IS THE PEACE TREATY JUST?

Professor Phillipson's reply to my criticism is a weak defense of a bad case. The Treaty was not only unjustly but wrongly made. The terms of the Treaty were not fair, and were contrary to the principles of justice and equity. The Treaty was not a just treaty.

The Fourteen Points:

Anybody who says that "when Germany and her allies had downed their arms, they were at peace," and "on the terms of the Treaty," is guilty of simple, and serious misrepresentation.

On October 21, President Wilson, having received the solemn and explicit assurance from German government that it unreservedly accepts the terms of the treaty, in his address to the Congress of the United States on January 3, 1919, (the Fourteenth of November), died a settlement of the war. In his address, he gave the assurance that the terms of the treaty are just.

The armistice terms, Professor Phillipson's words, say the peace of the Treaty. They were merely a compensation for the removal of the greater part of the military forces of the Allies. They were not a settlement of the war. They were not a peace. They were not just.

President Wilson was right. The Treaty was not just. The Treaty was not fair. The Treaty was not right. The Treaty was not just.

Justice.

The professor also claims that the Allies had no right to ask for the Treaty. When that is wrong shown, he takes refuge in the argument that the Treaty was just. He emphasizes the point brought out by his opponents that the Treaty is unjust, and that the Allies had no right to ask for it.

The Treaty was not just. It was not fair. It was not right. It was not just.

Germany Winning the Peace.

European papers to hand indicate that while the factories and shipyards of Germany are working at full speed, the Allies are not. The Allies are not working. The Allies are not working. The Allies are not working.

I am assured that those who hold Mr. T. P. 's views, form a "negligible" quantity.