LEAGUE OF NATIONS AND REPARATIONS.

By Dr. H. Ernest.

On a famous occasion about thirty years ago, when the Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster, Mr. Asquith, was speaking in the House of Commons, he said that the reparations were "one of the most interesting and important parts of the League of Nations." Mr. Asquith, who was then the Secretary of State for War, went on to say that "the League of Nations is the one great experiment in the world, and the success or failure of this great experiment depends upon the success or failure of the League of Nations in the matter of reparations.

The aim of the League of Nations is to prevent war by providing a system of collective security. The object of reparations is to make the nation which has suffered from war pay for the damage it has caused. The two are connected, for without reparations the League of Nations would be unable to prevent war.

The success of the League of Nations depends upon the success of the reparations. If the reparations are successful, the League of Nations will be successful. If the reparations fail, the League of Nations will fail.

The reparations are the only way in which the League of Nations can enforce its decisions. If a nation refuses to pay reparations, the League of Nations can use force to make it pay. If a nation refuses to pay taxes, the government can use force to make it pay. The same is true of the League of Nations.

The reparations are the only way in which the League of Nations can keep the peace. If a nation refuses to pay reparations, the League of Nations can use force to make it pay. If a nation refuses to pay taxes, the government can use force to make it pay. The same is true of the League of Nations.

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