

BORAH URGES REAL ISSUE BE KEPT IN VIEW

Says World Peace Will Not Come if Disarmament Question Is Subordinated.

RELIEF VIEWS SET OUT

Special to Indiana Daily Times and Philadelphia Public Ledger.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 15.—The ending of war and the attainment of world peace can never be accomplished if the question of disarmament is subordinated to the international disputes. The controlling, dominating factor of the coming Washington conference must be disarmament, or the meeting will result in failure to bring the relief all nations are seeking from the present oppressive economic conditions. For the United States, Great Britain and Japan to delay discussions, limitations of armament or make them incident to the adjustment of various international questions would be deliberately to overlook the vital problem in the world today.

The views of Senator Borah as set forth in an article in the current issue of "Nation's Business" which is intended at once as an argument in behalf of his well-known plan of immediate naval disarmament and a warning against the prevailing tendency to open the conference to all questions.

CUT ARMAMENT

EXPENDITURES NOW.
"We can't, and neither need we wait," says Senator Borah, "until all questions about which nations may hold differing views are settled before we begin to limit our armament expenditures. There are now three nations in absolute dominance of the seas—the United States, Great Britain and Japan. These three nations are the only nations which are building vast navies. They are now actually engaged in a naval race. They are building up their navies and placing taxes upon the people at a rate and to an amount never before dreamed of in time of peace and seldom in time of war. To say that these building programs shall go forward, that these taxes shall continue to be increased and the burdens under which the people are breaking shall be augmented and until all international questions about which nations and peoples may hold different views are settled."

"That is to say there is to be no disarmament."

Disarmament should not be postponed, or subordinated or made incident to the settling and adjusting of all international questions. It should be made the controlling, dominating factor of the most vital problem in the world today. Unless disarmament is effectuated, there is no possible relief from the economic conditions under which we are now suffering, and any plan, or any program, which makes the question of disarmament a subordinate or an incidental proposition, other than the main and controlling proposition, will result in the future, as it has in the past, in no relief to the tax-payers and no relief from war.

"There are many obstacles to overcome before we can achieve disarmament or any program of limitation of armament. I do not underestimate the difficulty of overcoming these obstacles, but the obstacle which seems to me the greatest, the obstacle which seems to me the most difficult to master, is one which we will not admit exists, and that is the reliance which we have had to have on force as the only power left on earth with which to govern men."

"I understand fully that there may be circumstances and conditions in which an appeal to force is not only necessary but righteous. But to defy force, to make it the controlling factor, to let it be ever present, to sit at conference with your finger pointing back over your shoulder to your armies and navies, to intrude into every settlement, and to announce to the world that it is your ultimate reliance, is barbaric—and it is none the less barbaric—when it is practiced by professedly Christian nations. For myself I refuse to concede that force is the only power left, or that it should be the dominating and controlling power. It is not possible."

ULTIMATE DOMINATION
"Ultimate German domination of Europe as the result of the 'short-sighted and blundering' policy of the allied and associated powers in armaments competition is predicted by Senator Borah. The United States at her present rate of expenditure on Army and Navy will pay more for armament than will the German Empire, liquidating her thirty-three billions in reparations claims."

**GERMANY'S DEFEAT HERE
RELIEF FROM ARMAMENTS.**

"Defeat for Germany," continues Senator Borah, "has lifted the burden of armaments from the backs of her people. They now may devote their energies and their talents to agriculture, industry, to the arts and the things that are real. The strength of a people on the other hand the allied and associated powers are carrying a vast burden because of their armies and navies. Hundreds of thousands of people are engaged in lines which produce nothing."

"It is true that Germany has a vast debt to pay on her reparations. But this debt is not larger than our own expenditures will be created from year to year for armaments."

Let us take the figures: "Germany is expected to pay an annual of \$600,000,000 plus 26 per cent of the actual value of her exports. As matters now stand the German foreign trade would make this export charge amount to about \$200,000,000 which would make her annual payment about \$700,000,000. We will assume, however, that her exports will increase so that at the end of four years it is estimated that Germany will have paid \$32,000,000,000."

"Look at our expenditures for our military and naval establishments. We expended for military and naval purposes from June 30, 1920, to June 30, 1921, \$22,337,000. The Army and Navy bill just passed will incur an expenditure of not less than \$20,000,000—perhaps more. This would equal in forty years a little over \$32,000,000,000. This is the sum for our Army and our Navy at the present time which has been assessed against Germany."

"France has an army of 800,000 men. The exact cost for maintaining this great army I do not know, but one can imagine how stupendous it is."

