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U. S. Holds Off as Europe, in Wild Alarm, Asks Aid

Pursues Watchful Waiting Course While Lloyd George Raises Specter of Marching Armies and Flowing Blood

By CLINTON W. GILBERT
Staff Correspondent Evening Public Ledger
By a Staff Correspondent

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Washington, April 27.—Mr. Lloyd George's dramatic appeal for the aid and support of the United States is not likely to bring any response from the Administration. His statement only brings out in public what has been going on privately ever since the Genoa convocation assembled.

Ambassador Child is swamped with the case for all sides, just as Colonel House used to be swamped with the case of the belligerents in the first three years of the great war, before this country finally made its decision. This country is probably better informed about what is going on at the Genoa Conference than is anybody there, just as during the early years of the war it was better informed than any of the belligerents.

The situation exactly parallels Mr. Wilson's first three years of watchful waiting. The Administration thanks its stars that it kept out of Genoa, just as Mr. Wilson in 1916 thanked his stars and got the country to vote its satisfaction that he kept us out of war.

Believe U. S. Can Save Europe

The parallel is perfect as far as it has gone, and Mr. Lloyd George predicts that it will go on until Europe is once more flowing with blood and until we can no longer keep out of it. And everybody else is acting upon the same theory, for everybody is seeking through Ambassador Child to reach and move the United States, which, in the opinion of all, can save Europe.

All reports indicate that the situation in Europe is more critical than at any time since those days in July, 1914, when Lord Grey was making every effort, just as Mr. Lloyd George is now, to prevent hostilities from developing.

The British Prime Minister remarks that there is no western boundary of Russia. Equally there is no settled frontier between Germany and France. Reparations never have really been determined, for it is no determination to fix an amount that can never be paid. Indeed, new conferences upon reparations have just been called.

The Paris Peace Conference made no peace. It left the chief boundaries of the warring states strategic lines over which Europe has fought for centuries upon other settlements which were disputable. It put a stop to fighting, but it did not put a stop to war. Europe cannot settle down while it does not know what its boundaries are, what its debts are and what reparations will be paid.

Threat of European War

It is somewhat of a paradox to say that the main obstacle to peace in Europe is the isolation of the United States, but that is what, in effect, Mr. Lloyd George told the world yesterday. The Administration attitude has been that Europe must settle its own affairs. It was Mr. Wilson's attitude for the first three years of the war.

Genoa is Europe's answer to us. The British Prime Minister calls Europe together to set its house in order, and at once there breaks out a dispute which, in the opinion of all observers, contains a threat of another general European war. The answer of Genoa to America's dictum that Europe must settle its own affairs is: "We can't."

To the non possumus of Europe the reply of this country is another non possumus. The State Department answer through the press is that Mr. Lloyd George's appeal is not a matter for official decision, by which it is supposed that he passes the buck to that well-known arbiter of our fates, public opinion. This, too, is true to the Wilsonian parallel, for during three years of the war the former President's position always was that he could do nothing until the public in this country had made up its mind.

The issue comes down, as it always has, to our shadowy four billions from bankrupt Europe. If the Administration were prepared to cancel that allied debt, it might go to Genoa and bribe or coerce Europe into settling the disputed issues of debts and boundaries which Mr. Lloyd George says are likely to bring on another general conflict. But it is unready and stays away.

Debts Are Club for America

What is going to be done with those debts? A good many of them, it is privately admitted, we shall never collect, but we shall hold onto them, it is said, as a means to putting on political pressure, but when was there, or will there be, a better moment for applying political pressure than right now, when European nations once more show their incapacity to live together in peace?

If France invades Germany on May 31, for the purpose of smashing it up, or if all Europe falls to fighting, as Mr. Lloyd George suggests, our chances of collecting those debts grow beautifully less. As it is, our debts threaten to commit suicide, leaving no assets. We have the choice of considering whether our claims are worth anything now or perhaps having them prove worth nothing a year or two from now.

Of course, some compromise may be effected again. It has been done more than once. But each compromise has been followed by a situation more dangerous than the one it averted.

To go back to the Wilson parallel, the question is whether we can maintain our policy of non-participation. The State Department announcement this morning, which apparently means that it is up to public opinion in this country, is a sign of weakening.

The Administration no longer wants to assume alone responsibility for standing by while Europe breaks up, perhaps to drag us into its conflict finally at a cost much greater than even the canceling of the entire war debt would involve.

Allies Set Russia Straight on Debts

Continued from Page One

successful conclusion of the negotiations concerning Russian affairs. Otherwise, it comments, Mr. Lloyd George would avoid the risk of a public session in which new incidents might arise.

