.

The Times' article concluded: "Such a mixture of bluster and whimpering as Germnay's attitude is not prudent. She should remember her position which she brought on herself. She cannot bully any longer and would excite more sympathy if she bore her disgrace with something like manly and reticent self constraint France exhibited in 1871."

HEYDLER UNANIMOUSLY CHOSEN NATIONAL CHIEF

Veteran Baseball Official Succeeds John K. Tener-Toole and Brown Mentioned.

New York, Dec. 10 .- John A. Heydler was elected president, secretary and treasurer of the National base ball league, at its annual meeting here tonight.

Mr. Heydler was unanimously elected for a term of three years. He had been acting president since the resignation of John K. Tener last summer. He had acted as president once previously, after the death of President Pulliam in 1909 until his successor, Thomas J. Lynca, was elected. He is thoroughly conversant with every detail of the national with every been connected with the past 15 years.

Mr. Hedler was born at La Fargewas sporting editor of The Washington Post. In 1902, at the request of President Pulliam, he compiled the National league averages for that season and became the president's private secretary in 1903. In 1907, when the offices of president-secretary-treasurer of the National league were split. Mr. Heydler was appointed secretary, a position he has filled ever since.

Prior to the election of President Heydler, two other names were informally discussed but neither was put in nomination. These were John C. Toole, a lawyer of this city, who for years has been the legal adviser of some of the league members, and Robert Brown, a newspaper man, of Louisville, Ky. was sporting editor of The Washing-

Set a thief to catch a thief and he Robert Brown will find a forman worthy of his steel. Louisville, Ky.

Only Three of 12 Ships Torpedoed Were War Craft. Three Ships Lost by Mines. Daniels Reports.

Washington, Dec. 10.-Only 44 vessels of the navy, including army and cargo transports manned by naval crews, were lost from the declaration of war, April 6, 1917, until hostilities ceased November 11, and only 12 of these were destroyed by enemy sub- Special Cable to The Observer From

This is revealed by an appendix to the annual report of Secretary Daniels made public today. Only three of the 12 ships torpedoed were war craft, the destroyer Jacob Jones, last few weeks are generally unsunk December 6, 1917, with a loss acquainted with the opposition Present 62 lives, and the coast guard cutwith a loss of 112 lives, and the armed people which arrived to the allied yacht Alcedo, which carried down 20

Three ships lost by mines included only one war craft, 'the armored cruiser Sandiago, which went down off Fire Island, N. Y., last July 19, with a loss of 50 lives. This was the only loss of life on ships destroyed by mines, but a total of 678 men on torpedoed ships were drowned or killed by explosions. These included 40 men on two ships, the transport Mount Vernon, and casgo carrier West Bridge, which were towed to port and repaired.

ers Chauncey and Shaw, the subma-The Hague, Dec. 10.-German sol- rine F-1, four submarine chasers, the returning from the front to coast guard cutter Mohawk, the cruis-Berlin express themselves as feeling er Schurz, the yacht Wakiva I. I., and the need of a dictator. How far these the patrol boat Tarantula, were lost

once he well beaten all others desiring two trawlers, two patrols, two yachts a return to the former state of things and two tugs and the total loss of life tact with the hard facts of peace and would rally to any form of govern- was 346. The Cyclops was given in war, to which principles must be would rally to any form of govern-was 346. The Cyclops was given in ment which promised protection of the list as "mysteriously disappeared." property whether monarchial or oth-One of the patrol boats was sunk by German short batteries while one of the submarine chasers was "shelled by mistake." Two of the ships were destroyed by internal explosions.

A total of 151 American merchant vessels were lost between August, 1914, and November 11, 1918. marines accounted for 139 of these, mines five, and enemy raiders seven. Naval casualties, in the enlisted ersonnel from April 6, 1917, to last November 15, were 1,121, including 55 men of the U. S. S. Scorpion interned at Constantinople. The sum-mary shows: dead, 893; injured, 130; missing, 22; prisoners, 8; unaccount-

# An article entitled "Another Ger-man Protest" in The London Times of ADMIRAL MAYO PRAISES MEN OF ATLANTIC FLEET

Washington, Dec. 10.—In a special report to Secretary Daniels, made public today, Admiral Henry T. Mayo, commander-in-chief of the Atlantic fleet, said the adaptibility and efficiency of the men of the navy, including the marine corps, have been so apparent during the war as to fully warrant the oftmade statement that they "can do anything, anywhere and

at any time." This large body of men as a whole," said the report, which dealt with the United States naval activities in Europe, "have so conducted them-selves as to earn the highly favorable comment of the citizens in whose country they found themselves and whose guests they are in some measure. It is believed that it may be said that men on duty in Europe, far away from home ties and influences, will return to their own country unharmed by the temptations and pitfalls which their relatives and friends may have

feared. Referring to the co-operation be tween the American and British naval forces. Admiral Mayo said this was carried to such an extent in many as to amount to practical consolidations.

