

league department of international co-operation to prevent war, will have charge of the program.

The following high school girls will act as ushers on Friday evening at the Skokie School for the Will Durant lecture: Margaret French, Isabel Milton, Helen English, Margery Braymer, and Janet Marshall.

The following is an abstract of an address given by Mrs. James W. Morrison before the Illinois League of Women Voters on November 15 at the state convention in Moline. The League of Women Voters is endorsing the Kellogg peace treaty.

The Multilateral Treaty had its beginning a year ago last April on the Tenth Anniversary of America's entry into the War when Monsieur Briand proposed to Mr. Kellogg a treaty between France and the United States forever outlawing war. The proposal fitted in with the outlawry of war movement in this country, but there were certain difficulties about it when confined to two nations only. It became in many ways the equivalent of an alliance. After six months' consideration, Mr. Kellogg countered with the proposal that the Treaty be extended to include the five great powers—England, Germany, France, Italy and Japan. France objected that this might conflict with her engagements under the Locarno Treaty—so invitations were extended to the powers there involved—Belgium, Poland and Czecho-Slovakia. England felt that she could not sign without first consulting the Dominions all of whom responded very cordially—and greatly to the surprise of everyone—the powers involved accepted and the Treaty was signed last August. It was then thrown open to all other nations of the world for signature and many of them have since signed. The Treaty is simplicity itself—it states in essence merely that the powers renounce war as an instrument of national policy and agree to submit all disputes that may arise between them to pacific settlement. In the diplomatic correspondence preceding the acceptance of the Treaty—the various powers brought out their interpretation of it. It was held to mean that no power could be prevented from defending itself in case of attack and if any power violated the Treaty and went to war—all other powers were automatically absolved from their promise not to fight. England also included a proviso that the treaty was not to be taken as an impairment of her right to keep order on the trade routes of her Dominions, but none of these statements are included in the actual Treaty itself.

As Monsieur Briand remarked—declaring peace was one thing and organizing it was another—and it is obvious that the Treaty is merely the preliminary to the setting up of machinery of arbitration and conciliation which will cover every conceivable situation. It should make the building of such machinery much easier. It has been subjected to a good deal of cynical comment on the part of people who feel that a statement of good intentions is unimportant—but while realizing perfectly that it has not ended war—it seems a serious mistake to underestimate what has been accomplished. For the first time in history—the nations have recognized war as an international crime instead of the supreme glory. In the long process of abolishing an outworn institution—we must first state that it is no longer endurable and then devise alternatives. That road lies ahead and we are making progress on it—but I think we have a reason to be proud and glad that the nations have seen fit to define the immemorial institution of war for the curse it is. The Treaty comes up before the Senate for ratification in December and it is of the utmost importance that we ratify promptly and without formal reservations which will destroy the whole thing. If once more we repudiate the proposals we ourselves have brought to Europe, we will set back the cause of peace by fifty years. The feeling of the countries is very clear on this point. It seems inconceivable that the Senate will not act favorably. In the League of Nations there was the danger that American troops might be called out in quarrels not their own—which is why we are not in the League—but no such danger can possibly exist in an agreement never to go to war.

Prompt ratification on our part will clear the decks for the building of peace and bring us vastly nearer the goal of which mankind has dreamed for ages.

Betty Louise Shuster, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Warren Shuster of 983 Cherry street, invited a number of her little friends to help her celebrate her eleventh birthday Tuesday at a party given at her home.



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