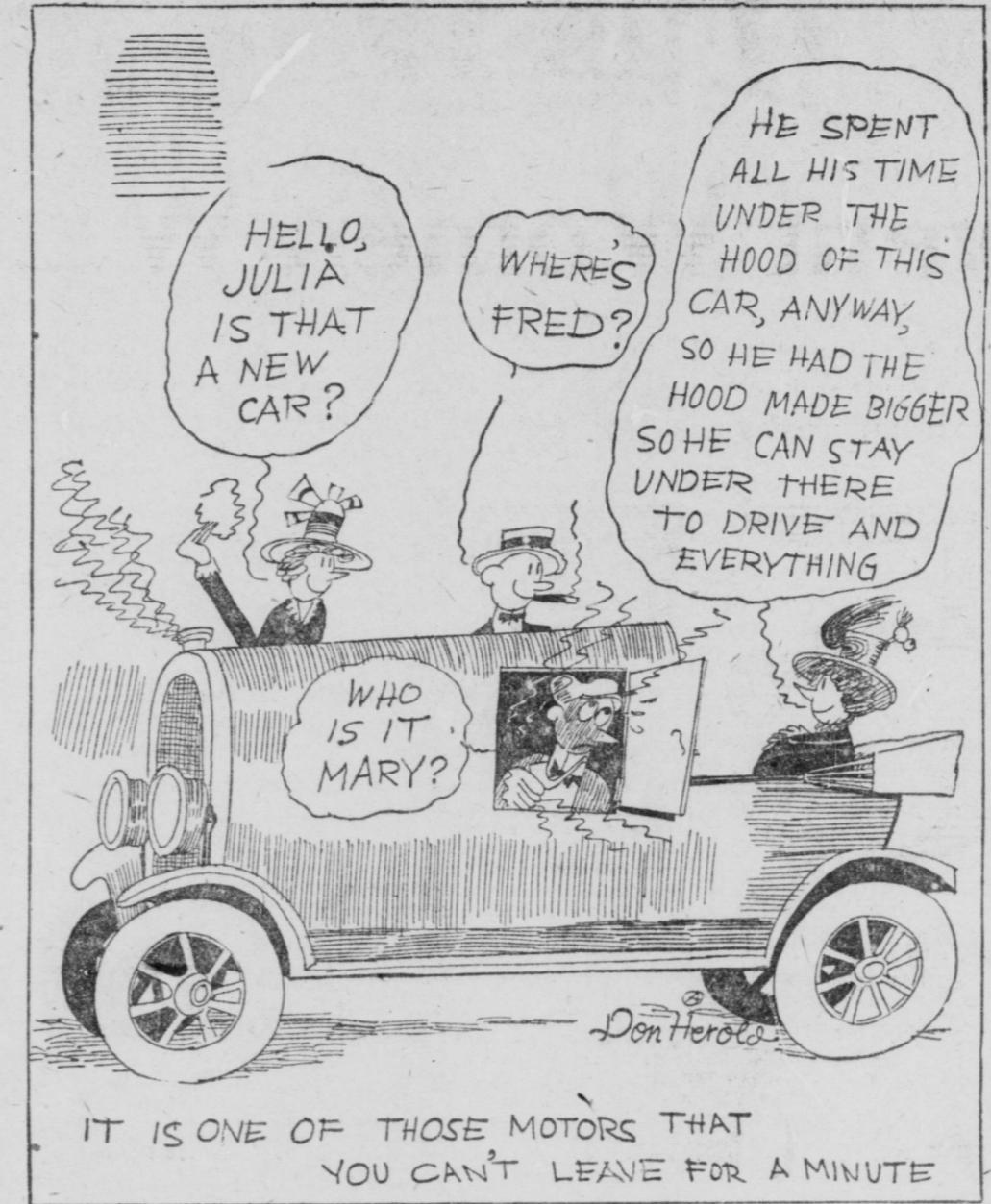
"The British army and navy combined call for an expenditure much larger than our own. Thus while Germany has her billions of reparation, the allied and associated powers are spending their billions for their armies and navies—we alone are expending as much for our army and navy as the entire reparation claims against Germany."

"The business men of this country must realize, more keenly, perhaps than any other, that not only are the armament expenditures and the taxes thereby imposed man to business of the future. There is little encouragement for men of business capacity to plan and strive for success when they realize, as they must, that their profits are to be taken for taxes, and that these taxes, when collected, are to be expended, not for things which make for wealth and happiness, but for the waste and sterility."

"We shall not enjoy that real alliance and revival in business which we are entitled to experience in this country until taxes are brought within reason. And taxes cannot be reduced until expenditures are brought within reason. And public expenditures cannot be reduced until outlays for armaments are brought within reason."—Copyright, 1921, by the Public Ledger Company.

And, Furthermore, by Shutting Himself in, He Escapes a Lot of Talk From the Back Seat

By DON HEROLD



IT IS ONE OF THOSE MOTORS THAT

YOU CAN'T LEAVE FOR A MINUTE

IRISH TO VOTE ON AGREEMENT WITH ENGLAND

(Continued From Page One.)

dominions hold each and severally by virtue of their British fellowship a standing amongst the nations equivalent not merely to their individual strength, but to the combined power and influence of all the nations of the Commonwealth.

EXPECT ACCEPTANCE BY THE IRISH.

The calamity of intensified warfare in Ireland.

Glasgow Herald: "The same elements of the Sinn Fein parliament (which will meet in Dublin tomorrow) will have to reckon with reason in Ireland and the sentiment of the whole civilized world."

Manchester Guardian: "Today the choice is with Ireland. All her best friends pray she will not close the door to us."

Midland Post: "The government professed its surrender, which was hung back into its face. What does Premier Lloyd George propose to do next?"

Daily Mail: "The premier's firm answer has the whole sympathy of the country. The principal self-determination, which is admitted in the case of Southern Ireland, cannot be denied to Ireland."

**LOYD GEORGE'S
OFFER REVEALED.**

British proposals, dated July 20, 1921.

The British government is actuated by earnest desire to end the unhappy divisions between Great Britain and Ireland, which have produced so many conflicts in the past and which have now merely shattered the peace and well-being of Ireland.

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