Meanwhile, the Genoa Conference has developed plainly into one of the most important political world conclaves in history by reason of the momentous problems which have come to the surface since its inauguration.

The Russo-German treaty, which many accept as the forerunner of a great alliance between the two mightiest nations in Europe from the standpoint of population, has been followed by other political developments, such as the proposed summoning of the Versailles Treaty signatories to discuss the measures to be adopted if Germany does not meet her war reparations obligations.

A further note of gravity was added to the situation by Prime Minister Lloyd George, of Great Britain, in his address last night to the American and British press correspondents, in which he uttered the warning that a new political crisis was confronting Europe.

Seething Racial Lava

He compared Europe to seething racial lava, which, like the earth's crust, was seeking a proper level. This adjustment was full of peril. He emphasized that Europe must take cognizance of hungry Russia, which would be confronted by an angry Germany.

"The world must recognize the fact," he said, "that Russia and Germany combined contain over two-thirds of the people of Europe. Their voice will be heard, and the Russo-German treaty is the first warning of it."

As proof of the danger he cited the fact that there was no frontier line from the Baltic to the Black Sea, including the Rumanian, Galician, Polish and Lithuanian frontiers, which had been accepted.

"I wish America were here!" he exclaimed. "Some people think we want the United States for some selfish purpose. This is not true. We want America because she exercises a peculiar authority; her very aloofness gives her the right to speak.

"America could exercise an influence no other country could command. She could come here free and disentangled, and with the prestige which comes from her independent position she would come with the voice of peace.

Europe Needs America

"But America is not here, so Europe must do her best to solve the problems in her own way."

Mr. Lloyd George gave it as his opinion that the disorganization of Europe would affect the entire world, including the United States. He was amazed at people who ignored the portentous fact facing Europe today. Unless Europe reorganized—in other words, unless the Genoa Conference succeeded in arranging a pact of peace—he was confident that in his own life, certainly in the life of the younger men present, Europe would again welter in blood.

"We triumphed in the war," he said, "but our triumph will not last forever. If our victory develops into oppression vengeance will follow, just as Germany's action which started the World War was followed by vengeance.

"We must be just and equitable and show strength; we must realize that Europe is not on good terms and that storms are arising which we must deal with. We had hoped that the end of the great war meant the end of brute force, but unless Europe's problems are solved there is no assurance that force has given way to right."

The British Prime Minister solemnly urged the press to instill patience, good will and fellowship throughout the world. "You are here," he concluded, "to instruct, to sustain, to guide, and I beg of you in the interests of the world's future not to add to the obstacles which are in the way, but to use your influence to help in the solution of difficulties which are full of menace."

London, April 27.—(By A. P.)—Diplomatic relations between Germany and Russia will be resumed immediately, in accordance with the treaty signed at Rapallo, says a Central News dispatch from Berlin. The first German Ambassador to the Soviet Government will be Prof. A. Bernhardt Wiedenfeld, while Leonid Krassin will represent Russia in Berlin.

NO EARLY MEETING OF SUPREME COUNCIL

Paris, April 27.—(By A. P.)—Premier Poincare today submitted to his Cabinet the proposition from Prime Minister Lloyd George, of Great Britain, to convene the Supreme Council at Genoa. Consideration of the question was put over in order that further information might be obtained from Vice Premier Barthou, head of the French delegation at Genoa.

Official circles here indicated their belief that there was little prospect of an early meeting of the Supreme Council at Genoa. M. Poincare called the attention of the Cabinet to the fact that the question of penalties to be applied to Germany was one of eventuality only—a question that would come before the Allies only when the Reparations Commission had finished its negotiations with Germany. If Germany defaults, then the commission will notify the interested Powers. Until then, the Premier pointed out, the question would not be regularly before the Supreme Council.

The latest information received from Genoa indicated that the reparations question and Premier Poincare's Bar-le-Duc speech were the principal things Mr. Lloyd George desired to have the Council discuss at Genoa. Consequently, M. Poincare is reluctant to accept the proposal. In any case it will be necessary for him to await the return of President Millerand from his African trip. Therefore, he would not be free to go to Genoa before the second week of May.

Philadelphian Injured at Capital

E. J. McMullan, 1734 Mount Vernon street, was struck by a street car of the Capital Traction Company, at the corner of Fourteenth and I streets, Washington, at 10 o'clock last night, and so badly injured that the doctors say he will not live. Physicians at the Emergency Hospital say he suffered a fractured skull, leg and arm broken and internal injuries.