CAMPAIGN IN BRITAIN ON WHOLE LETHARGIC

Result Not in Doubt; Government Will Carry More Than

elected. He is thoroughly conversant whole is lethargic, owing to the rewith every detail of the national game, having been connected with the national league executive office for the 80 will be liberal supporters of Lloyd France and Great Britain Mr. Hedler was born at La Fargeville, N. Y., July 10, 1869. His first
professional experience in baseball
was a National league umpire in 1898,
when the double-umpire system was
first established. Prior to that he was
a writer on Sporting Life and The
Washington Star and subsequently he
was sporting editor of The Washingof Sinn Feiners.

> nationalist party is looked for in a some quarters. There is very little controversy over the government's program which

is generally accepted.

The features of the campaign are the bitterness shown toward Lloyd George by the Asquith liberals and ings addressed by extremists in the the laborites and the fact that meetlabor party are very large attended. NO NOBLE PRIZE IN 1918. Christiania, Norway, Dec. 10.—The

Overwhelming Majority in Complete Agreement With Him.

CANNOT STAND ANOTHER DRAIN ON HER BLOOD

Lost Over Half a Million Men in Dead Alone During War.

EXPECT MUCH OF WILSON

No Possibility of Dissension Between France and Great Britain, Writer Declares.

The London Times. (Copyright, 1915, by Public Ledger Co.) Paris, Dec. 10.—Those in France who have not followed clesely the course of American politics for the ident Wilson's departure aroused. They see in him a leader of a great relief just in the nick of time, a man who at any rate has been an active instrument of the war. He will re-

ceive a splendid welcome but one spired of mixed motives. It is a curious and unhappy fact that the extremists in French politics, such as Jean Longuet, are loudest in singing praises of Mr. Wilson. Day after day Longuet, who denounces the "imperialist" England of Lloyd George and Lord North-cliffe, proclaims his admiration of the England of William Morris and epaired. Ramsay MacDonald and believes he Fifteen ships, including the destroy- and Mr. Wilson see eye to eye mat-

ters affecting the settlement of the world. More responsible people have other easons for welcoming Mr. Wilson. the need of a dictator. How far these soldiers are acting in response to militarist "kaiser-true" suggestions is not the fifteen were cargo carriers. The clear. It is thought that probably these elements prompted the soldiers to offer the presidnecy to Ehert. The opinion seems to be widespread in Serlin that if the extremists could once he well beaten all others desiring two trawlers, two patrols, two vachts to reasons for welcoming Mr. Wilson. American effort, becoming effective as it did when the fate of France seemed to hang in the balance, deeply touched the heart and imagination of the French. They are all anxious to express their feelings. Some, however, with the patrol boat Tarantula, were lost to did when the fate of France seemed to hang in the balance, deeply touched the heart and imagination of the French. They are all anxious to express their feelings. Some, however, with the fate of France seemed to hang in the balance, deeply touched the heart and imagination of the French. They are all anxious to express their feelings. Some, however, with the fate of France seemed to hang in the balance, deeply touched the heart and imagination of the French. They are all anxious to express their feelings. Some, however, with the fate of France seemed to hang in the balance, deeply touched the heart and imagination of the present to hang in the balance, deeply touched the heart and imagination of the provide the heart and imagination of the he war, to which principles must be adapted if the settlement is to be

France Needs Wilson

These facts govern the whole atti-These facts govern the beace tude of France shaping her peace tude of shaping her another policy. There is perhaps not anothe country in the world to whom peace is more essential for the generation to come than France. She canno stand another drain on her blo fore the war her birth rate had fallen to an alarming depth. During the war she has lost over half a million dead alone. The men who have gone were her best and would have been fathers of the next generation. With diminished population France has set about the tremendous task of national reconstruction. were Germany to pay to the last farthing her awful debt, the whole energy of France for years to come must be concentrated on that rebuilding. French have no need to read Jean Longuet to know that per-manent peace in the world is vital if France is to continue to play a splendid part in history. Neither do they think it necessary to plunge the whole world in the chaos of revolution as a world in the chaos of revolution as a preliminary to peace. The over-wheiming majority of Frenchmen, on the contrary, prefer the peaceful path of international understanding towards permanent peace. Therein they are in complete agreement with Mr. Wilson and see in existing accord the first motive force along that road. Maintenance of the alliance and friendships France has so consolifriendships France has so consoli-dated on the field of battle is the one great aim French peace negotiators have ever before their eyes. In particular they will have at heart the strength of the France-British in-timacy. The friendship of France and Italy is important for the good of the world; that between France and Britain is vital to the security of Europe against the peacebreaker. Fortunately, in whatever part of the world with which the interests of our

world with which the interests of our two peoples are in contact or even in apparent opposition, the solution lies immediately and obviously at hand.

Stronger Eastern Bulwarks.

In Europe it is clearly to our interest to approve the French making their eastern bulwarks so strong that an attack would be folly even greater than in 1914. In the world alsowhere certain corners are not elsewhere certain corners are not rounded off by the Franco-British agreement which formed the political inauguration of the entente cordiale. Ment Will Carry More Than

Lingering remnants of international obstruction to the great werk of France in Morocco and of Great Britain in Egypt can easily be swept out of the way. Syria has also to be considered in the light of old

virtual destruction of the is already so firm