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PAGE THREE

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THREE PREVENTIVE PRINCIPLES

Premier Lloyd George in his speech at Newcastle lays down three principles of prevention to govern in the making of peace terms with Germany. One is that precaution must be taken to prevent the abuse in the future of hospitality such as that practiced systematically by Germany for years before the war in espionage to gain information for "the Prussian war lords"; another is that Germany, having herself established the principle of indemnities in the war with France in 1870, must now pay to the limit of her capacity for the cost of this war; the third is that those who are guilty of crimes against humanity in the conduct of the war must be punished as other criminals are punished for their misdeeds.

must be brought to justice. Those who ordered the slaying of civilians in Belgium and in France and those who executed those orders; those who initiated such abominations as ruthless submarine warfare, poison gas, the maltreatment and starving of prisoners of war, the inoculation of prisoners with disease germs, the bombing of undefended cities, the wanton destruction of trees and towns not incidental to military operations; the perpetrators of these and many other hideous practices must be identified and receive the penalties their crimes deserve.

The peace following this war is to be secure so far as it is possible now to guarantee against future aggressions by any power. The preventive measure and penalties proposed by the British premier are in the direction of such a safeguard. Only by visiting those who have brought this catastrophe upon the world with adequate punishments, those who initiated and those who participated in the crime through habits of obedience or through inflamed national zeal, can the world be secured against future military enterprises on the scale of Germany's late disastrous attempt to dominate civilization. — Star.

PROGRESS TOWARD PROHIBITION

Wednesday the Florida legislature, called in extra session chiefly for that purpose, ratified the federal prohibition amendment, 25 to 2 in the senate and 61 to 1 in the house. This was in consequence of the vote cast at the recent election by which Florida went "dry." This makes the fifteenth state to ratify.

HOW WILL U. S. PAY ITS STAGGERING WAR DEBT?

By G. Gould Lincoln, of the Washington Star Staff

Thoughtful Americans are asking the question: "How is the United States going to pay its war debt?" No one doubts the country's ability to pay in full. But one of the main problems of post-war reconstruction in this country is the method of system which is to be adopted to obtain for the government the needed money to retire the obligations it has assumed to finance the war and to pay the interest on these obligations.

When the country gets ready to pay on a basis the government will be faced with the payment of the war debts, the public debt. Either the people of the United States must give up on their farms and pay these debts, or the enemy countries must be compelled to pay.

Predicts Share in Indemnity.

There has been a great deal of talk about "no reparation" so far as the United States is concerned. But there are statesmen here who believe that the United States should and will share with the allied nations in whatever indemnity the Teutonic powers are compelled to pay. It is safe to say, however, that whatever indemnity the United States obtains from Germany and Austria will be a trifle in comparison to the sums which it has put into the prosecution of this war.

The people, therefore, must pay. They must pay through the medium of taxes. Taxation will be a large issue, perhaps the large issue, in this country and in politics for years to come. Incidentally, the fact that taxation is to play such a prominent part

Notice to Hunters



HUNTING is positively forbidden on Ben Lomond Farm under penalty of the law. Anyone caught trespassing will be prosecuted to the FULL EXTENT of the LAW

A. E. BRUCH

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