ONE SIDE OF GRANT FAMILY CAME FROM NEAR PHILA.

Mother of Soldier Lived in Horsham Township

Only few are aware that one side of the family of General Grant came from the environs of Philadelphia.

Not much is known by anybody of the Simpsons, who lived in a corner of Horsham Township, Montgomery County, and one of whom, Hannah Simpson, became the mother of the illustrious soldier and President. The written lore of Montgomery County mentions the family infrequently, indeed. One investigator insists Hannah Simpson was born in a house still standing in Whitemarsh, almost within the borders of Philadelphia itself.

At any rate, it is known rather positively that a branch of a Scotch-Irish family named Simpson settled in Southern Bucks County near the banks of one fork of the Neshaminy Creek. It was John Simpson, who in 1738 brought the name into Montgomery County.

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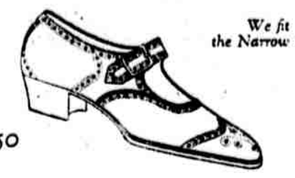

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In McClure's Magazine for May

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Here are revealed the simple, original and fundamental ideas that have flowered in Mr. Ford's unique achievements as a manufacturer, a merchant and an employer. In all these three capacities he is the most sensational figure in the world to-day, and as an employer his methods are the most startling that appear in all industrial history.

Mr. Ford has developed and with unmatched success applied a body of principles and practices that he believes to be universally applicable. His views of trades unions, socialistic and communistic ideas, and on banking, are built on such first hand thought and big scaled experience as make them contributions as invaluable as they are remarkable. He asks and gives his answers to such questions as "Why be poor?" "Why not always have good business?" "Why Charity?"

Now neither young nor old, with extraordinary vigor backing his clear and penetrating intelligence, he is at the very height of a creative genius that has done much to change daily human life for the better, and his greatest triumphs may be before him.

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The new McClure's Magazine contains more than twice as much reading matter as the McClure's of the nineties, and the best articles and stories that I can find.—*S. S. McClure.*

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Deborah Logan

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A PACKAGE from the store of Bailey, Banks & Biddle Company was among the first gifts to arrive and the little bride was so excited that as she opened it her hands trembled with anticipation. When, at last, the outer wrappings had been removed, she took from its flannel case the most adorable little silver dish, a moderately priced gift, it is true, but the sort of thing of which one cannot possess too many. This gift was followed by others more elaborate—a Silver Tea Service from an uncle, a complete Chest of Flat Silver from her family—and each was exquisite both in design and workmanship because it had come from Bailey's.

A SPOT right on the front of a new dress—is there anything more provoking? We were having guests for tea and I was wearing a little blue Canton crepe frock for the first time. It took just one tiny drop of mayonnaise to simply ruin its appearance. Foolishly, I tried to take the spot out with some cleaning fluid. I might just as well have saved myself the trouble, for, in the end, I had to send it to Bargs', 1113 Chestnut Street. However, you would never know that anything had happened to it now. Just send any of your clothing which needs cleaning to Bargs'. You will find their service most prompt and efficient.

THE CHESTNUT STREET ASSOCIATION

Every Man His Own Wife: —By J. P. McEVOY

How to Hang Pictures

THERE is no accomplishment of which women are prouder than their ability to hang pictures.

After the average woman gets a picture to agree to stay on the wall she gazes upon it as lovingly and with as much admiration as if she had painted it.

And yet what a hollow triumph it is. Any man could do it just as well, if not better, if he studied their method and followed it faithfully.

First you attach your wire to the back of the picture. Any length will do. You can always shorten it.

Then back off from your wall and pick a good place for the nail. Climb your ladder with the nail and try to remember where you wanted to put it. Look around for your hammer and then go back down the ladder for it. Climb your ladder again, hold the nail with your left hand, draw back your hammer and give yourself a smart rap on the thumb with it.

Climb down the ladder again and hunt for your nail.

Climb up again with another nail and drive it in any place. Hang your picture on this nail. You will discover it is in the wrong place. Continue to drive nails until you are satisfied.

PICTURES usually hang better if you drive your nail into something solid. You can find solid footing for your nail if you drive enough of them. By this time you will have eighteen or twenty nails sticking around in various places.

Save the one you want and pull the others. You will notice the wall is full of holes. Don't be discouraged. Buy some chewing gum and chew it until it is of the proper consistency and then plug the holes with it. Then tint to match walls.

If your wallpaper has a flowered design you may paint little flowers to match on the gum.

NOW you have your picture hung. It will probably fall down before you get out of the room, but there are always a few drawbacks to everything in this imperfect world.