

# THE PEACE TABLE AND AFTER

NO. 1  
PEACE TERMS MUST MAKE VICTORY REAL



THE SLAV LANDS OF CENTRAL EUROPE.  
(Map Showing Racial Distribution and Proposed Boundaries.)

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Written for and Approved by the War Committee of the Union League of Chicago.

The war is won. The armistice has been signed. The German military machine has been crushed. The world has been freed from the immediate threat of German conquest or domination. The peoples of Europe and America once again may breathe freely.

Nevertheless the greater part of the task for which the allied nations were fighting remains to be accomplished. It must be accomplished in a peaceable manner. The delegates who sit there must fix the terms of a lasting peace. Unless they do this all the sacrifices in blood and treasure of the United States and the other nations which fought adversity will have been in vain and the world will have to live in constant fear of future wars.

**Must Establish Just Peace.**

The task of the diplomats is to establish a peace which will come as near as possible to doing absolute justice to all the peoples concerned. In so far as human wisdom will permit the framers of the treaty must remove the causes of friction which brought the war about so that the world will not have to live under the constant menace of future aggression. They must readjust boundaries, not as national pride or prejudice would dictate, but on the basis of full justice to the inhabitants of the territories involved. If they do not the world war with all its misery and all its sacrifices will have been in vain.

The representatives of the allies at the peace conference will find many obstacles in their way. Some of these will come from the German side, the diplomats of the central powers seeking ways to retain as much as possible of the unfair advantages their governments had before the war and of the gains they made during the early part of the struggle. Other obstacles—possibly the greatest—may come from the conflicting aspirations of the nations which have fought on the allied side.

**Compromises Are Likely.**

All of these must be harmonized. Compromises, no doubt, will have to be made in some instances, but the ends of justice must always be kept first in mind. If this is not done the peace settlements will be like other settlements which have ended wars in the past. The rights of peoples will be subordinated to the desires of rulers and the treaty of peace will be only a stepping stone to strife.

The destinies of roughly speaking a hundred million persons were at the beginning of the war, either had no separate political rights or were inhabitants of nations so small as to have little weight in European councils, must be fixed around the peace table. These people are mostly of Slav stock. They embrace the Letts, Lithuanians, Poles, Czechoslovaks, Little Russians or Ukrainians, Rumanians and Jugoslavians, including the heroic Serbians.

**Slav Lands Suffer Much.**

All of these lands, shown on the map above, have suffered cruelly from the war—more cruelly than during the weary ages which preceded it. All must first be fed and their desperate populations may be driven to anarchy. All must be helped to establish order and guided along the path of self-government. All must be given financial and economic assistance until they are able to stand on their feet.

If this is not done it is certain that all of these lands will, in time again fall into the clutches of Germany. It

will not do to conclude that Germany, because her armies for the moment are defeated and disorganized, no longer is to be considered a factor in the economic and political life of the world.

**Socialists Are Pan-Germans.**

The German government, at this writing, appears to be under the control of socialist groups who will bitterly oppose any return to the autocratic form. But these same socialist leaders who now direct the German government were at the outbreak of the war and, in fact, up to a very few weeks before its close, just as pan-Germans as the Kaiser himself or his junior advisers who now are so cordially hated.

The workers of Germany—the socialists now in control of the government—must look to the outside world for the raw materials to keep their mills busy and they must likewise look beyond the boundaries of their country for markets in which to sell their surplus production. For fifty years they have been taught this. Further, they have been taught that the way to get supplies of raw materials from abroad is not to buy them, giving their surplus manufactured products in return, but to go out and grab the lands which supply them. They also have been taught that the way to open foreign markets to their export trade is not to meet the other nations in fair competition, but to subdue neighboring lands and compel their peoples to purchase German products.

It is not reasonable to believe that these German industrial workers have changed their views overnight—that they would not try even under a socialist government for expansion if they thought there was a chance for success. More than ever before they must depend on the outside world both for their raw materials and their markets, and, defeated though they are, they are likely to try to get these things in the only way they know—by force.

**Seek to Push Trade.**

This powerful industrial Germany, governed by socialists who must work or starve, who must get raw materials from abroad and sell their finished wares abroad, will be the nearest neighbor of the newly established Slav lands. These lands will furnish the best sources of raw material and the best markets for goods "made in Germany."

It is certain, therefore, that Germany, under its new government, will make every effort to monopolize the trade of these lands, to keep them from progressing industrially to a point where they would rival industrial Germany, and finally to reduce them to such economic dependence that political servitude might easily follow when the time is ripe.

The allied nations have it in their power at the peace table to see that these new nations are firmly established. It is their plain duty, thereafter, to see that proper support, moral and financial, and, if necessary, military, is accorded them in order that they may become real barriers against Germany's greed. No one nation, it is evident, can take up this burden alone. Something like a league of nations, unselfish and powerful, undoubtedly must fulfill this duty, because, if the newly created states are left to themselves, it is by no means certain that they will not soon fall again under the control of a revived and reconstructed Germany, thereby made powerful enough once more to attempt to throttle the world.

## AN OPTIMISTIC AUCTIONEER.

Auctioneer C. P. S. Price, whose advertisement appears in another column, seems very optimistic about the future of the auction business.

And well he should feel so, there are very few men in this general community that are better informed on values and quality of live stock, farm equipment of all kinds, real estate and household goods than he.

His long, practical experience as owner, breeder, dealer and manager of pure bred and grade cattle, places him in a class alone for the kind of information that both buyer and seller need; it is noticeable feature that one can scarcely talk with him on this subject without realizing some benefit through the interview.

During the past season he was associated with the three largest auction sales ever held in this community, viz: John H. McClure, Flanders Farm and Robert Pointer & Son. These three sales amounted to nearly \$50,000. In addition to those and other sales, he was interested in an auction house near Chicago for many months, where, practically everything under the sun went under the hammer one or more times a week, giving him a very broad field of experience.

He is now ready to handle your auction sales, regardless of whether they be pure bred or grade live stock, farm sales, household goods, real estate or merchandise. It goes without argument that he will apply his personality to the utmost to make any auction in trust to him a success, as he knows through his own broad experience that no product can be obtained without great effort, and in many cases the live earnings of some person. And to sell, large or small, will ever be treated other than a business proposition by him.

No sale too large or too small to be handled and guaranteed.

### Call for City.

There are people who go about the world looking out for shilshies and they are necessarily miserable, for they find them in every turn, especially the imaginary ones. One has the same pity for such a man as for the very poor. They are the morally illiterate. They have had no real education, for they have never learned how to live.

## ADVERTISED LETTERS.

List of letters remaining uncalled for at Birmingham, Michigan, Postoffice on the 28th day of December, 1918:

- Briscoe, Frank.
- Friend, Mrs. Mary, 851 Fullerton Ave.
- Fitzgerald, The Family.
- Hancock, Mrs. T. (Foreign)
- Kiinn, Mr. Clarence
- Klatt, Mrs. Fred, Mr. (3)
- Leonard, Burt
- McClelland, Mrs. Wm.
- Morgan, Mr. K. L.
- POST OFFICE:
- Beardslee, Mr.—Mrs. Alton
- Baker, Mrs. Stanley
- Blunner, Master Francis
- Duncanson, Mrs. Isabel
- Evans Mrs. B. F.
- McGarvey, Mrs. Anna
- Hayes, Mrs. Mary L.
- Kerry, Mrs. George
- Muehlman, Mrs. Clara
- McDonald, Mrs. G. L. (2)
- McDonald William
- Merry Christmas to Margaret from Helen.
- To Aunt Anna from your niece Rose sitting down.

Persons calling for any of the above letters will please say "a postoffice."

GEORGE H. MITCHELL, P. M.

### Your Own Way.

Many have an idea that it would be pleasant always to have their own way. It is sometimes pleasant, but the results are not gratifying. It is the road that leads to temptation and bondage of sin.

### When?

No one can be perfectly free till all are free, wrote Herbert Spencer. No one can be perfectly moral till all are moral; no one can be perfectly happy till all are happy.

## Telephone 244

Buy your Meats where quality reigns supreme. We always carry a full line of Fresh and Smoked Meats of all kinds.

## Our Cash Market

110 South Woodward

## THE GREAT CROSS OF MERCY

By THEODOSIA GARRISON.

Glorious with sons and rents the battle banners rise, And the great flags of triumph are spreading to the skies; our tears, our prayers, our praise for them, but when the last is said, our hearts extol the banner that bears the Cross of Red.

The great Cross of Mercy that cuts a world in twain To lift its soul to courage, to look in hope again; The signs of Love victorious that hate hath never slain.

Ask those who have awaited it upon the field of strife, Ask the stricken souls that lie in death's dark night, Ask the lips of childhood, the patient hosts of death, What this banner means to them that bears the Cross of Red.

The great Cross of Mercy—O lift and keep it high; Send its shining message to all humanity; That pity is immortal and that Love shall never die.

# A New Spirit of Good Will

Thanks to the opportunity given it by the War Department at home and abroad, a new spirit of good will has grown up around Dodge Brothers Motor Car.

Wherever soldiers meet, this car is spoken of in terms of admiration and even affection.

Soldiers grow to love the tools and weapons and implements that serve them.

They admire especially the inanimate thing that shows grit and endurance in a tight place.

That is American—and that is the American soldier in particular—and that is the sort of glory being woven around Dodge Brothers Motor Car.

There will always be associated with it the remembrance of the work it did in the world war in army service on both sides of the ocean.

Thousands of American soldiers are coming back now from the camps in America and the battle-front in France, telling how well that work was done.

They are telling it to their fathers and mothers, their worshipping small brothers, their sisters, their sweethearts and their friends.

It is the central figure in many a stirring story told about the family fire-place.

To many a white-haired American mother it means something more, as it goes by, than just a motor car.

She links it, somehow, with what her own boy did, with what America did, and with what America stands for.

Dodge Brothers are proud that theirs was the one car of its type and class chosen by the War Department.

They are prouder still that it has been taken into the hearts and homes of the American people.

The old folks, and the little folks who don't forget, are spreading a leaven of good will which will endure for years to come.

Dodge Brothers cherish this new spirit of good will which has come out of the world war as their most valued possession.

The gasoline consumption is unusually low  
The tire mileage is unusually high

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